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LONDON

BEING A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY OF THE HISTORY, TRADITION & HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS OF BUILDINGS & MONUMENTS ARRANGED UNDER STREETS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

By
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FOREWORD

"Sir, if you wish to have a just notion of the magnitude of this city, you must not be satisfied with seeing its great streets and squares, but must survey the innumerable little lanes and courts. It is not in the shewy evolutions of buildings, but in the multiplicity of human habitations which are crouded together, that the wonderful immensity of London consists." Thus Dr. Johnson, and Boswell's comment is equally emphatic: "I have often amused myself with thinking how different a place London is to different people. They, whose narrow minds are contracted to the consideration of some one particular pursuit, view it only through that medium. A politician thinks of it merely as the seat of government in its different departments; a grazier, as a vast market for cattle; a mercantile man, as a place where a prodigious deal of business is done upon 'Change; a dramatic enthusiast, as the grand scene of theatrical entertainments; a man of pleasure, as an assemblage of taverns; but the intellectual man is struck with it, as comprehending the whole of human life in all its variety, the contemplation of which is inexhaustible."

Although since Johnson's day there have been changes that might disconcert him were he to return, most of what he said about London at various times is still true. Even Fleet Street would gladden him as of old, but his burly figure might not attract as much attention as it did when everybody knew him. London has become too busy and too impersonal to heed personalities even though they be so important as the worthy sage. London has its memories and is always accumulating more, but the days have passed for ever when a poet or a tavern, a scandal or a brawl would be the talk of the town for months.

Yet those were brave days, and the taverns with their wits, the mansions with their privileged occupants, the churches with their learned clergy, the very localities of the town, have left their impress on the England and the Empire of to-day. Not to know something of what has happened in these narrow streets, of those who have lived in them, is to lose much of the romance and the charm of the London of the formative past, and to miss many a stirring scene that has found its way into the history and the literature of the land.

From the multitude of incidents that make London a place of enchantment, a few have been gathered into the present volume. No attempt has been made at original research, but only to present in systematic form such facts as are now scattered through various sources of information on the history of London. The arrangement by streets will allow easy reference to any locality in which a visitor may find himself and may render more enjoyable those wanderings about town in which every visitor engages at one time or another. An ordinary 'bus ride may be made a tour of exploration, and many a dull street will be transformed into a region of romance through its memories of warrior, priest or poet who dwelt therein. The grand old figures of the town still brood over the sites of their old dwellings, and he who has the eye to see will find in these narrow streets many a one who has helped to make London a spot "that is for ever England."

INTRODUCTION

In the dim past of geologic time, Britain was some six hundred feet higher than it is at present; the Channel was a shallow depression which afforded easy passage to the Continent; and the Thames flowed into the Rhine in the valley that is now the bed of the North Sea. Palæolithic man, most primitive of human-kind, roamed everywhere throughout the land, and within the area of London numerous traces of his presence are found. The "Palæolithic floor" of London, as Worthington Smith calls it, lies some twenty-two feet below the present surface and extends over the whole territory now occupied by the great City. Everywhere in the gravels of this region and in the bed of the Thames, Palæolithic stone implements have been found associated with the remains of the extinct hyena, elephant, rhinoceros and many other animals.

In the slow course of geologic time changes occurred that lowered the country to its present level, divided it from the Continent, and left the Thames waterway a shallow arm of the sea with lagoons and marshes stretching away on either side and occasional island-like elevations rising above the prevailing swamp. Palæolithic man passed away and was succeeded by Neolithic man, whose carefully finished implements found over the territory of London show that he, too, frequented this locality.

Neolithic man, in his turn, gave way to the great waves of immigration into Britain. Who these immigrants were is not known, although they are supposed to have been Celts, at least in the later years. Whoever they were it would seem that their first settlements were probably lake villages, for the remains of the piling and timbering of such structures have been found where the Fleet joins the Thames, as well as far up the valley of the Fleet, and into the marshes where Finsbury is now located. From the bronze relics that have been found it would appear that these people were in the Bronze Age, and if it is assumed that they were here during the whole of that period (estimated by Montelius to have extended from about 2500 B.C. to 800 B.C.) it gives to these settlements at London a very remote antiquity.

The lake villages would, in all probability, be followed by a settlement on the mainland, something in the nature of a "Dun,"

or hill fortress, perhaps. Such a settlement could readily be formed by Tower Hill, Cornhill and Ludgate Hill, and would be protected by the river on the south, the Fleet on the west and the marshes of Moorfields and Finsbury on the north. The dwellings would probably be in the lowlands, and to the stronghold on the hills the people, in times of danger, could retire with their cattle and whatever else they possessed of value. The hill that rose above the settlement at the junction of the Fleet and the Thames formed a bank of the river some forty feet high that at that time, and for ages afterwards, stretched back beyond where St. Paul's is now located. Possibly the settlers had some sort of religious establishment there for the worship of Lud, the god of the waters, or whatever other deity they especially favoured. It certainly was an ideal place for a military camp and if, as tradition asserts, it was there that Cassivellaunus had his camp, it was probably the last successor of a long line of prehistoric camps of similar character. When the Romans arrived and Cæsar stormed this camp it gave the Romans a position from which their further conquests of the neighbourhood could be directed.

With the coming of the Romans the first real settlement of London may be said to have been made. The casual character of previous settlements was replaced by Roman solidity and all that is implied thereby. The first Roman city was probably located between the Tower and Leadenhall, and was fortified more as a camp than as a city. After the fashion of all Roman towns, the city straggled beyond the fortifications, and it was comparatively easy for Boadicea to sack and destroy it in A.D. 61; especially as its defender, Paulinus Suetonius, was in Wales on an expedition against the Welsh. Rebuilt by the Romans, the second city was about the size and shape of Hyde Park, and was enclosed by a wall that extended along the river side from Mark Lane to Dowgate Hill; north along Dowgate Hill and Walbrook to Cornhill; east along Cornhill and Leadenhall Street to Billiter Street; and south along Billiter Street and Mark Lane to the river. There is no record of the gates in this second city.

The later Roman city was much larger than the second, and the portions of the wall that have been found show that it ran from the Tower, through the Minories, to Aldgate, Houndsditch and Bishopsgate Street; along London Wall to Fore Street; through Cripplegate and Castle Street to Aldersgate, where it was strengthened by a barbican; thence through Christ's Hospital to Newgate; down the Old Bailey and across Ludgate Hill to the river, where Dr. Edwin Freshfield suggests that a Roman fortress stood on the site of Baynard's Castle. This wall originally had but two land gates, the

northern at about the location of the later Bishopsgate, and the western about where Newgate afterwards stood. There were probably three water-gates: Dowgate, Billingsgate and Ebsgate (at Old Swan Lane). As the city developed, new openings were made in its walls to meet the requirements of the increased traffic, and thus Aldersgate, Cripplegate and Moorgate came to be built, and after them Aldgate and Ludgate.

Of the streets of Roman London but little is known, although, far below the present levels, remains of streets and buildings still exist, and occasionally are discovered. These remains show a different alignment from the streets of the present city. Watling Street probably reached the river at Dowgate. A continuous series of pavements found along the entire length of Lombard Street to Birchin Lane may indicate that there was a street practically where Lombard Street now stands. A portion of a Roman road found in Cannon Street in 1833 pointed in the general direction of London Stone-Aldgate, and is supposed to have been a main street in the first Roman city of London. When Wren was building Bow Church he found a Roman road eighteen feet below the surface of Cheapside, and on it he laid the foundations of the church tower. The road was four feet thick and, as it was built upon Roman brick and rubbish, it probably belonged to one of the later Roman cities. The Roman Forum is supposed to have stood where Leadenhall Market now is, and a temple of Diana is said to have occupied the site of St. Paul's after the Roman camp was removed, so it is probable that a road or roads connected the two. If it is true that London Stone was the point from which distances were measured, it may be that roads radiated from it in several directions, but nothing definite is known. Even at their best the roads probably were narrow, for in Rome itself, before Nero's fire, the streets were seldom more than a few yards wide.

The character of the ruins found from time to time shows that London, under Roman rule, became the home of wealthy and cultured people, and the inference is that its commercial interests were extensive and varied. Nevertheless, Roman London does not seem to have been of sufficient importance in the Roman Empire to call for special notice. It does not appear that the Romans ever organised the colony of Britain into anything like a self-governing State, nor do the cities in the colony seem to have had any very particular relation to the colony itself. Each city seems to have been an entity in itself, more or less self-governing, and quite independent of other cities or even of the colony. Consequently, when the Romans abandoned the colony in the fifth century, London, like the other

towns, must have had to depend more upon itself than upon any solidarity among the towns of the colony as a whole. There is an opinion that the Roman generals allied themselves with what remained of the native Britons in a league for defence against common enemies, and that one of them, Artorius, was the King Arthur of later romance. Just what did happen has been the subject of considerable speculation, and at one time it was thought that something like chaos resulted almost immediately. This opinion is giving way to the more reasonable one that London continued to take very good care of itself. In the days of its great prosperity it must have had something of the organisation common to all Roman towns, and the question of defence must have been carefully worked out. When it was left alone during the years between the departure of the Romans and the coming of the Anglo-Saxons it must have retained intact its laws, traditions, customs and military organisation, with only such degeneration in the general fabric as was to be expected under the circumstances. Confident in its ability to take care of itself, London does not seem to have watched with any great trepidation the growing power of the Anglo-Saxons. One proof of this lies in the fact that, with their domination practically complete, the Anglo-Saxons did not make any attempt to subdue the city. They extended their settlements to its very edges, and names like Kensington, Paddington, Islington, Fulham, Lewisham, Stepney, remain to mark their villages. This all argues that London was sufficiently formidable not to be trifled with, for had it not been so there would not have been any reason for this cautious approach. When, at length and in view of the threatened danger from the Danes, London accepted Anglo-Saxon sovereignty, it seems to have done so very much on its own terms and with a reservation of authority in itself co-existent with that of the Anglo-Saxon king.

When Alfred entered London in 886 he found it a strong, virile community, functioning effectively, with its Roman inheritance intact. Many of the Roman houses now found in fragments must then have been standing and occupied by the citizens of London, who were probably still living in the Roman fashion. The walls of the city doubtless were in need of repair, and this detail King Alfred promptly attended to. He unquestionably left the impression of his influence upon the city in many ways; but the greatest evidence of his sagacity was shown in his appreciation of the existing conditions as a basis for his new State, as against the tribal laws and customs of his own race. To quote Sir Laurence Gomme: "We cannot be sure of the exact position London held under the Anglo-Saxons, but we can be sure that it was not a position of their making.

It was a position carved out by London herself from her past position as a city of the Roman Empire, and which helped her forward in later years; just such a position in point of fact as existed almost everywhere when Roman and barbarian met, as Ammianus Marcellinus describes the position of Strasburg, Brumat, Saverne, Spiers, Worms and Mayence, which 'were all in the hands of the barbarians who were established in their suburbs, for the barbarians shunned fixing themselves in the towns themselves, looking upon them like graves surrounded with nets.' The Saxons in London, therefore, were not Saxons of London. They went there because of their supreme necessity when a strategic position was an essential feature of their defence against the northern foeman, and they found not only a strategic position but a well-organised government, which could be depended upon to exert its whole power in its own defence." The Saxon took this organisation as he found it, modified it to some extent to suit his own ideals, but left intact all of the principal features to which it owed its peculiar character.

The district west from Ludgate Circus, including the numerous alleys to the north, was the principal part of the Saxon section of the City of London. Almost all of it was burnt down in 982. Further south the name of Tothill Street still survives as a reminder of one of the many Toot-hills intimately associated with Saxon civil administration.

As the domination of the Saxon began to weaken under the rise of the Danish power, and the Danish occupation became more extensive, history repeated itself. Having conquered the country as the Saxons did before them, the Danes advanced upon London, but without showing any intention of destroying the city. Their settlements were somewhat closer to the walls than those of the Saxons had been, and are thus described by Colonel Prideaux: "South of Great Queen Street is a district which was co-extensive with the area which was, perhaps, the oldest suburb of London—the village of Ealdwic or Aldwic, known later as Aldwych—and of which so late as the days of the Stuarts some vestiges remained in Oldwich Close, an open space which lay to the south of Lincoln's Inn Fields. This village, in the tenth century, was largely colonised by the Danes, after whom the neighbouring church of St. Clement was named. The high road of the village, which connected it with the Hospital of St. Giles, was known as the Via de Aldwych, and is represented by the modern Drury Lane, with the exception of the south-eastern extremity which led to the holy well of St. Clement and the name of which still survives in Wych Street." This was written before the recent improvements in Kingsway had wiped out

a good portion of the old district, including the Wych Street mentioned. The settlement itself was said to have owed its origin to the great peace established by King Alfred, but when the Danes were in supreme control in the land it formed a good place to concentrate their numbers around London. Another colony seems to have been formed south of the Thames, where the name of Tooley Street, a corruption of St. Olaf's Street, still survives as a relic of their occupation.

London accepted the domination of the Danes as it had accepted that of the Saxons—and as it later accepted that of the Normans—not by the argument of conquest, but by that of expediency. When Harold was defeated at Hastings and the Conqueror advanced upon London, the occupation was effected by negotiations that gave Ansgar, the Sheriff of London, some measure of co-authority with William himself.

With the coming of the Conqueror London began an intensive development in all of the details of an important city of the period. The first task, as usual, was to strengthen the fortifications. When this was done, with the Tower as the eastern stronghold, and Baynard's Castle as the western, new buildings of all sorts were erected and old ones were repaired. Especial attention was given to developing London as one of the great centres of religion of the time. Churches, hospitals, monasteries and convents, with their dependencies, were encouraged not only within the city itself, but also outside the walls where the sacred character of the establishments was protection enough. In 1180 Fitzstephen could state that in the city and its suburbs there were 126 churches, of which 13 belonged to the great monasteries. In a recent work Heckethorn says: "There were 8 friaries, 5 priories, 4 nunneries, 5 colleges, 17 hospitals with resident brotherhoods—monasteries in fact—and 8 other religious fraternities." Eventually some two-thirds of the city was in the hands of the religious orders, and was devoted to their purposes. Among these orders, including the minor colleges, hospitals and fraternities belonging to them, were: The Cistercians, in East Smithfield beyond the Tower; the Priory of the Holy Trinity in Duke Street, Aldgate; the Nunnery of St. Clare, in the Minories; the Crutched Friars, in the present street of that name and its vicinity; the Nunnery of Holywell, in Norton Folgate; the Nunnery of St. Helen's, at Bishopsgate; the Augustines, in Austin Friars and its neighbourhood; the Carthusians, at the Charterhouse; the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem and the Nunnery of the Benedictines, or Black Nuns, at Clerkenwell; the Priory of St. Bartholomew the Great, at Smithfield; the Franciscans, or Grey Friars, where the

Post Office is located in King Edward Street and its vicinity; the Dominicans, or Black Friars, in the district from Ludgate almost to the Thames and from the Fleet some distance east—a section still known as Blackfriars; the Carmelites, or White Friars, in the Whitefriars section of Fleet Street; and the Knights Templars, at the Temple. Across the river were the Priory of St. Mary Overy, at Southwark; and the Priory of St. Saviour's, at Bermondsey.

In addition to the areas occupied by the Church, still more land was devoted to the mansions and grounds of the sovereign and the nobility, and a very considerable portion of the city was in the possession of the Inns of Court. Of these latter, as early as the fifteenth century, there were some fourteen. What was left of the city was occupied by the citizens and the common people. It is not to be wondered at if the houses were crowded and the streets very restricted.

The streets in London, originally, were very narrow, and in Norman London there was no improvement in that respect. The limited space hardly permitted it. Perhaps it was not necessary, for the usual means of conveyance was on foot or horseback, and there were few wheeled vehicles of any kind. Peter Cunningham says: "The streets of London had no pavement in the eleventh century. In 1090 the avenue of Cheapside, the heart of the City, was of such soft earth that when the roof of St. Mary-le-Bow was blown off by a violent gale of wind, four of the beams, each six and twenty feet long, were so deeply buried in the street that little more than four feet remained above the surface."

Conditions improved, of course, but slowly. One of the first English tolls for repairing the highways was imposed in the time of Edward III. for the purpose of mending the roads between St. Giles and the Old Temple, i.e. the old house of the Templars which stood in Holborn near Chancery Lane. Holborn was often impassable because of its depth of mud, but in 1417 it was paved. By 1450 Thames Street seems to have been paved. Still, in the time of Henry VIII., many of the streets of London were "very foul and full of pits and sloughs, very perilous and noyous as well for the king's subjects on horseback as on foot and with carriage." The introduction of coaches argues better things. John Taylor, the Water Poet, says that coaches were first introduced into England in 1564 by William Boonen, a Dutchman, who became Queen Elizabeth's coachman. Others state that the first coaches appeared in or about 1580. By 1625 there were no less than twenty in the whole city. A few years later the luxury reached the common people. Yet Smithfield was not paved until 1614, and so late as 1656 the road

between London and Westminster (of which the Strand and Fleet Street formed a part) was crossed by some three hundred small streams. The Strand probably had its share of these rivulets, but for years to come it was to be paved only in such manner as the individual caprice of each householder led him to attend to the portion in front of his own premises. It was not until 1762 that there was any adequate enforcement of the law which was passed in 1532, providing for the uniform paving of the whole street. But up to the Restoration the streets of London generally were still very narrow, wretchedly paved if paved at all, without any sanitation and practically unlighted. Few open spaces existed, for most of the London squares date from the eighteenth century. Lincoln's Inn Fields, 1618, and Bloomsbury, 1665, were exceptions.

Then came the Great Fire of London which swept away five-sixths of Old London. Curiously enough, but six lives were lost in the catastrophe. Hitherto the houses of London had been built mostly of wood filled with plaster. This was enough in itself to account for the spread of the fire, but another contributing feature was the lack of water with which to fight the flames. It was not until 1285 that water was first brought to the city from Tyburn Brook. An enterprising chandler in Fleet Street got into trouble with the authorities in 1479 because he "had by craft pierced a pipe of the conduit within the ground and so conveyed water into his cellar." An engine to force water up from the Thames and into the houses was built at London Bridge in 1582, and another later on at Broken Wharf, so the enterprising chandler was more than a hundred years ahead of the times. The first conduit supplied with Thames water was built in 1568, but anything like a real water supply did not come until 1613, when Sir Hugh Myddleton completed his system to furnish well water from Amwell and Ware. Even then the pools and streams in Hyde Park were used to supply parts of London and Westminster about 1620. Until 1656 water carriers were the only source of supply for the Strand and Covent Garden. Then more Thames waterworks helped the situation until the queen of Charles II. destroyed them and the water carrier again flourished. It was not until the time of William III. that new waterworks were erected.

The Fire, therefore, progressed under the most favourable conditions, and when it had burnt itself out London had its one great opportunity to rebuild itself on a better alignment. Several plans were submitted, but public opinion was against any innovation, and the city was rebuilt along practically the old street lines. But the city that arose on the ruins was better built, more sanitary and more

suited to changing conditions. The old timber construction gave way to houses of brick with substantial party-walls. Brick had been used as early as 1618–36, but it was not until after the Fire that it came into general use. Fashion and wealth became factors in the general improvement. On this subject Arthur Dasent says: "As has been well said by a recent historian, 'With the entry of Charles II. into Whitehall, modern England begins'; and the same holds true as regards London. Some of the nobility still lived in the City itself, but with the close of the Civil Wars a greater sense of security seems to have prevailed among all classes, and the fashion of dwelling within the walls commenced to decline. City men still clung for a time to their counting-houses, but courtiers and gallants preferred to cluster round the palace of the sovereign. The path of fashion in those latter days of the seventeenth century may readily be traced westward from Lincoln's Inn Fields, through Great Queen Street and Covent Garden towards Leicester Fields and thence onward to the undiscovered region beyond the Haymarket, and to the north of Pall Mall. Shaftesbury was probably the last Lord Chancellor who lived within the precincts of the City (in Aldersgate Street), though by way of contrast his successor, Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, lived at what is now Kensington Palace, a good four and a half miles from the centre of London, reckoning from the Standard in Cornhill; and the general tendency to move westward which set in at the Restoration received a fresh impetus after the Great Fire of London." All of this must have reacted to improve the City in many ways, and to bring all portions of it up to a higher standard. An immediate effect was the formation of squares, at first as exclusive residential sections. St. James's Square was built in 1676; Soho, in 1681; Berkeley, in 1698. In fact, London had entered upon what might be called its modern development, and the process is still going on.

To understand many of the allusions in literature dealing with London, it is necessary to know something of the general condition of the streets throughout the centuries. Again to quote Peter Cunningham: "Down to 1762, when the Westminster Paving Act was passed, the streets of the metropolis were obstructed with stalls, sheds, sign-posts and projections of various kinds; and each inhabitant paved before his own door in such manner and with such material as pride, poverty or caprice might suggest. Kerb-stones were unknown, and the footway was exposed to the carriage way except in some of the principal streets where a line of posts and chains, or wooden paling, afforded occasional protection. It was a matter of moment to get near the wall, and Gay, in his *Trivia*,

supplies directions 'to whom to give the wall' and 'to whom to refuse the wall.' To all this must be added the fact that for centuries open sewerage was the rule. Up to the time of Charles II. the household sewerage was partly run into wells from which, when filled, it was pumped into the open street, and partly placed beside the door to be removed by scavengers. As late as the time of George II. it was a common practice to empty sundry receptacles into the street from the upper windows, often to the surprise of the casual pedestrian. Swift in *The City Shower*, and Gay in his *Trivia*, tell something of the conditions about 1710. There was no provision made for flushing the streets. Rain did that, assisted by the drainage from the roofs which was flung into the streets by spouts. It was not until after the Fire that drainage was conveyed from the roofs by pipes placed against the houses."

In early times London streets do not seem to have been lighted at all. Then for centuries, until about 1692, an occasional lantern with a candle furnished all the light there was in addition to that carried by the watchmen. Then, about 1694, glass lights came into use: at first only on the road between Whitehall and Kensington for the convenience of royalty and the courtiers in their journeyings between the two places. Some twenty odd years afterwards, in King William's time, there were three hundred lamps erected on this road. Links were used to guide home those out late at night, and were effective enough for the purpose. Unfortunately the link-boys were a numerous and disorderly class, and in many cases the link that served for the traveller served equally well for the thief who followed him as the link-boy guided him into a fitting place where the link could suddenly be extinguished and the victim became an easy prey to the confederates. Yet the link was the dependence of most people until 1807, when gas was introduced, at first as an experiment at Carlton House and then as an established improvement.

To add to the crudity of the situation, for ages London was practically without street protection at night. An occasional watchman might be met with at times, but he was of no particular use in case of any serious disturbance. In time the number of watchmen increased, but many of the guardians were old and unable to cope with prevailing lawlessness. The prototype of the modern "gang" was well known in the streets of Old London and the members were not always roughs. They were not infrequently young men of good family, to whom an assault on a citizen or a watchman was in the line of an adventure. The invaluable Peter Cunningham tells us: "The streets of London were long infested with a set of disorderly debauchees, unthrifts of the Inns of Court and Chancery, who, under

the various cant names of nickers, scowrers, mohocks, etc., insulted passengers and attacked the watch. Shadwell's comedy of *The Scowrers* affords a striking picture of the streets of London at night. These disorderly ruffians seldom ventured within the City, where the watch was more efficient than in any other place, but took their stand about St. Clement Dane and Covent Garden, breaking the watchman's lantern and halberd, and frequently locking him up in his own stand or box. Gay, in his *Trivia*, recommends great caution in crossing Lincoln's Inn Fields at night. At the beginning of the present [nineteenth] century few who resided in the then suburbs of London—in Pimlico, Islington, etc.—thought of venturing into London at night, so slender was the protection afforded by the watch; and as late, I believe, as 1829, St. James's Park was regularly patrolled at night by two of the Horse Guards when the royal family was in town." This brings the story down to the time of the establishment of the present police system and the end of a condition that had endured, in some degree, from the earliest times.

Yet with all these disadvantages in the condition of the streets by day and by night, most of the shops in the City, the Strand and Westminster, were open to the street like the butchers' shops of a much later date; and all goods, even jewellery, were exposed. This explains much of the pilfering of the times, and also the custom of having the apprentices outside in front of the shop to prevent thefts as well as to watch for customers. The shops were not enclosed or glazed until about 1710, and in No. 162 of the *Tatler* the first attempts in this direction are mentioned as interesting novelties.

With this brief sketch of the London of the past to serve as a background, we can now consider those features of the city dealing more directly with the subject-matter of this volume—the methods, as they have developed, of designating the houses, and the changes in the naming of the streets. Referring to the London of the later Stuart period, Macaulay says: "The houses were not numbered. There would, indeed, have been little advantage in numbering them; for of the coachmen, chairmen, porters and errand boys of London, a very small proportion could read. It was necessary to use marks which the most ignorant could understand. The shops were, therefore, distinguished by painted or sculptured signs, which gave a gay and grotesque aspect to the streets."

From another source we learn: "Similar measures had to be taken for the identification of private houses. In Lincoln's Inn Fields, for example, it seems to have been usual for the houses to be distinguished by the ornamentation on the gateposts. Thus, we find reference to The Pine-apples (where the ornamentation consisted of

two large pine-apples cut in stone), The Two White Balls, The Two Black Griffins, The One Black Ball. The same device is employed in the following advertisement: 'To be let, Newbury House, in St. James's Park, next door but one to Lady Oxford's, having two balls at the gate, and iron rails before the door.' At night-time other directions were sometimes necessary, such as: 'Over against the New Exchange in Bedford Street, at the sign of the Peacock, where you shall see at night two candles burning within one of the chambers before the balcony and a lanthorn with a candle in it upon the balcony.' (Advertisement of Dr. James Tilborgh, a medical man of the eighteenth century.)

"All the above, however, refer to houses situated in comparatively well defined spots. The difficulty of locating the poorer residents must have been considerable, as it would appear that during the first part of the eighteenth century the names of many of the less important streets and places were continually changed to correspond with the change of ownership or of the signs that hung in the streets.

"About the middle of the eighteenth century signboards and signposts had become so numerous and elaborate as to constitute an obstruction and a nuisance, and it became necessary to do away with them. In 1762 an Act of Parliament was passed which provided, *inter alia*, for the removal from streets, etc., in the western district, of hanging signs, and for the fixing of them on the fronts of the houses to which they belonged. Apparently the powers thus obtained were speedily exercised, for the *Daily News*, in November of the same year, records: 'The signs in Duke's Court, St. Martin's Lane, were all taken down and affixed to the front of the houses.' The Act did not include a provision for the numbering of the houses, in this respect differing from the Act obtained three years later for the City of London. The first instance known of a street in which the houses were numbered is Prescot Street, Goodman's Fields, concerning which Hatton in 1708 remarked: 'Instead of signs the houses here are distinguished by numbers, as the staircases in the Inns of Court and Chancery.' From casual references it would seem that one or two other streets were either partially or wholly numbered during the former half of the eighteenth century, but certainly the practice had not spread far before 1764, when it received a great impetus. Peter Cunningham states that in June of that year houses first received numbers (a statement which, as will be seen from above, was somewhat too wide), New Burlington Street being the first, and Lincoln's Inn Fields the second place to be numbered. Towards the end of the century the practice of numbering houses had become well established, and many of the oldest streets, especially in the

City and West End, still retain substantially the numbering then applied to them, which seems always to have been done on the 'consecutive,' as opposed to the 'odd and even' principle.

"In the absence of any regulating authority, some streets seem to have had an excess of numbering. . . . In other respects also the absence of control permitted many irregularities to spring up in street numbering. Moreover, the fact that the naming of new streets was generally subject only to the idiosyncrasy of the owner had resulted in a bewildering amount of repetition in London street nomenclature, which was a great practical inconvenience.

"Some effective public control became absolutely necessary, and in the Metropolis Local Management Act of 1855, which set up the Metropolitan Board of Works, a clause was inserted conferring comprehensive powers on the Board in regard to the naming and numbering of streets.

"At the beginning of 1857 the Board commenced the arduous task of simplifying the nomenclature and numbering of the streets of London by working steadily through a long list of renamings and renumberings suggested by the Post Office. The first case dealt with was that of the 'New Road,' which was formed in 1756–7 between the 'Angel' at Islington and the Edgware Road as a continuation of the City Road to connect Paddington with the City. The number of subsidiary names, as Angel Terrace, Euston Place, York Buildings, etc., in the thoroughfare was no less than fifty-five. The Board's Resolution was as follows: 'That the portion of the New Road between Edgware Road and Osnaburgh Street and King's Cross be called Euston Road; and the portion between King's Cross and the Angel Inn at Islington, be called Pentonville Road, and that all the separate names of places at present existing in the line of the said New Road, be abolished.'

"The numbers were applied on the odd and even principle, and this system of numbering has been substantially observed in all subsequent numberings.

"In 1889 the Council succeeded the Metropolitan Board of Works, and since that date about 1500 streets bearing repeating names have been renamed, and 3500 subsidiary names abolished." (Quoted from the introduction to the London County Council's *Names of Streets and Places in the Administrative County of London*, 1912.)

From this somewhat extensive extract an idea can be obtained of the difficulty in identifying houses of interest, but there is still another serious complication in that no way exists by which the numbering of the new streets can be identified with that of the old.

An inquiry on this point brought the following statement from P. S. King and Son, the publishers of the volume from which the above extract was taken: "We are unable to find any publication which records the changing of the numbers of houses in streets and places of London. Such changes of numbers of houses in London are made under the authority of the London County Council, and if in difficulty over some particular instances there is no doubt that an inquiry direct to the Clerk of the London County Council would receive attention."

One very interesting phase of the subject, the identification of the localities mentioned in fiction, is the subject of comment by the late Charles Dickens, Junior. Speaking of those who would like to trace the originals in his father's novels, he says: "In their wish to verify as closely as possible the places with which the Dickens books deal, people run a considerable danger of losing sight of the rather important fact that the imagination of the writer has generally, except in describing an actual place under its actual name, raised so considerable a super-structure on the basis of the original fact as to make it practically unrecognisable. It is true that many of the places described in Charles Dickens's books were suggested by real localities and buildings, but the more the question comes to be examined, the more clear it is that all that was done with the prototype was to use it as a painter or a sculptor uses a sketch, and that under the hand of the writer, and in the natural process of evolution, it has grown in almost every case into a finished picture with few, if any, very salient points about it to render its origin unmistakable. Photographic accuracy must not be demanded in these cases."

As interest in the location of famous houses increases it is probable that some of the difficulties of identification will be removed. The affixing of tablets, formerly undertaken by the Society of Arts and various private individuals, is now in the hands of the London County Council, and every care is exercised before the location is finally determined. The work is continually growing in importance. At the unveiling of the tablet to Lord Macaulay, erected by the London County Council in 1903, Lord Rosebery said: "And an item of your expenditure on which I can pronounce the most unbounded benediction, is that of fixing memorial tablets to the houses of celebrated persons. Celebrated dead persons I should think would be the limitation, because, in the case of the living persons of any public note, it might induce crowds hostile or friendly to congregate round their houses, and disturb the repose and seclusion of many eminent and gifted men.

"The streets of London are not, as a rule, too replete with interest; they are, perhaps, becoming more varied as time goes on, but in my youth, at any rate, they consisted of long wastes of dreary yellow brick and dreary stucco, in which we should have welcomed any relief to the eye; and I ask anybody, who is in the habit of taking long walks in London, or in other cities, whether it is not an immense relief to the eye and to the thoughts to come on some tablet which suggests a new train of thought, which may call to your mind the career of some distinguished person, and which takes off the intolerable pressure of the monotony of endless streets.

"I think that for the young, who need to have their imaginations turned in a more worthy direction than the Olympian Games, it is not a bad thing to have it forced on their mind, whether they like it or not, that there are other avenues to fame, and that great cities gratefully remember those who have honoured them by living in their midst."

It is hoped that the present volume will stimulate interest in the subject by pointing out how numerous, in the several streets, are the claims to attention. The details given are as accurate as possible within the limitations imposed. The references may be to the actual houses or to their sites. More often to the latter, perhaps, for the Great Fire of 1666 swept away many interesting places and subsequent changes have destroyed many more. In the case of churches it will generally be found that the present structure is the latest of a series of buildings sometimes reaching back to a remote antiquity. The lines of the streets, however, have changed but little. There has been a widening here and there and a re-setting of the buildings in some places. But Bread Street still follows its old course where the youthful Milton watched Shakespeare on his daily journey from Silver Street to the Globe Theatre, and many another thoroughfare is filled with the shades of its old frequenters. If the Thames is "liquid History" for ever flowing on, the streets of London are History itself, dwelling among us with all its inspiration, the obligations it imposes and the promise it holds before us.

CHRONOLOGY

ROMAN PERIOD.

From the invasion of Cæsar in 55 B.C. until the defeat of the Romans in A.D. 449

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.

449–585	Saxons, Angles, Jutes and other tribes overrun England.
585–	Saxon Heptarchy.
827–836	Egbert.
837–858	Ethelwulf.
858–860	Ethelbald.
860–866	Ethelbert.
866–871	Ethelred.
871–901	Alfred the Great.
901–925	Edward the Elder.
925–940	Athelstan.
940–946	Edmund the Elder.
946–955	Edred.
959–975	Edgar.
978–1016	Ethelred the Unready.
1016	Edmund Ironside.

DANISH SOVEREIGNS.

1016–1035	Canute the Great.
1035–1040	Harold Harefoot.
1040–1042	Hardicanute.

SAXON RESTORATION.

1042–1066	Edward the Confessor.
1066	Harold.

NORMANS.

1066–1087	William the Conqueror.
1087–1100	William Rufus.
1100–1135	Henry I.
1135–1154	Stephen.

HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.

1154–1189	Henry II.
1189–1199	Richard I.
1199–1216	John.
1216–1272	Henry III.
1272–1307	Edward I.
1307–1327	Edward II.
1327–1377	Edward III.
1377–1399	Richard II.

HOUSE OF LANCASTER.

1399–1413	Henry IV.
1413–1422	Henry V.
1422–1461	Henry VI.

HOUSE OF YORK.

1461–1483	Edward IV.
1483	Edward V.
1483–1485	Richard III.

HOUSE OF TUDOR.

1485–1509	Henry VII.
1509–1547	Henry VIII.
1547–1553	Edward VI.
1553–1558	Mary.
1558–1603	Elizabeth.

HOUSE OF STUART.

1603–1625	James I.
1625–1649	Charles I.

COMMONWEALTH.

1649–1653

PROTECTORATE.

1653–1660

RESTORATION OF THE HOUSE OF STUART.

1660–1685	Charles II.
1685–1688	James II.
1688–1694	William and Mary.
1694–1702	William III.
1702–1714	Anne.

House of Hanover.

1714–1727	George I.
1727–1760	George II.
1760–1820	George III.
1820–1830	George IV.
1830–1837	William IV.
1837–1901	Victoria.

House of Saxe-Coburg.

1901–1910	Edward VII.

House of Windsor.

1910–	George V.

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One of the greatest difficulties in a work of this kind is in the identification of present localities with those of the past, and where the streets and numberings have been changed it is often a matter of careful research to make such identification at all certain. In this the London County Council has given the greatest assistance, and to the supervising architect, to the Clerk of the Council and to the assistants in the topographical department is due whatever accuracy has been secured in this direction. The London County Council has also given permission to use extracts from the introduction to the volume on *Names of Streets and Places in the Administrative County of London*. The Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury have given permission to reprint the document on the Boston Tea Party which appears under 44 Fenchurch Street. In this connection due acknowledgment is offered Messrs. Davison, Newman and Company for the information they have contributed concerning the same incident.

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in the compilation of a work extending over so long a period as has the present volume. What St. James's and its neighbourhood are to Mr. Dasent, Chelsea is to Mr. Reginald Blunt, who generously permitted such quotation as was required from his several books on that locality. While Mr. Blunt's work has been drawn upon heavily, what has been adapted from it is as nothing compared to the depth and accuracy of his knowledge of that most interesting region. To Mr. Prescott Rowe, of the Homeland Series, is due not only acknowledgment for the fullest permission to use those publications with which he is so closely identified, but also for the loan of numerous volumes from the Homeland Library and for suggestions and advice drawn from his unique experience in the preparation of so many works on London and on England. To all this must be added memories of charming rambles with him and such chat about old London as is rarely to be enjoyed in these days of hurry and preoccupation.

The actual technical work in the preparation of a book of this kind is somewhat different from that of other publications, and it is most fitting that acknowledgment be given to the publishing staff, whose careful attention was something more than the perfunctory requirements of daily duty. It was especially fortunate that the reading of the proofs was confided to Mr. Charles Lee, who brought to this important work not only unusual proficiency in his avocation but the actual experience of an author and a most gratifying interest in the subject of the book itself. Mr. Lee has contributed several interesting items, and his verifications of names and dates have been innumerable. His suggestions were always helpful, and his co-operation was always appreciated and is most gratefully acknowledged.

To those who have assisted but who are not specifically mentioned, due acknowledgment is offered for such items or suggestions as have been taken from their volumes; and it is hoped that the mutual interest in this inexhaustible subject of London will excuse such lack of specific reference.

LONDON

Abbey Road, St. John's Wood

1.—John MacWhirter, the artist, built himself a house here which he called Gordon House, and lived in it for many years.

20.—Maxine Elliott, the American actress, has made her home here for the past few years.

27.—Mme. Trebelli, the singer, lived here for some time.

44.—John Gibson Lockhart, Scott's son-in-law, lived here during his last years in London.

Ben Davies lived in Abbey Road. Edmund Yates, novelist and journalist, lived here in 1860.

Abbey Street, Bermondsey

On the site of the Gate House, the principal entrance to Bermondsey Abbey, demolished in 1806. See Bermondsey Square.

Abchurch Lane, City

Corner of Lombard Street.—Site of Lloyd's from 1692, when it moved from Tower Street, until 1770. See 15 Lombard Street.

15.—Gresham Club.

St. Mary Abchurch (Wren, 1686).—On the site of an earlier church destroyed in the Fire. Carvings by Grinling Gibbons, paintings by Thornhill. In 1531 Latimer preached a sermon here that caused a great commotion. James Nasmith, editor of Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, published in 1787, was rector here.

Pontack's Tavern was located in this street, but just exactly where is not known. It was a French house, very fashionable, and famous for its wines and good dinners. The dinners of the Royal Society were held at Pontack's until 1746. Evelyn mentions the place in 1683, 1693, and 1694, when he dined with the Royal Society. In 1699 Dr. Bentley asked Evelyn to dinner there to meet Sir Christopher Wren, Sir Robert Southwell and others, to consider

the purchase of Bishop Stillingfleet's library for the Royal Society. The tavern was a favourite resort of Swift, who speaks of it in 1711 and 1713, and is frequently referred to in the literature of the period.

Mother Wells, celebrated for her cakes and pasties, had her shop here. See Webster's *Northward Ho!* (1607), and Haughton's *Englishmen for my Money* (1616). Thomas Shepherd, merchant, lived here in Charles II.'s time, when his house was a meeting-place for Lord William Russell, Algernon Sidney, the Duke of Monmouth and others opposed to the Duke of York's party.

Abercorn Place, Maida Vale

2.—Charles R. Leslie, R.A., from 1847 until his death here in 1859. While here he completed the "Scene from *Don Quixote*" and the "Scene from *Henry VIII.*," both exhibited in 1849.

23.—Formerly 26 Abbey Place. Thomas Henry Huxley, from 1861 to 1872. When he left he was succeeded in the tenancy by John Tyndall.

Florence Marryat, the authoress, daughter of Captain Marryat, lived in this street for many years and died here in 1899.

Abingdon Street, Westminster

8.—David Roberts, R.A.

12.—Sir John Malcolm.

24.—Thomas Telford, engineer of the Menai Straits Bridge, from about 1820 until his death here in 1834.

Richard Bentley, the critic, lived in this street. Isaac Hawkins Browne lived here in 1787. Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, lived in the portion torn down to make way for the new Parliament Buildings.

Abingdon Villas, Kensington

13.—Walter Thornbury, author of numerous works on London, lived here in 1874.

Acacia Road, St. John's Wood

62.—Onslow Ford, the sculptor, lived here for some years and died here in 1901.

John Macallan Swan, R.A., famous for his paintings of animals, lived in this street. Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) lived here in 1900 and later.

Adam's Place, Borough

(See Borough High Street)

Adam Street, Strand

1.—Corner of Adelphi Terrace. *Hood's Magazine* was established here in 1844 with Thomas Hood as the presiding genius. Vicesimus Knox, the compiler of *Elegant Extracts*, lived in this house for a time. George Blamire, the eccentric barrister mentioned by Timbs in his *Curiosities of London*, lived the life of a hermit on the first floor of this house for some twenty years.

Addison Bridge Place, Hammersmith Road

(Formerly Portland Place)

4.—Gilbert à Becket, one of the founders of *Punch* and author of the *Comic History of England*, lived here from 1845 to 1847.

7.—Coleridge lived here from 1810 to 1812, in the house of John Morgan, a companion of his early Bristol days and his and Southey's friend. William Belsham, the Whig historian, lived in this house in 1827.

Addison Road, Kensington

In a meadow outside Holland Park, where Addison Road is now located, Mr. Best shot and killed Lord Camelford in a duel in 1804.

Addle Street, Aldermanbury

18.—Brewers' Hall, built shortly after the Fire, which destroyed the earlier hall. The Company was incorporated in 1483, but its records go back much farther.

Adelaide Road, Hampstead

W. C. Dobson, R.A., lived here from 1848 to 1854. Professor Augustus De Morgan, the mathematician, was a resident at Chalcot Villas for some years after 1859. B. L. Farjeon, the novelist, lived here for some time.

Adelphi, Strand

The district south of the Strand and extending from Adam Street to York Place. Laid out in 1768 on the site of Durham House. See John Street and Durham House Street.

This district has always had famous residents, among them Rowlandson, the cartoonist, who died there in 1827. See John Street, Adelphi Hotel.

The experiences of David Copperfield in the Adelphi are supposed to refer to those of Charles Dickens himself, whose boyhood servitude was in a blacking warehouse in the immediate neighbourhood. See Strand, Charing Cross Station.

Adelphi Arches, Strand

Charles Dickens, when a boy of ten and employed in the blacking warehouse in Hungerford Street, used to spend his noon hour wandering around the Arches with his chums, "Poll" Green and Bob Fagin. In 1848 a battery of guns was stationed in the Arches ready for any trouble that might arise from the Chartists' Meeting on Kennington Common. The Arches finally acquired an evil reputation from the desperate characters who used them as a hiding-place, and in 1865 they were closed.

Adelphi Terrace, Strand

Built in 1769–71 by the Adam brothers, on the river front of Durham House, the town residence of Sir Walter Raleigh from 1583 to 1603 (see John Street, Adelphi). To maintain the Strand level the foundations are carried up on a series of arches built up from the river-side, in some places in double tiers. See Adelphi Arches.

It was at the railings of the terrace, overlooking the river, in 1781, after coming from an evening at Mrs. Garrick's at No. 5, that Dr. Johnson and Boswell lingered to moralise over the loss of their two friends, Garrick and Beauclerk.

3.—Topham Beauclerk, the friend of Johnson, lived here in 1772. At that time he paid £154 rent and £19 5s. rates. Garrick, who lived at No. 5, paid the same.

4.—Robert and James Adam, the famous architects and builders of the Adelphi, lived here from 1772 until 1778 or later. This was the first house built on the terrace.

5.—David Garrick lived here from 1772 until 1779, when he died in the back room of the first floor. His wife continued to reside here until 1822, when she died in the same room. In this house Garrick gave the parties to which Boswell refers, and here he entertained Rousseau. Hannah More was a frequent guest on her visits to London, especially after Garrick's death, when she became Mrs. Garrick's constant companion. Dr. Johnson, Dr. Burney,

Sir Joshua Reynolds and the others of the Johnson circle were frequent visitors here.

6 and 7.—The Savage Club.

In 1779 a quack doctor named Graham opened the Temple of Health at No. 6. The chief attraction was an almost naked nymph called Vestina, the Rosy Goddess of Health, who presided over the evening lectures. The nymph was Emma Lyon, then in her twentieth year or thereabouts, who was in later years to acquire equal fame as Nelson's Lady Hamilton. Graham moved his whole establishment, including the nymph, to Pall Mall in 1781. Edward Litt Laman Blanchard, dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, and who wrote the Drury Lane Pantomime for thirty-seven years, lived in No. 6 from 1876 until 1889, when he had to move to make way for the Savage Club.

8.—Dr. Thomas Monro, the patron of young artists, lived here for a time. Among his protégés were Turner, Girtin, Cozens, Peter De Wint and Varley. Turner and Girtin were boys at the time and were both employed to colour prints in Raphael Smith's establishment (see Bateman's Buildings, Soho Square). They were friendly rivals under Dr. Monro's direction, and Turner afterwards referred to the time when he and Girtin "often walked to Bushey and back to make drawings for Dr. Monro at half a crown each and a supper." Thomas Hardy lived in No. 8 from 1863 to 1867.

10.—At present, and for some time past, the town residence of George Bernard Shaw.

Ailsa Park Villas, Isleworth Road, Twickenham

4.—Charles Dickens's first country house was located here.

Air Street, Piccadilly

When this street was built in 1659 it was the most westerly street in London.

20.—Thomas Phillips, R.A., lived here in 1796.

In the "corner house, the bottom of Ayre Street, Piccadilly," William Lauder wrote his *Essay on Milton* in 1750.

Albany Street, Regent's Park

37.—Frank Buckland, the naturalist, lived here from 1865 until his death here in 1880. During this time there were so many animals kept here that the place looked like a small Zoo.

Charles Dickens's father-in-law, Mr. Hogarth, lived in this house.

In 1847, when Dickens's eldest son Charles was suddenly stricken with scarlet fever, the child was brought here to his grandparents for treatment. Dickens had let his own house at Devonshire Terrace at the time and he had to find such quarters as he could for himself at the Victoria Hotel in Euston Grove (Euston Square).

Sir Goldsworthy Gurney, the physician and inventor, lived in this street in 1825, when he constructed, in the back-yard of his residence, a steam carriage by which he travelled to Bath two years before George Stephenson perfected his engine. About 1840 Henry Mayhew, one of the founders of *Punch*, lived with the family of his brother Alfred in this street, next door to what was then the Coliseum. He was interested in experiments to produce artificial diamonds at the time, and it is related that he almost wrecked the house by an explosion that occurred during his researches in the electric decomposition of carbon bi-sulphide in connection with such experiments. Benjamin Phelps Gibbons, the engraver, died at his residence in Albany Street in 1851.

Albemarle Street, Piccadilly

1.—Corner of Piccadilly. Lord Byron. See Piccadilly.

7.—Royal Aeronautical Society.—Site of Grillon's Hotel, where Louis XVIII. had apartments while in exile in 1814. In this hotel in 1813 was founded the Grillon Club, a strictly non-political association for Members of Parliament of all parties. Most of the public men of the time of George IV. and William IV. belonged to it.

13.—Robert, James and William Adam, the architects and builders of the Adelphi, lived here from 1786. Robert died here in 1792. James died here in 1794, and William remained here until 1823.

21.—Royal Institution of Great Britain, founded 1799.

Sir Humphry Davy made his great discoveries on alkalis and earths in the laboratory here, and his notebooks are still preserved. In 1813 Michael Faraday was appointed laboratory assistant and came to live here, in two rooms at the top of the house, which he occupied continuously until 1858, remaining assistant until 1865. His experiments and discoveries were made here, and here he delivered his lectures and his Friday evening discourses up to 1862. Campbell's lectures on Poetry were delivered here in 1812 and Carlyle's lectures on Heroes in 1840.

22.—Royal Asiatic Society, founded 1824.

23.—The Alfred Club was located here until it was absorbed into the Oriental Club in 1855. Among its members were Lord Byron, Sir James Mackintosh, George Ellis, William Gifford, John Reeves,

Sir William Drummond. The Rev. William Beloe refers to it in the *Sexagenarian* as the "Symposium" and to its members as "Symposiasts." The establishment of the Athenæum was fatal to it.

26.—Sir James Mackintosh, on his return from India in 1811.

50A.—John Murray, publisher. An establishment surcharged with literary memories. John Murray, second of the name, came here from Fleet Street in 1812, and ever since the house has been the resort of all that is best in literary culture. In the early days anyone who knew Mr. Murray or who had business with him could walk in any morning without ceremony, and the result was a most remarkable collection of authors, artists and people of culture generally. In 1812 to 1824, when clubs were less numerous than they are now, Mr. Murray's literary friends were in the habit of coming to his drawing-room at four o'clock in the afternoon. Here Byron first met Scott in 1815 and here Southey made the acquaintance of Crabbe. Among the guests would be Byron, Scott, Moore, Campbell, Southey, Gifford, Hallam, Lockhart, West, Irving, Lawrence, Wilkie, Phillips, Newton, Pickersgill. In the archives of the house there are many mementoes of these and others. Over the mantelpiece hangs Phillips's portrait of Byron, which the Greeks reproduced on their postage stamps in 1924 in memory of the poet. In the fireplace below Murray and Moore burned the *Memoirs* of Byron, which he had entrusted to their care and which they thought it indiscreet to publish.

The Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., when he quarrelled with his father in 1717 and was ordered out of St. James's Palace, came to Albemarle Street, to live in the house of Lord Grantham, on the east side. Dr. Richard Mead lived in this street in 1720 and thereabouts, and here he had his collection of drawings by Italian Masters, which was afterwards purchased by George III. and is now in the Royal Library at Windsor. Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, died at his house in this street in 1724. Dr. Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, lived in this street in 1724–6. The Marquis of Hartington lived here on his marriage to the only daughter of the Earl of Burlington. The Duc de Nivernois resided at Lady Yarmouth's house here when he was Ambassador from Louis XV., and here, in 1763, was arranged the Treaty with France and Spain. Earl Waldegrave died here in 1763. Lord Bute lived here in 1764; Zoffany in 1780. Lord Rodney, on arriving in England in 1782 after his defeat and capture of De Grasse, came here to stay with the Earl of Powis for a short time. Richard ("Leonidas") Glover, author of *Leonidas* and *Admiral Hosier's Ghost*, died here in 1785. C. J. Fox lived in this street when Rogers first knew him. Byron was staying at Dorant's

Hotel in this street in 1807–8 when he published *Hours of Idleness*. Jesse says that Byron composed most of the *Corsair* while walking up and down this street between Piccadilly and Grafton Street.

Albert Gate, Hyde Park

Albert Gate is located on the site of the old bridge over the Westbourne Brook which gave Knightsbridge its name. The stags on the side pedestals of the gate were modelled from prints by Bartolozzi.

The mansion on the east side, in its day the largest private house in London, was formerly the residence of George Hudson, the railway king, whose speculations ruined himself and others in 1845. It was afterwards occupied by the Comte de Persigny, the French Ambassador, and has ever since remained the French Embassy. Here the Emperor Louis Napoleon held a levee during his visit to London in 1855.

Albert Road, Regent's Park

Mrs. Fitzherbert, widow of George IV., lived in Stockleigh House, Albert Road, in the 1830's.

Albion Place, Clerkenwell

Christopher Pinchbeck, inventor of pinchbeck metal and a pioneer in the construction of automatic organs and musical clocks, lived here in 1721.

Albion Road, Swiss Cottage

13.—John Bellingham Inglis, the book-collector and translator of Richard de Bury's *Philobiblon*, died here in 1870.

Albion Street, Hyde Park

14.—Tyrone Power.

18.—Thackeray's mother and stepfather, Major Carmichael Smyth, lived here, and Thackeray seems to have lived with them in 1834. On his return from Paris in 1837, after his marriage, he brought his wife here to her first London home. It was while living here that he began to write for *Fraser's*. Thackeray's first child, Anne, afterwards Mrs. Richmond Ritchie, the novelist, was born here in 1837.

ALDERMANBURY

18.—Judge Jeffreys had a house here, and when he was compelled to resign the Recordership of London in 1680 he was called upon to account for the large sums of money he had spent in fitting it up.

Corner of Love Lane: St. Mary the Virgin.—Built by Wren in 1668–76 on the site of an older church dating from the twelfth century and destroyed in the Fire. Edmund Calamy, the elder, one of the authors of *Smectymnuus*, was curate here from 1639 until 1662, when he was ejected by the Act of Uniformity. He continued to be a member of the congregation and when he died, in 1666, he was buried under the pulpit of the old church. Benjamin Calamy, his son, was minister from 1677 until his death in 1686, and Edmund Calamy, his grandson, from 1731 until his death in 1732. Dr. White Kennett, editor of a history of England and author of *Kennett's Register*, was incumbent here in 1715, when he preached the anti-Jacobite sermon that secured him the Bishopric of Peterborough. John Milton was married here in 1656 to his second wife, Catharine Woodcock. In the old church were buried Henry Condell, died 1627, and John Heminge, died 1630, fellow-actors with Shakespeare and editors of the First Folio of 1623. Condell was a sidesman of the parish, and the registers contain the names of several of his children, and of Heminge's. He was one of the beneficiaries of Shakespeare's will. Among others buried here are Edmund Calamy, grandson of the elder Calamy, died 1732, and Lieutenant John Smith, drowned off Staten Island, N.Y., in 1782. The notorious Judge Jeffreys was a prominent member of the parish and was buried in 1689 in a vault under the Communion table. His coffin was found in 1810 when the church was repaired, but there was no trace of it in 1863 when the church underwent a restoration.

ALDERSGATE STREET

Is supposed to have formed part of the old Roman road which ran from Dover to Cardigan. In early times it was the main entrance to the City from the north, and was famous for its mansions. When brick houses began to be built in London between 1618–36 this was one of the streets where they were first erected. Defoe mentions this street in *Colonel Jack*.

Maidenhead Court.—John Milton's house in Aldersgate Street seems to have been at the end of this court. See Maidenhead Court.

35–38.—Site of Thanet House, built by Inigo Jones in 1644 for John Tufton, Earl of Thanet. From the Thanets it passed to Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of Shaftesbury, and became Shaftesbury

House. John Locke, author of the *Essay on the Human Understanding*, was a member of the Shaftesbury household from 1679, when he returned from the Continent, until 1683, when the Earl of Shaftesbury died. On one occasion, while it was in Shaftesbury's possession, this house was the hiding-place of the Duke of Monmouth. It was changed to an inn about 1720, to a hospital from 1750 to 1771, and then into the first general dispensary in London until 1850. Shops and a meeting-room followed and the place was demolished in 1882. Shaftesbury Place is built on part of the site.

60–61.—Site of Lauderdale House, the London residence of John Maitland, the Duke of Lauderdale of Charles II.'s time and *Old Mortality*. He was one of the five who formed the "Cabal," which met at his country place, Ham House, Petersham Road, Petersham. His severities in Scotland in 1669, when he was sent there as High Commissioner to suppress the conventicles, led to the rebellion of the Covenanters in 1679. When on these trips he sometimes loaned Charles II. another mansion at Highgate (see Waterlow Park), where the king and Nell Gwynn would make merry until his return.

East side, two doors from the Barbican.—Site of the "'Bell' Inn that's extra Aldersgate," from which John Taylor, the Water Poet, set out from London in 1618, as related in his *Penniless Pilgrimage to Scotland*.

158.—Half Moon Passage, said to mark the site of the "Half Moon" Tavern, a favourite resort of Wycherley, Congreve and Ben Jonson, and the wits of the sixteenth century.

168–178.—Site of Petre House, the town house until 1639 of Lord Petre. Afterwards used as a prison and continued by Cromwell as such. Richard Lovelace was confined here in 1648. In 1657 it was the residence of Henry Pierrepont, Marquis of Dorchester, and after the Fire of 1666 it was bought by the See of London as the Episcopal residence and named London House. Bishop Buchanan died in London House in 1675. When she fled from Whitehall in 1688, on the landing of the Prince of Orange, Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne came here and stayed overnight. Bishop Compton lived in London House, and Bishop Robinson in 1720. Thomas Rawlinson (the "Tom Folio" of Dibdin), a famous book-collector, lived here from 1716 until his death here in 1725. After his death his rooms were occupied by his brother Richard, the non-juror and also a famous collector of books and manuscripts. The house was burnt in 1768 and rebuilt, and in 1814 it was an upholstery shop, in which was constructed the cradle for Joanna Southcott's expected "Prince of Peace." Finally demolished in 1871.

172.—Site of the fashionable and expensive "Albion" Tavern, where Grote, the historian, gave a farewell supper to his classmates in 1810, at the age of sixteen, just before leaving the Charterhouse School, and was well flogged for it.

Corner of Little Britain: St. Botolph's Church.—Was damaged in the Fire, but what was left was taken down and the present church built in 1754–7, and repaired several times since. The churchyard is now a small park called Postmen's Park. There were buried here: Robert Cawood, died 1466; Sir William Cavendish, who married Bess of Hardwick, died 1557; Alexander Gill, Master of St. Paul's School, died 1642; Thomas Rawlinson, the book-collector, died 1725. The Palmer in John Heywood's *Four P's* mentions St. Botolph's as one of his places of pilgrimage.

South of St. Botolph's.—Aldersgate stood a little south of the church. It was one of the four principal gates of London and formed the extreme corner to the north in the City wall. The old gate was pulled down in 1618 and rebuilt, but finally demolished in 1761. It was through this gate that James I. came in 1603 to take possession of the Crown.

Over the old gate lived John Daye, the printer of Queen Elizabeth's time. Here he printed the folio Bible dedicated to Edward VI. in 1549; Latimer's *Sermons*; one of the earliest almanacs, *A Prognostication for the Year of Our Lord* 1559; Roger Ascham's *Scholemaster*, in 1570; Tyndale's Works, 1572. In 1564 Foxe, the martyrologist, was living with Daye, who printed his *Book of Martyrs* in 1563.

General Post Office.—Covers the site of the "Bull and Mouth" Inn, which was located directly opposite Gresham Street. It was the great coaching inn of the street. In Commonwealth times it was the usual meeting-place of the Quakers, and here George Fox, the founder of the Society, was accustomed to preach. The body of "Free-born John" Lilburne was brought here on his death in 1657. After the Restoration it figures in the history of Quaker persecutions. Here Ellwood was seized in 1662 and carried to Bridewell. The place was burnt down in the Fire. Numerous other inns existed in this street. Among them was the "Cock," to which Fynes Moryson came in 1595 after his five years' wanderings. It was a good inn a hundred and fifty years later. The "George" Inn adjoined Thanet House. The "Sun," "large and of a good trade," was well known.

Redehall, the mansion of Henry de Galeys, is mentioned here in 1289; Queen Jane's wardrobe was here in Edward IV.'s time. Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," died in this street in 1621; Thomas Flatman, poet, painter and lawyer, was born here in 1637; Bryan Walton, Bishop of Chester and editor

of the first English Polyglot Bible in 1657, died here in 1661; the facetious Tom Brown died here in 1704; James Petiver, botanist and one of the earliest collectors of objects of natural history (Sir Hans Sloane offered £5,000 for his collection), was an apothecary in this street (died 1718); John Pine, engraver, lived "at his house against Little Britain" in 1738, when he received subscriptions for his edition of Horace; Sutton Nicholls, draughtsman and engraver, lived "against Jewin Street"; Trinity Chapel was here, where the last non-juring congregation met under John Lindsay (died 1768).

Milton sold *Paradise Lost* to a printer in this street. Samuel Simmons, printer and publisher, "next door to the 'Golden Fleece,'" purchased the copyright of *Paradise Lost* in 1667, but he was the printer of the second edition only. John Wesley relates in his *Journal* that it was in a house in Aldersgate Street that he experienced the spiritual change which determined his career.

Anthony Chuzzlewit and Son had their place of business near Aldersgate Street, "somewhere behind the Post Office."

Aldford Street, Park Lane

(Formerly Chapel Street)

13.—Beau Brummell moved here in 1810 from Chesterfield Street when he was at the height of his splendour. From here he fled to the Continent in 1816.

23.—Shelley came here in 1811 on his visit to London, and stayed with the family of John Westbrook, a retired tavern-keeper. In August of the same year Harriet Westbrook, the daughter, eloped with Shelley to Edinburgh, where they were married. In 1813 Shelley came here again with Harriet, but stayed a few days only. Montagu Williams, K.C. and author, lived in this street in 1890.

Aldgate High Street

(See High Street, Aldgate)

Aldwych

South side, immediately opposite Kingsway. Site of Drury House, the residence of Sir Thomas Drury, from whom Drury Lane takes its name. His son, Sir Robert Drury, afterwards occupied it, and always reserved apartments for Dr. Donne and his family, who were in great distress from the enmity of Donne's father-in-law, who had opposed his marriage. After Sir Robert Drury died the house was occupied by Lord Craven, who had distinguished himself in the

wars of Gustavus Adolphus and by his fearless exposure of himself in the interests of the citizens during the Great Plague of 1665. He is well known for his romantic attachment to Elizabeth, daughter of James I., wife of the Elector Palatine and Queen of Bohemia, whom he is supposed to have married and who resided in an adjoining house which he built for her. As rebuilt and enlarged the house was known as Craven House, and when it was demolished and new premises erected they were known as Craven Buildings. In Craven Buildings resided Dr. Arne, the composer; Hayman, the painter; Elliston, the comedian and manager; Mrs. Bracegirdle, Mrs. Pritchard and Mme. Vestris, all actresses. In 1804 Philip Astley built the Olympic Theatre on the site of Bohemia House and later enlarged it to include the site of Craven House. It was used for equestrian performances until 1813, when Elliston leased it. Its best days were under Mme. Vestris, who became the lessee in 1831 and remained until 1839. The Olympic lasted until it was swept away in the building of Aldwych and Kingsway in 1899–1905.

Alexander Square, Brompton

19.—At one time the residence of Captain Glascock, commander of H.M.S. *Tyne*, and author of *Sailors and Saints* (1829); *Tales of a Tar* (1830); *Land Sharks and Sea Gulls* (1838).

Alexandra Palace, Muswell Hill

Topham Beauclerk, Johnson's friend, had a summer residence here, the grounds of which are now included in the present gardens. Dr. Johnson was a frequent guest of Beauclerk's. The gardens also include those of a cottage which stood near the entrance and was occupied by Moore in 1817. It was known as Lalla Rookh Cottage, from a belief that the poem was written there, but this was a wrong notion, as the poem had been written some time before Moore came to reside here. The place had been the residence of Abraham Newland, the well-known cashier of the Bank of England.

Alfred Place, Bedford Square

Thomas Campbell lodged in this street in 1837.

29.—James Sheridan Knowles, in early life a dramatist and in later life a Baptist minister, lived here about 1838–40. His father, James Knowles, author of the *English Dictionary*, died here in 1840.

Alfred Place West, Thurloe Square

6.—Miss Litton, the actress, lived here about 1870.

9.—John Palgrave Simpson, the novelist and dramatist, lived here for some time and died here in 1887.

Amen Corner, Paternoster Row

The Royal College of Physicians was located here from 1560 to 1674, in a house built expressly for it by Dr. Harvey. Here Harvey read his lectures on the discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Amen Court, Paternoster Row

Location of the residences of Canons of St. Paul's and the later houses of the Minor Canons. A piece of the old City wall on Roman foundations divides the gardens of the court from the Old Bailey.

1.—Sydney Smith lived here when appointed a prebend of St. Paul's in 1831. His use of the place was nominal. R. H. Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, lived here from his appointment as minor canon of St. Paul's in 1839 until his death in 1845. Here he wrote the *Ingoldsby Legends*. Canon Liddon lived in Amen Court in his later years.

Amen Court was a favourite promenade of Althea and her father, Mr. Indagine, in Besant's *The Bell of St. Paul's*.

America Square, Minories

In 1908 a large portion of the old Roman wall was discovered here.

Ampthill Square, Bloomsbury

William Henry West Betty, well known about 1803 as the Infant Roscius, lived here for many years and died here in 1874.

Ampton Street, Gray's Inn Road

33, formerly 4.—Thomas Carlyle's first London residence after his marriage. He brought his wife here in the autumn of 1831–2 and they lodged here about six months. During this time *Sartor Resartus* began its publication as a serial in *Fraser's Magazine*. Again, in the summer of 1834, Carlyle and his wife lived here after they had left Craigenputtock.

Amwell Street, Pentonville

23.—George Cruikshank came to live here in 1841, shortly after his marriage. Here he made the illustrations to *Sketches by Boz.*

Angel Place, Borough

(See Borough High Street)

Anhalt Road, Battersea

Anhalt Studios.—Studio of Charles Sargeant Jagger, the sculptor of the figures on the Royal Artillery War Memorial at Hyde Park Corner; probably the best figures of the kind in London.

Approach Road, Victoria Park

65, formerly 33.—J. R. Green, the historian, lived here in 1865.

Aquila Street, St. John's Wood

1, formerly 1 Edward Street.—Thomas Henry Huxley lived here for a short time in 1851.

Argyll Place, Regent Street

8.—James Northcote, the painter, moved here from Argyll Street in 1822 and died here in 1831. Here he had those remarkable conversations with Hazlitt. Benjamin Haydon came here to see him when, an enthusiastic youth of eighteen, he first arrived in London. Sir Walter Scott sat for his portrait here at the request of Sir William Knighton.

30.—Mme. de Staël lodged here during her visit to London in 1813, when she had been banished from France by Napoleon. Here Byron met Louis Alphonse de Rocca, to whom she had been secretly married in 1811, although the marriage was not revealed until the reading of her will at her death in 1817.

Argyll Street, Regent Street

7.—Site of Argyll House, the residence of the Duke of Argyll. Here his wife, formerly Elizabeth Gunning and Duchess of Hamilton, died in 1790. The house was bought about 1816 by the Earl of Aberdeen ("Athenian Aberdeen"), and was for many years his residence. It was demolished in 1860.

Sir Joseph Banks, the naturalist, who enriched the British Museum by the bequest of his collection of books on natural history, was born in this street in 1743. Mrs. Thrale lived here in 1782 after she gave up her house at Streatham, and here Dr. Johnson continued

the intimate relations he had enjoyed at the former residence. George, Lord Lyttelton, the friend of Pope, Thomson and Mallet, and something of a poet himself, lived here. Dr. Dodd lived in this street, and Wraxall mentions a dinner at his house when Wilkes, Sir William Jones and De Lolme were present.

Arlington Road, Camden Town

34.—Charles Dibdin, song-writer and composer, lived here from 1810 until his death here in 1814. Here he wrote his last drama, *The Round Robin*, and his last songs—a group of twelve for the Belle Assemblée.

Arlington Street, Piccadilly

Built in 1689 on land originally forming the eastern extremity of Green Park, but which was taken from it in 1681 and given to Henry Bennet, the Earl of Arlington of the Cabal, who built himself a residence thereon and called it Goring House.

5.—Sir Robert Walpole purchased this house in 1742 when he went out of office, and made it his residence until his death here in 1745. He left it to his son, Horace Walpole, who lived here, when in town, from 1745 to 1779.

6.—Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty and friend of Pitt.

9.—C. J. Fox, from 1804 to 1806, during which time this house was the base of operations against the Addington Ministry. It was while here that Fox's fatal illness began to appear for the first time.

14.—C. J. Fox lived here a short time. With him lived General Richard Fitzpatrick, his intimate personal friend from boyhood and his inseparable companion.

16.—The Dukes of Rutland have lived here for more than a hundred years. It was the Duke of Rutland of the period who gave Pitt his start in Parliamentary life in 1780. He had been a companion of Pitt's at Cambridge. From here he sent a message to his friend Sir James Lowther, a powerful factor in the Parliament of the time and then living in Charles Street, Berkeley Square, soliciting his influence in securing a seat for Pitt in Parliament. As a result Pitt was returned for one of Lowther's boroughs in 1781. In 1827 the Duke of York died in this house, the residence of the Duke of Rutland of that period.

17.—Site of the residence of Sir Robert Walpole from 1716 to 1742. The dining-room is shown in the second scene of Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode." Horace Walpole was born here in 1717 and lived here some fourteen years. The house was torn down about 1742 or 1743 and the present mansion built on its site.

17.—Henry Pelham in 1743. John Lothrop Motley when United States Minister in 1869–70. The house was then, and is now, the residence of the Earl of Yarborough.

18.—Sir John Pender in 1888. Here he had his fine collection of pictures.

19.—Marquess of Zetland for many years past.

21.—Lord Sefton lived here in the early nineteenth century and made the place famous for his dinners and his *chef* Ude, who afterwards became the caterer for Crockford's. The house has been occupied by M. Van der Weyer, the scholar and Belgian Minister. It is now the residence of Lord Salisbury.

22.—Marquis of Camden; Duke of Beaufort, in 1839–40; Duke of Hamilton, in 1852; Sir Ivor Bertie Guest, afterwards Viscount Wimborne, from 1888.

Horace Walpole used to call this the ministerial street. The west side was referred to as the ministerial side from the number of its residents in office, while the east was the non-ministerial side, as being preferred by those out of office. Thus, Sir Robert Walpole had a house on the west side when in office, but took a smaller one on the east side when he went out in 1742. There may have been a real reason for the distinction based upon considerations of expense. The street has always been occupied by people of prominence. The Duchess of Cleveland lived here in 1691–6, when she could no longer remain in Cleveland House. So early in its history as 1708 the list includes the Duke of Richmond, Lord Brooke, Lord Kingston, Lord Cholmondeley and Lord Guilford. In 1733 Lord Carteret lived in the last house on the west side; in 1739 William Pulteney, afterwards Earl of Bath, Walpole's great rival and opponent, lived next to 17. He seems to have been a continuous resident in the street from 1715 to 1739. The Duchess of Buckingham, widow of the second Duke of Buckingham and daughter of Fairfax the Parliamentary general, lived here in 1692–4. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived here as a child when her father, the Marquis of Dorchester, afterwards Duke of Kingston, had his mansion here. Lord Nelson was living here in 1801 with Lady Nelson when she left him, and they never lived together again.

Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate Street

As Teasel Close this was part of the drill ground of the old City Trained Bands (the original of the volunteer military forces) established in 1585 during the alarm caused by the Spanish Armada.

Arundel Street, Strand

This street, together with Surrey, Howard and Norfolk Streets, was built in 1678 on the site of Arundel House and its grounds, which extended from Strand Lane to Milford Lane. It was the town house of the Bishops of Bath, which the Howards, Earls of Arundel, acquired about the middle of the sixteenth century. Sully was lodged here when Ambassador to England in James I.'s time. Thomas Parr, "Old Parr," was made a member of the household in 1635, when he was 150 years old, but the change proved fatal to him. Wenceslaus Hollar was brought to England by the Earl of Arundel in 1636, and it was from the roof of this house that he sketched his well-known view of London. Van der Borcht, the painter, was brought over at the same time. John Evelyn and his family were frequent visitors at Arundel House, and his son lived much with the Howards. Evelyn records that he had to take him away in 1662 for fear the Howards would make a Catholic of him. Arundel House was a great art centre and here were gathered the collection known as the Arundel Marbles, now at Oxford. The house was demolished in 1677–8.

At the upper end of the street, and then numbered 37, stood the "Crown and Anchor" Tavern, on the site of the building in which the Academy of Ancient Music was founded in 1710. In its early days the tavern was a resort of Boswell and Johnson, and here it was that Boswell quarrelled with Percy about old Dr. Mounsey. In the time of C. J. Fox and Sir Francis Burdett it was the headquarters of the Westminster Reformers. Many of the meetings of the Catholic Association were held here before the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Act in 1829. Here Daniel O'Connell first spoke against Brougham, and Cobbett and Sir Francis used to quarrel. The King of Clubs, founded in 1801 by Robert ("Bobus") Smith, brother of Sydney Smith, met here with Samuel Rogers, Richard ("Conversation") Sharp, John Allen, Mackintosh, Erskine, Curran and Sydney Smith among its members. In 1846 Douglas Jerrold organised the Whittington Club here and became its first president. Thackeray, Dickens, Mark Lemon, the elder Dion Boucicault and others of their associates were members. When the "Crown and Anchor" went out of business in 1847 the club took the house over and used it as a club-house. Herbert Spencer records that when he was sub-editor of the *Economist* in 1848 he was accustomed to dine at the Whittington Club each day and to spend some time in its library. In 1854 the old house burned down and the Whittington Club erected a new club-house on its site.

John Evelyn lived at his son's house in this street during the winter of 1686. Other residents have been: Thomas Rymer, author of the *Fœdera*, who lived here many years and died here in 1713; John Anstis, Garter King-of-Arms, who lived here in 1715–16; Eustace Budgell, the friend of Addison, in 1732; Simon Harcourt, afterwards Lord Chancellor, in 1688; Mrs. Porter, the actress; and John Playford, the musician.

Ashburn Gardens, South Kensington

4.—John Drinkwater in 1924–5 and thereabouts.

Ashen Tree Court, Whitefriars Street

This was one of the cloister walks of the Priory of the Carmelites, or White Friars, which covered practically the whole district from Fleet Street to the Thames and from Whitefriars Street to the Temple. It was dissolved in 1538.

Ashley Gardens, Westminster

26.—Sir Rider Haggard, the novelist, lived here in 1918–21.

Sir Henry Lucy, the "Toby, M.P." of *Punch*, lived in this street for many years when he was writing his "Essence of Parliament" for *Punch*. Here he entertained many of the distinguished members of the literary, political and social circles of the time, and his house came to be known as one of London's institutions.

Ashley Place, Victoria Street

13.—General Sir Edward Sabine, President of the Royal Society for many years, died here in 1883.

21.—Captain Hans Busk, early advocate of the Volunteer movement, died here in 1882.

Westminster Cathedral.—From the top of the Bell Tower, some 283 feet high, a woman threw herself and her two infant children in 1924, and all three were dashed to pieces on the pavement below.

Audley Square, South Audley Street

(See South Audley Street)

Auriol Road, Fulham

10.—Francis Henry Macklin, the actor, lived here in 1898.

37.—Giovanni Focardi, the sculptor, lived here about 1899.

Austin Friars, City

Site of the house of the Augustine Friars founded by Humphrey de Bohun in 1253. Erasmus lived in the old house of the Austin Friars in 1513.

Cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to be some three or four thousand years old, have been found in this street.

Dutch Church.—Is part of the nave of the church of the old priory. The choir, steeple and transepts were pulled down in 1600. The remainder escaped the Fire of 1666, but was damaged in 1862 by a little fire of its own. The building has been many times restored, repaired and renewed. It was granted in 1550 to the Dutch refugees and still remains the place of worship of those of that nationality. There are buried here, the monuments, however, having been destroyed: Humphrey de Bohun, godfather of Edward I. and founder of the priory; Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel and Surrey, beheaded in 1397; Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, who was the most powerful subject in Europe in the time of John and Henry III.; Edward, eldest son of the Black Prince and the Fair Maid of Kent, died 1375; John de Vere, twelfth Earl of Oxford, beheaded on Tower Hill in 1461; the barons who fell at the Battle of Barnet, all buried together in the body of the church in 1471; William, Lord Berkeley, died 1492, and his wife Joan; Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, beheaded 1521.

18.—James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, lived here for many years, and for a time his brother Horace lived here with him. The *Rejected Addresses* was written here.

Fulke Greville, Sir Philip Sidney's friend, lived in this street in 1602; Sir Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, lived here in 1621, when representing York; Dr. Richard Mead, the famous physician, was a resident from 1711 to 1714; Richard Gough, antiquary, was born here in 1735; James Heywood, author of *Letters and Poems on Several Occasions*, died here in 1776.

It was in Austin Friars that John Westlock and Tom Pinch called at Mr. Fips's office to see about the position that Mr. Fips had for Tom, in *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row

Stow says that the name comes from the text-writers and bead-makers living here. It is mentioned in *Cocke Lorell's Bote*, printed

by Wynkyn de Worde in 1506. At the sign of the Bear a large portion of the library of William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, the great Chancellor of Queen Elizabeth's time, was sold in 1687. The "Black Boy" Coffee-House in this lane was the chief place for auction sales of books in Queen Anne's time. Christopher Bateman, bookseller, had a shop here in the latter part of the seventeenth century, in which the *literati* of the time were accustomed to meet and where Thomas Britton, the musical small-coal man, was generally to be found.

Avenue (The), Hampstead

Pitt House, at North End, and extending through from The Avenue to North End Road. William Pitt, first Earl of Chatham, came here to live in 1766–7 when he was Prime Minister and was suffering from some obscure mental trouble. The house was owned by Lord North at the time and was known as North End House. Pitt shut himself up here in complete seclusion for about a year, during most of which time he was more or less out of his mind. The little room he lived in has been carefully preserved in the restoration of the place. In 1911 and thereabouts Sir Harold Harmsworth occupied the house and enlarged and modernised it.

Byron House.—Tradition says that Lady Byron lived here for a time.

Avenue Road, Regent's Park

6.—Sir Robert Lush, Lord Justice, died here in 1881.

23, formerly 12.—Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect, lived here.

62.—Ernest Gumbart, the picture dealer, lived here in 1866 and thereabouts, and made the place famous for his Sunday evening receptions and concerts at which the celebrities in art and music were generally to be found. Rosa Bonheur, Troyon, Gounod, Santley and Joachim were constant attendants. It was here that Gounod was brought in a state of collapse the first night *Faust* was played and he thought that it was a failure. Colonel Mapleson, the impresario, owned the house afterwards, and he sold it to Frederick Goodall, R.A., who lived here many years.

64.—Herbert Spencer, after twenty-three years in boarding-houses, settled down here in 1889 in a house of his own, and here he stayed until 1897. His *Autobiography* was written here, the preface being dated 1894.

William and Mary Howitt lived in Avenue Road from 1848 until they went to the Hermitage at Highgate in 1852. The *Year Book of*

the Country and *Madame Dorrington of the Dene* were written here. Dr. Ludwig Mond, the millionaire chemist, lived in this street and gathered here the collection of Italian Masters which he afterwards presented to the nation. Genevieve Ward lived here in 1913.

Aylesbury Street, Clerkenwell

South-east corner of Jerusalem Passage.—Site of the house of Thomas Britton, where symphonic concerts may be said to have been developed. Britton was a thorough musician, a great collector of books, manuscripts and musical instruments, and had studied practical chemistry. His daily occupation was selling small-coal around London, and his evenings were devoted to study, especially in music. On Thursday evenings from 1678 until his death in 1714 the best musical talent in London met here. He was a skilled performer on the viol-de-gamba; Handel and Pepusch played the organ or harpsichord; Woolaston, the painter, played the violin or flute; Bannister or Medler played the violin. The celebrated violinist, Dubourg, made his first appearance in public here when a child, standing on a stool. He was afterwards a constant attendant at the concerts, in which he played the violin. The Duchess of Queensberry was a regular visitor, and among others who attended were Sir Roger L'Estrange, Charles Jennens and Mme. Cuzzoni.

Baker Street, Portman Square

3.—Lord William Lennox, in 1826.

59.—Portman Rooms. Mme. Tussaud's original establishment. She died here in 1850.

In May 1890 an American dinner—without any Americans—was given to Henry M. Stanley at these rooms.

64.—Lord Camelford, the bruiser, in 1800.

65.—Sir Alexander Boswell, poet and eldest son of Johnson's biographer, lodged here for some time.

68, formerly 31.—Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Lord Lytton, was born here 1803. Grattan, Irish orator and parliamentarian, died in this house in 1820.

69.—John Braham, the tenor, lived here in 1826–7. The night before Dr. Kitchiner died in 1827 he had visited Braham here.

108–114, formerly 8 York Place.—**Bedford House.** Cardinal Wiseman died here in 1865. Cardinal Manning, his successor, lived here from 1865 to 1872.

120, formerly 14 York Place.—William Pitt lived here in 1802–4

after his retirement from the Premiership. His niece, Lady Hester Stanhope, came here in 1803 to keep house for him.

Thomas Spring-Rice, afterward Lord Monteagle, lived in Baker Street in 1826.

Sherlock Holmes had his quarters in Baker Street.

Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's Inn Road

Dates from 1589 and was a place of some distinction in its early days. It was one of the streets built on the site of Brooke House and its grounds, the former residence of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke. See Brooke and Greville Streets.

Baldwin's Gardens had the privilege of sanctuary for many years up to 1697 when the privilege was abolished. Henry Purcell, the composer, availed himself of this place of refuge at times. In later years the region became densely crowded with a lawless population that made it one of the most dangerous and disreputable of slums. It shared in the notoriety of the locality known as the Thieves' Kitchen, which was removed in the building of St. Alban's Church, Brooke Street, and which extended to this street. Alterations and improvements, however, have completely changed the appearance of Baldwin's Gardens. Tom Brown, the wit (died 1704), was a great frequenter of the "Hole-in-the-Wall" Tavern in this street.

Banbury Court, Long Acre

Location of Banbury House, the residence of the Earls of Peterborough in 1673.

Bank-End, Bankside

The old stairs at the river end of the street were largely used by those going to the Globe Theatre of Shakespeare's time, the theatre being only some nine hundred feet away from the landing.

Bankside, Southwark

From very early times the district extending from Bank-end (about where Blackfriars Bridge now is) to the gardens of Winchester House in Clink Street was the location of a series of places of amusement, dissipation and vice. Here were the Stews, the Bear Gardens, the Bull-baiting Grounds (occasionally used as theatres and later on wholly devoted to that use). The playhouses and bear

gardens were restricted during the Commonwealth, and after the Restoration they disappeared. In these early theatres were performed the plays of the Elizabethan dramatists, whose names are all associated with this district.

From Bear Gardens to Clink Street.—Location of the Stews, some eighteen houses of prostitution, legalised and leased from the Bishops of Winchester. They lasted from Henry II.'s time, 1154, until 1546, when they were finally suppressed. At the time of Wat Tyler's insurrection they belonged to the Lord Mayor, Sir William Walworth, and were rented to "frowes of Flanders." Wat Tyler's rebels destroyed them, and it may be that Sir William remembered that fact when he stabbed Tyler at Smithfield. Although the women in these places were licensed by the bishops they were refused Christian burial and were consigned to unconsecrated graves in the "Cross Bones" at Park Street (which see). Henry VII. suppressed these houses, but they arose again and were finally demolished by Henry VIII. and dwelling-houses were erected on the site. These, in the time of Elizabeth and James I., became the residences of the best element of the locality, though the region still retained its old name of the Stewsbank.

8–11.—According to William Martin, F.S.A., writing in *New Rambles in Old London* (Homeland), this is the site of the old taverns, "The Oliphant" and "The Crane," as well as the location of Oliphant, or Elephant Alley; and he suggests that here was the "Elephant" Tavern of *Twelfth Night*, Act III., Scene iii.

78–79.—Falcon Wharf and Dock at the end of Holland Street. Site of the "Falcon" Tavern, a daily resort of Shakespeare and his companions. Here Ben Jonson used to come and meet the actors of the Globe, the Rose and the other playhouses in the neighbourhood.

At Park Street.—Somewhere near the railway crossing was the residence of Edward Alleyn, the actor, partner and successor of Henslowe and founder of Dulwich College. Beaumont and Fletcher lived in the same locality; perhaps a little nearer to the Globe Theatre now included in the premises of Barclay and Perkins.

At Bear Gardens.—Shakespeare is said to have lived at about this point in 1596 and thereabouts.

At Love Lane.—Philip Henslowe, actor, stage-manager and Master of the Bears in the time of Elizabeth and James I., lived at about this point.

Lawrence Fletcher, actor; Edmund Shakespeare, actor, and younger brother of the poet; and Philip Massinger, the dramatist, all lived at Bankside. John Taylor, the Water Poet, is said to have made his living as a waterman at Bankside. Oliver Goldsmith tried

to establish himself as a physician at Bankside in 1756. It was at Bankside that the draymen from Barclay's brewery attacked Marshal Haynau.

In Walter Besant's *Bell of St. Paul's* the author has much to say of Bankside and its history. It was while lodging in the house of Lucius Cottle, near the Stairs, that Laurence Waller met Althea, Cottle's niece, who used to take him on trips around the neighbourhood.

See also Bear Gardens, Clink Street, Park Street, Rose Alley.

Barbican

The Barbican, originally a Roman watch-tower, lay a little to the north of this street.

17.—Milton lived here from 1645 to 1647, a period during which he produced nothing beyond a sonnet or two.

At Golden Lane.—A little west of Golden Lane stood Garter House, where Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord Chancellor in Henry VIII.'s time, was born in 1505. He was credited with assisting to place Anne Askew on the rack and torturing her himself. Adjoining Garter House stood Willoughby House, the mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, from which the duchess made her sensational escape to the Continent in 1545 to avoid the wrath of Bishop Stephen Gardiner.

In the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries the Spanish Ambassador lived in this street, and here Blackman, the Jesuit, was seized as he was leaving the ambassador's house, in 1612. When Count Gondomar lived here the mob tried to wreck the place in resentment at some brutality on the part of one of his retainers. Richard Powell, Milton's father-in-law, died in this street in 1646, and John Milton, scrivener, the father of the poet, in 1647. Prince Rupert lived in the Barbican. Sir Henry Spelman, the antiquary, died in the street at the residence of his son-in-law, Sir Ralph Whitfield. John Trundle, the seventeenth-century bookseller, ballad printer and friend of John Taylor, the Water Poet, had his shop in the Barbican at the sign of "Nobody." When Taylor started on his Penniless Pilgrimage, Trundle accompanied him as far as Whetstone; and in his account of the journey Taylor makes great play on Trundle's sign of "Nobody."

Barbican figures as part of the route taken by Oliver Twist and Bill Sikes on their way to the burglary at Chertsey. Mr. Stagg (*Barnaby Rudge*) had his cellar in one of the alleys off Barbican.

Barn Elms Park, Barnes

Here occurred the duel in 1668 between George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and Charles Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, in which Talbot was killed. Talbot's wife, the Countess of Shrewsbury, Buckingham's mistress, stood by in the dress of a page and held Buckingham's horse while he killed her husband.

The old mansion of Barn Elms was occupied by Francis Walsingham, who entertained Queen Elizabeth there on several occasions in 1585–9. Abraham Cowley lived in the mansion in 1663–5.

Jacob Tonson, the publisher, had a residence in the park (in which he died in 1735) and there the Kit-cat Club held their meetings in their last days. Tonson had all the portraits of the members of the club which Sir Godfrey Kneller had painted and used them as the decoration of a special room he built for the meetings. There were forty-two of these portraits painted in three-quarter size—a length which afterwards came to be known as the kit-cat. In later years the Kit-cat Club became the Ranelagh Club.

Barnard's Inn, Holborn

Pip lived here with his friend, Herbert Pocket, when he first came to London. Jo Gargery's opinion of the place was not high (*Great Expectations*).

Barnes Terrace, Grove Street, Deptford

The recreation ground is part of the famous garden of John Evelyn's residence, Sayes Court, which was located at the end of Czar Street. See Czar Street.

Barnsbury Park, Islington

Site of a Roman summer camp. In 1825 arrow-heads and tiled pavements were found here.

Barnsbury Road, Islington

14.—White Conduit House, descendant of the tavern of the same name, which was opened in the time of Charles I. and became one of the popular amusement places of the eighteenth century. The immediate predecessor of the present house was built in 1735, and lasted until 1849. Shortly after it was built the White Conduit Cricket Club was founded there and developed so rapidly that by

1754 its only rival was the London Club, which played at the Artillery Grounds. The London Club, after the death in 1751 of its president, Frederick Louis, Prince of Wales, continued to decline until, at its failure, the White Conduit Club was probably the authority on cricket, and so remained until 1788 when, at the new Lord's Cricket Grounds in Dorset Square, it was defeated by the Marylebone Cricket Club, which thereafter became the great authority on the sport. Thomas Lord, the founder of Lord's Cricket Ground, was an attendant at the White Conduit House in 1780.

Oliver Goldsmith was a frequenter of the White Conduit House, and here occurred the embarrassing incident mentioned by Washington Irving, when Goldsmith entertained some young ladies in the best style the house afforded, and then found that he was without the money to pay the bill when it was presented. In later years George Cruikshank spent a good portion of his spare time at the White Conduit House studying the types to be found there every evening.

18, formerly 2 Golden Terrace.—Lieutenant Thomas Waghorn, the projector of the overland route to India, died here in 1850.

Barnsbury Square, Islington

The site of the Jack Straw's Castle mentioned in the *Itinerarium Angliæ*, 1675, and in Gibson's translation of Camden's *Britannia*, 1695.

Maitland claims that this square was the site of the camp of Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman general, but no evidences of it were discovered in 1825 when the section was drained and built upon.

Bartholomew Close, Smithfield

Mentioned in Defoe's *Colonel Jack* and in a good part of the other literature of the period.

Ben Jonson lived in the close for a while. Milton took refuge in a friend's house here from May to August 1660. Hogarth's father was a corrector of the press for the booksellers of Little Britain and lived in Bartholomew Close. Hogarth is said to have been born here in 1697, but the same claim is made for Ship Court in Old Bailey. See 68–69 Old Bailey.

Benjamin Franklin lived here in 1725, when he was employed in the printing office in St. Bartholomew's. See Smithfield. Washington Irving lodged here on his visit to England in the early part of the nineteenth century. Dr. Francis Anthony, inventor of the *aurum potabile*, died here in 1623; Dr. Caius, physician and founder

of Caius College, Cambridge, lived in the close; Hubert Le Sueur, the sculptor, was a resident, and here he modelled the statue of Charles I. now at Charing Cross. At the "Swan" Inn the library of Richard Smith, the book-collector, was sold at auction in 1682.

Bartholomew Lane, City

9.—William Sharp, engraver, began business here in a very humble way in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Bartholomew Lane figures as part of the route by which Defoe's Colonel Jack escaped after having stolen a purse near St. Swithin's Lane.

Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn Circus

(Mentioned in 1615 as Bartlett Court)

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge met here in 1714. Mason Chamberlin, R.A., portrait painter, died here in 1787.

Bartlett's Passage, Fetter Lane

Charles Lamb went to school here about 1781, and remained until he was sent to the Blue-Coat School at Christ's Hospital. Mary Lamb received her whole education here. The school was kept by a man named William Bird.

3.—John Guy, author of the well-known eighteenth-century spelling-book, lived here.

Basinghall Street, City

36.—Robert Smith, solicitor and father of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, lived here. James Smith was born here in 1775 and Horace Smith in 1779.

39.—Girdlers' Hall, built 1681–2 on the site of the old hall destroyed in the Fire and remodelled in 1878–9. The Girdlers were incorporated in 1449. In 1693 Isaac Watts was admitted to Mr. Rowe's church, which then worshipped in this hall.

71.—Coopers' Hall, built 1868 on the site of the previous halls, the first of which was destroyed in the Fire. The Coopers were incorporated in 1501. The last State lottery in England was held at Coopers' Hall in 1826.

Sir Dudley North had a mansion in Basinghall Street.

Bateman's Buildings, Soho Square

Built on the site of the house and grounds of James, Duke of Monmouth.

10.—Raphael Smith, the engraver, lived here. Turner and Girtin, when boys, were both employed by him to colour prints, but it is not known if it was at this location.

Corner of Soho Square. See 28 Soho Square.

Battersea Park

Made in 1852–8 from Battersea Fields, where the Duke of Wellington and the Marquis of Winchilsea fought a duel in 1829.

This is supposed to be the point where Julius Cæsar crossed the river and where Claudius, at a later date, again crossed it in pursuit of the fleeing Britons.

Bayham Street, Camden Town

141.—First London home of Charles Dickens, in 1822 at the age of ten. It was while his parents were living here comfortably enough that he was sent to work in the blacking warehouse at Hungerford Stairs. See Strand, Charing Cross Station.

In *David Copperfield* this house figures as the residence of Mr. Micawber.

Henry Selous, the painter, lived in this street; John Hall, the engraver, and father of Francis and William Hall, both engravers, and of Henry Hall, the actor, was a resident here.

Bayley Street, Bedford Square

Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, the engineer, lived here in 1801.

Bayswater Road

In the middle of the roadway at the junction with Edgware Road was the site of Tyburn Tree, the place of execution for criminals for many years. See Marble Arch.

North side, between Albion and Stanhope Streets. Cemetery of St. George's, Hanover Square, placed here at a time when the region was so remote that it was thought London would never grow up to it. Among those buried here are: Laurence Sterne, died 1768—his body is supposed to have been stolen by resurrection men; Mrs. Radcliffe, novelist, author of *The Mysteries of Udolpho*, died 1823,

buried under the wall of the old chapel; Sir John Parnell, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Ireland, died 1801; Paul Sandby, R.A., died 1809; Horace Hone, miniature painter, died 1825; J. T. Smith, keeper of prints in the British Museum, engraver, antiquarian, author of *A Book for a Rainy Day*, *Streets of London*, *Nollekens and his Times*, died 1833; Henry Brooke Parnell, son of Sir John, first Lord Congleton, died 1842; Sir Thomas Picton, killed at Waterloo, 1815.

Opposite the Long Water and the Peter Pan Statue.—Sir James Barrie had a house on Bayswater Road, facing the gardens, before he moved to the Adelphi (Robert Street). While here he had a private key to the gardens, and spent many of his evenings wandering in them.

Beak Street, Golden Square
(Formerly Silver Street)

40.—Corner of Upper James Street. The "Crown" Inn, where Newman Noggs spent his evenings and where he was well and favourably known (*Nicholas Nickleby*), was located here until 1920 or thereabouts, when it was replaced by a modern building called Polebrook House.

41.—Antonio Canaletto, the Venetian painter, lived here in 1752 and exhibited his paintings of Chelsea College, Ranelagh House and the River Thames.

Joseph Crowe and G. B. Cavalcaselle lived together in cheap lodgings in this street in 1852 while they were collecting the materials for their great work on Flemish Art and supporting themselves meanwhile by writing pot-boilers for the press.

Bear Gardens, Southwark

It is supposed that the Roman amphitheatre was located here, and a gladiator's trident that was found in this street may give some foundation for such a belief.

In modern times this was a region of several bear- and bull-baiting grounds, two of which were in this street. The one at the north end seems to have been used only for the baiting, but that at the south end, called the Hope, was also used as a theatre. It was built in 1610 and had a stage that could be set up and taken down as required. It was used for plays on four days in the week and for bear- and bull-baiting the rest of the time. It was demolished in 1656.

Bear- and bull-baiting were popular from a very early date until the time of William III. Sunday was the favourite day for the

exhibitions from Henry VIII.'s time until about 1583. The Tudor and Stuart sovereigns enjoyed the diversion and appointed Masters of the Bear Gardens for its proper regulation. Among these was Philip Henslowe, the actor, who was Master in the time of Elizabeth and James I., and Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College. The sport consisted in tying the animals from behind and worrying them with bull-dogs and mastiffs. One of the most famous bears was known as Sackerson, and is mentioned by Shakespeare in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act I., Scene i., and in Sir John Davies's *Epigrams*, the latter also speaking of another favourite called Harry Hunks. In 1675 Queen Elizabeth brought the Spanish Ambassador here to entertain him. Pepys was a frequent visitor during 1666–70. John Evelyn came here once in 1670 and saw cock-fights, dog-fights and bear- and bull-baiting. It is on record that he went away disgusted. In the latter part of William III.'s time the sport was moved from here to Hockley-in-the-Hole (see Ray Street), and this ground was used for building purposes.

Shakespeare's residence was in this neighbourhood. See Bankside.

Bear Lane, Great Tower Street

22.—Fellowship Porters' Hall. Company constituted a fraternity in 1603 on the union of the tackle porters and the ticket porters.

Bear Street, Leicester Square

Roland Lefebvre, portrait painter, died here in 1677.

Beaufort Street, Chelsea

On the site of the mansion of Sir Thomas More, which he built about 1521, and from which he was taken to the Tower in 1534. Holbein became a member of his household about 1526–7 and remained three years painting the portraits of More and his relations and friends. Here Holbein first met Henry VIII. Erasmus also was a frequent guest and may have written his *Moriæ Encomium* here in 1532. Linacre and Colet were among the other constant visitors. The house stood at the north end of the street, extending westward about a hundred yards from the river, immediately facing Battersea Bridge. The gardens extended as far as Danvers Street to the east and included the Moravian Burial Ground in Milman's Street to the west.

After More's time the property had a long list of illustrious

occupants. In 1536 the king granted it to Sir William Paulet, Lord St. John and Marquis of Winchester. Then came John Paulet, the second marquis; Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Elizabeth's great minister; Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who sat at the trials of Mary Queen of Scots and the Earl of Essex, lived here from 1597 to 1615, in which latter year the place passed to his son-in-law, Sir Arthur Gorges, the poet; Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, Lord Treasurer of Charles I., lived here from 1619 to 1625, and embellished the property with a fine gateway by Inigo Jones; from 1627 to 1628 the first Duke of Buckingham had the place and it was then known as Buckingham House; after him came John Lisle, who sat as assistant at the trial of Charles I.; then Bulstrode Whitelocke, Commissioner of the Great Seal, lived here until 1649; at the Restoration the second Duke of Buckingham, the "Zimri" of Dryden's *Absolom and Achitophel*, recovered the estate, but only for a brief period; George Digby, second Earl of Bristol and friend of John Evelyn, lived here from 1674 to 1677; Henry Somerset, the first Duke of Beaufort, lived here from 1682 to 1699, and Henry, the second duke, from 1702 to 1714, during which periods the house was known as Beaufort House. Finally, in 1736, the property was purchased by Sir Hans Sloane, the "Father of Natural History," and was occupied by him until 1740 when he tore the house down. The gateway which Inigo Jones had built for the Earl of Middlesex was given to the Earl of Burlington and by him was re-erected in his grounds at Chiswick. See Burlington Lane, Chiswick. It was afterwards taken to Devonshire House. It does not appear whether or not the Devonshire House gates now in Green Park were a part of this Inigo Jones gateway.

7.—Mrs. Gaskell's parents moved here in 1811 when she was but a year old. Here her mother died and the baby was sent by stage coach to an aunt at Knutsford. This event Mrs. Gaskell refers to in her novel *Mary Barton*, in the story of the two working-men who brought the baby from London to Manchester. She returned to this house in 1827 and remained until her father's death here in 1829.

John Varley, the artist, lived in Beaufort Street; and General Charles Gordon was a resident shortly before going to Khartoum.

Beaumont Street, Marylebone

The location of Marylebone Gardens. See Devonshire Place, Marylebone.

4.—J. R. Green, the historian, lived here in 1869–76 when he

was senior librarian at Lambeth. The *Short History of England* was written here.

38.—Walter Savage Landor lived here in 1795 after he was rusticated from Trinity College, Oxford.

Bedford Place, Russell Square

(Built 1801–5)

15.—Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, lived here in 1806–7.

25.—Max Schlesinger, writer on London and correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, died here in 1881.

30.—Richard Cumberland, dramatic and miscellaneous writer satirised by Sheridan as Sir Fretful Plagiary in the *Critic*, author of the *West Indian*, is said to have died here in 1811 at the residence of Henry Fry where he was a frequent guest.

40.—John Thelwall lived here and taught elocution.

Sir John Franklin lived in Bedford Place at one time.

Bedford Row, Holborn

(Built 1734)

14.—Abernethy, the famous physician, lived here.

25.—James Mingay, K.C., the "Mingay with the iron hand" of Charles Lamb's essay on *The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple*, lived here from 1792 to 1796. Sir William Garrow lived in this house in 1807.

Sir John Holt, Chief Justice, died in Bedford Row in 1710. Dr. Radcliffe is said to have incurred his enmity here by restoring his wife to health when he wished it otherwise. Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter or daughter-in-law of the Protector Richard Cromwell, died at her house in this street in 1731. Henry Addington, afterwards Viscount Sidmouth and Prime Minister, was born here in 1757. Bishop Warburton lived here from at least 1749, when thieves stole all the lead off his stables and coach-house, until his removal to Grosvenor Square in 1757. He was Reader at Lincoln's Inn at the time, and Ralph Allen always stayed here on his visits to town. On such occasions Fielding was a frequent visitor.

It was at the "Crown" Coffee-House in Bedford Row, Daines Barrington states, that whist was first played on scientific principles and the basic rules of the game were first developed.

5.—Sir Joseph Littledale, Justice of the Queen's Bench, died here in 1842.

6–6A.—Lord Loughborough's official residence as Lord Chancellor in 1787–96. Lord Eldon lived in this house from 1804 until about 1819. It was here that the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., came to see Eldon in 1802, and refused to leave until he had been promised the office of Master in Chancery for his friend Jekyll. During the Corn Law agitation in 1815 Lord Eldon had a narrow escape from the mob which chased him here all the way from the House of Lords because of their resentment at his supposed association with Lord Ripon's Bill for the Importation of Corn. Eldon escaped only by climbing over the wall into the grounds of the British Museum. For three weeks the mob besieged the house, and during that time the only way Eldon could get to Westminster Hall was by way of the Museum Gardens and through obscure alleys, always attended by Townsend, the Bow Street officer, and a rear-guard of policemen. In 1817 Eldon's eldest daughter ran away from this house to marry George S. Repton, the architect.

7.—Sir Robert Harry Inglis, M.P. for Oxford University.

11.—Henry Cavendish, the millionaire scientist and expert in chemistry, grandson of the second Duke of Devonshire, died here in 1810.

12.—Sir George Thomas Smart, musician and composer, organist of the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and musical conductor at the coronations of George IV., William IV. and Victoria, lived here for many years and died here in 1867.

22.—Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, the actor, has lived here for many years. Most of the celebrities of London have been entertained here and interesting items about them are told in Forbes-Robertson's *Long Career Behind the Footlights*.

25.—Barry Cornwall (Bryan Waller Procter), the poet, came to live here in 1825 at the residence of his father-in-law, Basil Montagu, the eminent Q.C., author, and editor of Bacon's Works. Here his daughter, Adelaide Anne Procter, the poetess, was born in 1825.

29.—Sir William Draper, afterward Lord Wynford, Chief Justice of Common Pleas, from 1824 to 1829.

32.—Sir James Alan Park, Justice of Common Pleas.

33.—Sir John Patteson, Justice of Queen's Bench, father of John Coleridge Patteson who, as first Bishop of Melanesia, was killed in 1871.

43.—Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, Chief-Justice of Common

Pleas in 1829–46, who presided in Norton *v.* Lord Melbourne and at the murder trials of Courvoisier and McNaughten.

44.—Right Honourable H. H. Asquith, now Earl of Oxford, lived here in 1921–4.

Bedford Street, Strand

15.—Chief-Justice Richardson (died 1635).

16.—Site of the house where Thomas Sheridan, father of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, lived on the west side looking directly down Henrietta Street. Here Dr. Johnson often visited him.

30.—Yorick Club.

66.—Site of the "Three Tuns" Tavern mentioned by Pepys.

South-west corner of Chandos Street.—Site of the blacking warehouse where Charles Dickens worked in his boyhood. See Chandos Street.

Charles Mathews and R. W. Elliston, the comedians, made their first appearance on private boards on the first floor of a pastry-cook's shop in Bedford Street together with a daughter of Flaxman, the sculptor. Richard Wilson, "Red-nosed Dick," the landscape painter, and John Mortimer, "the English Salvator Rosa," used to meet over a pint of porter at the "Constitution" in Bedford Street.

In the portion between Maiden Lane and King Street.—Benjamin West's first lodgings as a painter were located in this portion and here he painted his first picture in England. On the east side: Remigius Van Leemput, the painter, lived here in 1645 and for many years afterwards; John Hoskins, the painter, was a resident; Quin, the actor, lived here from 1749 to 1752, during which time he was instructing Prince George (afterwards George III.) in recitation; in 1738 he had lodged at a druggist's at the sign of the Sun. On the west side: Sir Francis Kynaston, the poet, lived here in 1637; Edward Kynaston, the actor, lived here in his old age, in his son's house; De Grammont's Earl of Chesterfield, Philip Stanhope, the second earl, was a resident in 1656; John Edwin, comedian, died here in 1790 in the house to the right entering Bedford Court.

The portion between Maiden Lane and the Strand was known as Half Moon Street until 1766, when its name was changed to agree with the rest of the street. In Half Moon Street was located the "Half Moon" Tavern mentioned by Ned Ward in the *London Spy*; the overseers' accounts of St. Martin's give the names of those who were fined in 1665 for drinking at the "Half Moon" Tavern on Sunday. Another tavern in Half Moon Street was Wildman's Coffee-House, the favourite headquarters of John Wilkes's supporters.

William Sheares, the bookseller and publisher, had his shop in this street in 1656 and thereabouts, at the sign of the Blue Bible.

It was in Bedford Street that Clarissa Harlowe was seized by sheriff's officers as she was coming from St. Paul's.

Bedfordbury, Strand

Peabody Buildings on the east side.—The site of Tom-all-Alone's, the rookery in which Poor Jo lived, in *Bleak House*.

Sir Francis Kynaston, scholar and poet, came here in 1634 and occupied a house on the east side extending through to Bedford Street, with a front in each street (see Bedford Street). Here he established his school for teaching navigation, riding, fortification, architecture, painting and other useful accomplishments.

Beech Street, Barbican

(Formerly Beech Lane)

In a court between 11 and 12 was located Drury House, where the meetings were held at which the rising of the Earl of Essex was planned. Prince Rupert afterwards occupied Drury House, and here he made his chemical experiments and worked on his mezzotint plates. Among his visitors were Charles II. and John Evelyn.

Belgrave Place, Belgrave Square

4, formerly 4 Upper Eccleston Street.—George Grote, the historian, lived here from 1836 to 1848. Here he wrote the first four volumes of the *History of Greece*.

Belgrave Road, Pimlico

21.—Sir Denis Le Marchant died here in 1874.

Belgrave Square

Built in 1825 on what was known as the Five Fields, a part of Ebury Farm, which came into the Grosvenor family in the seventeenth century through the marriage of Mary Davies, daughter and heiress of the owner, to Sir Thomas Grosvenor, ancestor of the Dukes of Westminster. It has always been occupied by the most exclusive residents.

5.—General Sir George Murray, Q.M.G. to the British Army in the Peninsular War, died here in 1846. The seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, philanthropist, died here in 1885.

6.—Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, 1921.

9.—Catherine Stephen, Countess Dowager of Essex, was married here, lived here many years and died here 1882.

10.—Earl of Eglintoun, 1854.

12.—Earl Brownlow, 1854.

13.—Earl Beauchamp, 1885–1924.

15.—Duke of Bedford.

16.—Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, the geologist, lived here from at least 1854, and died here in 1871.

18.—The first Earl of Ellesmere lived here in 1854. The Austrian Embassy was located here from 1885 to 1921. Occupation was interrupted during the war from 1914 to 1918, but was resumed on the conclusion of hostilities.

19.—Earl of Feversham, 1890.

24.—Lord Pirrie.

27.—Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, 1854.

29.—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman formed his ministry here.

30.—Earl Grey, 1854.

32.—Earl of Clanwilliam, 1888–1921.

36.—Dowager-Marchioness of Conyngham, 1890.

37.—Earl of Sefton, 1885; Lord Howard de Walden.

39.—Lord Digby, 1890; Earl of Albemarle.

41.—Duke of Connaught for many years past.

South-west corner.—Viscount Hill, the hero of Almaraz.

Belgravia

The exclusive district extending from Grosvenor Place and Buckingham Palace on the east to Sloane Street and Lowndes Square on the west, and from Knightsbridge on the north to Chester Square on the south, with Belgrave Square for its centre.

Bell Yard, Carter Lane

Site of the "Bell" Inn, frequented by Shakespeare. A letter exists written by Richard Quyney to Shakespeare from the "Bell" Inn, Bell Inn Yard.

Corner of Carter Lane.—Site of a later "Bell" Tavern to which Dickens frequently resorted in the preparation of *David Copperfield* (chapter xxiii.).

Bell Yard, Fleet Street

William Fortescue, Pope's friend and Master of the Rolls, 1741–9, had his chambers here. Pope was a frequent visitor here, and was assisted by Fortescue in writing his humorous law report of "Stradling *v.* Stiles" in *Scriblerus*. Pope valued his friendship highly, and dedicated to him his *Imitation of the First Satire of Horace*.

This is the Bell Yard of chapter xv. of *Bleak House*. Here lived Gridley, the man from Shropshire, and Neckett, the agent of Coavinses. It was here that Esther Summerson, Mr. Jarndyce and Harold Skimpole came to see the Coavinses (see No. 2 Cursitor Street). No. 9 is supposed to be the site of the residence of Mrs. Blinder.

Belle Sauvage Yard, Ludgate Hill

Location of the "Belle Sauvage" Inn and Coaching House, mentioned in 1453. The yard originally consisted of two courts opening into each other. The inn was built around the inner court and was used for theatrical performances before regular play-houses were established. In the courtyard Bank's wonderful horse Morocco was exhibited in 1595. In later years the inn was an important starting-place for coaches. It was demolished in 1873.

The outer court adjoined Ludgate Hill and was entered through the present arch. There were dwelling-houses in it, in one of which, numbered 11 at the time, lived Grinling Gibbons, the wood carver. It is said that his skill first became known through a pot of flowers which he had carved and placed in his window and which shook with the jarring of the traffic in the adjacent street. Another resident of the outer court was Richard Rock, "Dumplin Dick," the quack doctor, who lived in the first house to the left of the entrance.

It was at Belle Sauvage Yard that Wyatt's rebellion ended. Having reached Ludgate and been refused admittance, Wyatt stopped to rest at the "Belle Sauvage." From here he fought his way back to Temple Bar with such followers as still remained with him, and there surrendered.

Belsize Grove, Hampstead

Junction of Belsize Park Gardens, on the south side.—Site of the residence of Cornelius Walford, the great insurance authority, in which he lived for many years and died there in 1885. Here he had his library of 30,000 volumes.

28.—Professor F. C. Bakewell lived here for many years and died here in 1869.

Captain G. J. Whyte-Melville, author of *Kate Coventry* and other hunting and sporting novels, lived in this street for a time.

Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead

(Formerly St. Margaret's Road and later Belsize Park Road)

6.—Clarkson Stanfield, the artist, moved here in 1865, during repairs to his house at Green Hill, Hampstead, and here he died in 1867.

Belsize Road, Hampstead

Near the top of this street, close to the London, Midland and Scottish station, stood old Kilburn Priory, which dated from the twelfth century and disappeared in the early part of the eighteenth. When the railway was widened at this point in 1850 the foundations were discovered together with numerous relics.

Bennet Street, St. James's

4.—Lord Byron in 1813–14. In his letters it is referred to as Benedictine Street. Here he wrote the *Giaour*, the *Bride of Abydos*, and prepared the *Corsair* for publication.

9.—Richard ("*Leonidas*") Glover lived here.

14.—Johann Zoffany, R.A., in 1796.

Bennett Street, Blackfriars Road

28.—John Leech was born here in 1817, and lived here the first seven years of his life.

Bentinck Street, Manchester Square

7.—Edward Gibbon, the historian, lived here from 1772 to 1783, during the time that he was member successively for Liskeard and Lymington and held the office of Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations. While here in 1776 he finished and published vol. i. of the *Decline and Fall* and vols. ii. and iii. in 1781, and also wrote his vindication of some passages in chapters xv. and xvi.

18.—Site of the house where Charles Dickens lived with his

father in 1832, while acting as a newspaper reporter. Here he wrote some of his earliest efforts.

Francesco Bartolozzi, the engraver, lived in this street in 1780, before his removal to Fulham.

Berkeley Square, Mayfair

Built 1698. The "Buckley Square" of Thackeray's Yellowplush Papers and Ballads, and referred to in *Vanity Fair* as Shiverley Square and as Gaunt Square, where the Marquis of Steyne lived in Gaunt House. This latter distinction, however, it shares with Cavendish Square and Manchester Square, the best opinion favouring Manchester Square from its connection with the Queensberrys. See Manchester Square. Some of the plane trees planted in 1789 remain, and some very good examples of the fine ironwork of the period.

6.—William Pitt, when Prime Minister, lived here with his brother, the second Earl of Chatham. It was here that he received the deputation that conferred the freedom of the City upon him and attended him to the banquet held in his honour in Grocers' Hall.

10.—Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde, the saviour of the Indian Empire by the relief of Lucknow, came here from the Albany in 1863 only a few months before his death. General Eyre, Lord Clyde's friend, lived here from 1864 onwards.

11, formerly 40.—Horace Walpole's town house to which he removed from Arlington Street in 1779, and where he remained until his death here in 1797. He was said to have lost this house playing cards with Mr. Baring, but if this was so he must have recovered it again, for at his death the Ladies Waldegrave appear as owners from 1798 to 1816. His niece, the Countess Waldegrave, lived here in 1800.

13.—The fourth Marquis of Hertford. Here he kept the first of those paintings which now form the Wallace Collection.

16.—Lady Randolph Churchill lived here in 1921.

20.—Colley Cibber lived here and is said to have died here in 1757, but it is also asserted that he died next door to the "Castle" Tavern, near Colebrook Row, a location not now to be determined.

21.—Lord Brougham. Lady Ann Barnard for the last few years before her death here in 1825. As Lady Ann Lindsay she wrote *Auld Robin Gray* in 1771. Earl of Crawford lived here after the death of Lady Ann Barnard in 1825.

25.—Charles James Fox in 1802–3.

28.—Sydney Smirke, R.A., architect of the Reading Room at the British Museum.

38.—Miss Child (daughter of the head of Child's Bank) eloped from here in 1782 with John, tenth Earl of Westmorland. Here her daughter, Lady Sarah Fane, who inherited the house in 1805 as heiress of the Childs of Osterley, was married to the Earl of Jersey.

Earl of Rosebery and Lord Dalmeny.

45.—Lord Clive, the founder of the Indian Empire, committed suicide here in 1774. His descendant, the Earl of Powis, has lived here for the past fifty years.

48.—Earl Grey lived here for several years before and after his Premiership. Lord Brougham, when he accepted the Chancellorship, rented this house from Lord Grey; and Bromley, Lord Grey's agent, told Haydon that when Brougham gave up the house in 1834 never was a house left in such a filthy condition. The Marquis of Bath lived in this house in 1884.

50.—Known as "the haunted house in Berkeley Square" in mid-Victorian times.

52.—Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn in 1884.

54.—South side. Lansdowne House, one of the most famous mansions in London. Built 1762–8 by Robert Adam for John, Earl of Bute, when Minister to George III. It was sold in 1768 to the second Earl of Shelburne, created Marquis of Lansdowne in 1784, who, when Prime Minister, admitted the Independence of the United States. As both Bute and Shelburne had ended a war by a peace which was not popular, this house was sometimes referred to as the house which had been built by one peace and paid for by another. Dr. Johnson came here in 1762 to thank Lord Bute for the pension which his lordship had recommended and which had been granted to him. Priestley was living at Lansdowne House as librarian and philosophic companion when he discovered oxygen in 1774. Mr. Rush, the American Minister, was a frequent guest here in the days of the Regency when Moore was a constant visitor. George Crabbe, the poet, came here in 1780 to ask assistance of Lord Shelburne and was refused. He was a frequent guest here in 1817 and thereabouts when his reputation was established. The first cabinet council of Earl Grey's ministry was held here. Under Henry, the third marquis, who died here in 1863, the house was a great meeting-place of the Whigs with the Russells, the Greys and Sir James Mackintosh in attendance.

The Marquis of Lansdowne lived here for many years. At present (1926) it is occupied by Mr. H. Gordon Selfridge, the head of the great department store.

Lady Mary Wortley Montagu moved to Berkeley Square in 1762, and died there in the same year. Another version has it that she died in George Street, Hanover Square. Thomas Hope, the author of *Anastasius*, lived in Berkeley Square. John Cam Hobhouse, Byron's friend, died at his house in the square in 1869. It was in this square that Beau Brummell, in 1813, on his way home after a bad night at cards, picked a sixpence out of the gutter and ever afterwards wore it on his watch chain, claiming that it brought him good luck. At Thomas's Hotel in Berkeley Square were held the secret negotiations between Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, and Kitty O'Shea, Parnell's representative, confidante and (at that time) mistress, that resulted in the "Kilmainham Treaty" of 1882. Later on Parnell and Kitty O'Shea were married.

Berkeley Street, Clerkenwell

Corner of St. John's Lane.—Site of Berkeley House, the residence of Sir Maurice Berkeley, Standard Bearer to Henry VIII., Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth, to whom Sir Thomas Wyatt surrendered at Temple Bar. George, first Earl of Berkeley, the traveller and scholar of Charles II.'s time, died here in 1698.

Berkeley Street, Piccadilly

Built 1684 by Lady Berkeley under the direction of John Evelyn.

4.—Shackleton, the portrait painter, lived here. Richard Cosway, the miniature painter, followed Shackleton as a resident here in 1770 and the following years. It was here that he first came to the attention of the Prince of Wales, who befriended and employed him.

9.—Alexander Pope lived here until his departure for Twickenham in 1715. Here he composed his *Farewell to London*. In 1737 Pope purchased a thirty-one years' lease of the premises and presented it to his friend and correspondent, Martha Blount, who died here in 1703. The house was afterwards occupied by General Bulkeley, and it was here that Mr. Chaworth was carried in 1765 after he had been mortally wounded in the duel with Lord Byron at the "Star and Garter" in Pall Mall. Mrs. Howard, the mistress of Louis Napoleon (afterwards Napoleon III.), was a later resident.

16.—Bath Club.

20.—Almack's Club.

Rogers, the poet, was knocked down by a brougham at the corner of Piccadilly when he was over eighty years old, but recovered and lived several years afterwards.

Bermondsey Square, Bermondsey

Site of the Close of the Cluniac Abbey of Bermondsey, founded in 1082 by Aylwin Child. Catherine, Queen of Henry V., died in the abbey in 1437. Elizabeth, widow of Edward IV., was imprisoned here in 1480 by Henry VII. and died here in 1492. After the Dissolution the abbey came into the possession of Sir Thomas Pope, who built a mansion here called Bermondsey House. The north gate of the abbey opened from the close.

Bermondsey Street, Bermondsey

Between 189 and 191.—St. Mary Magdalen Church. On the site of the church of the old Abbey of Bermondsey. See Bermondsey Square.

Bernard Street, Russell Square
(Built about 1800)

2.—Joseph Munden, actor, famous for his Sir Peter Teazle, died here in 1832.

14.—Rev. George Croly, poet and novelist, author of *Salathiel*, later published as the *Wandering Jew.*

39.—Peter Mark Roget, physician, and author of the *Thesaurus.*

Berners Street, Oxford Street
(Built 1760–3)

6 and 7.—Berners Hotel. On the site of the banking house of Stracey, Fauntleroy and Graham, which stood at No. 6, and of the residence of Henry Fauntleroy, the forger, which stood at No. 7. The Bank of England lost £300,000 by Fauntleroy's forgeries.

8.—John Opie, the painter, from 1792 until his death here in 1807. J. Lonsdale, portrait painter, lived here in 1813.

13.—Henry Fuseli, painter, from 1804 to 1806. Here he was visited by Haydon in 1805. Sir Robert Smirke, the architect of the British Museum, lived here in 1807.

15.—Henry Bone, R.A., the famous artist in enamel, lived here from the beginning of the nineteenth century until his death in 1834.

19.—Robert Gooch, physician.

29.—Richard Wroughton, actor, in 1816.

31.—William Shield, composer, from 1800 until his death here in 1829.

45.—James Bartleman, singer, died here in 1821.

53.—Sir William Chambers, R.A., in 1770–3. Frank Stone, the painter, had his studio on the first floor many years afterwards.

54.—Mrs. Tottingham's residence, the scene of Theodore Hook's joke in 1810, when he sent quantities of goods from all over town to be delivered here at the same hour while he enjoyed the confusion from a window near by.

55.—Thomas Hardwick, architect, died here in 1829.

71.—Coleridge lived here in 1812–13 in the family of his friend, John Morgan. While here he prepared the lectures on the Drama which he delivered at Willis's Rooms in the summer of 1812, and at the Surrey Institution in the winter of 1812–13, wrote his tragedy *Remorse*, and had it produced at Drury Lane through the influence of Byron. Charles Lamb was a frequent visitor here, and C. R. Leslie, R.A., records meeting him here for the first time.

Mrs. Macaulay, the author to whom Horace Walpole refers as Kate Macgraham, lived in this street. David Roberts, the Scottish artist, while walking here in 1864, was seized with the apoplectic stroke from which he died in the Middlesex Hospital, at the end of the street, to which he had been carried.

Berwick Street, Soho
(Built before 1708)

83.—John Hall, the engraver, was living here in 1791, when he engraved Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Sheridan. Abraham Raimbach, the engraver, was Hall's pupil at the time and Sheridan used to call to see the progress of the work. Hall died here in 1797.

George Anne Bellamy, the actress, lived in this street.

Betterton Street, St. Giles's
(Formerly Brownlow Street)

Major Michael Mohun, the actor, died here in 1684. John Bannister the younger, musician, died here 1735. George Vertue, the engraver, lived here and collected the notes for a history of the fine arts which Horace Walpole used as the foundation of his *Anecdotes of Painting*. The memoranda filled forty volumes and are now in the British Museum.

Bevis Marks

On the site of part of the residence of the Abbots of Bury.

10.—Site of the residence of Sampson Brass and his sister Sally (*Old Curiosity Shop*), where Dick Swiveller was assistant and the

Marchioness was the slavey; and where the single gentleman lived who discovered the whereabouts of Little Nell and her grandfather.

Between 11 and 13.—Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue, founded in 1697, and said to be the oldest in England. The register contains the record of the birth of Benjamin Disraeli, 21 December, 1804.

17.—"Red Lion" Public-House, where Dick Swiveller used to go for an occasional "modest quencher," as it was just across the street from the residence of Sampson Brass.

Biddulph Road

5.—Edward German, the composer, in 1924.

Billiter Square, Billiter Street, City

Voltaire lodged here with a Mr. Cavalier. Nathan Basevi, grandfather of Benjamin Disraeli, lived in this square. William Manning, M.P., Director of the Bank of England and father of Cardinal Manning, lived here when he married the niece of Lord Carrington.

Billiter Street, City

The east wall of the first Roman settlement ran along Billiter Street and Mark Lane from Leadenhall Street on the north to the river on the south.

Birchin Lane, Cornhill
(Mentioned in 1301)

Fragments of Roman pavements have been found here.

A notorious place for ready-made clothes as early as the end of the sixteenth century, and figures as such in the literature of the time. Major John Graunt, who wrote the *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*, one of the earliest attempts to systematise vital statistics, lived in this street and dates his book from the "Swan and Key" in Birchin Lane, 1661–2. The "Marine" Coffee-House is advertised here as early as 1695. Garrick, to maintain his interest in the City, was accustomed to visit Tom's Coffee-House in Birchin Lane, at that time a meeting-place for young merchants. Garrick made it a rule to come here several times each week. Zachary Macaulay, father of the historian, lived in this street from 1800 to 1802, when he was secretary of the Sierra Leone Company, which had its offices in Birchin Lane. The historian lived here as a child and recalled Hannah More as a frequent visitor.

Birdcage Walk, St. James's Park

In the Chapel of Wellington Barracks the Princess Maud, daughter of the Princess Royal and niece of George V., was married to Lord Carnegie in 1923.

The Honourable Mrs. Caroline Norton lived in this street, her house being known as No. 2 Prince's Court, Storey's Gate.

Bishop's Court, Chancery Lane

3.—Site of Krook's rag and bottle warehouse (*Bleak House*) over which Miss Flite lodged and where Captain Hawdon, or "Nemo," lived and died in a bare room on the second floor. This room was afterwards occupied by Mr. Tony Weevle. See Chichester Rents.

Bishop's Road, Paddington

Between Westbourne Terrace and Gloucester Terrace. Holy Trinity Church.—The crypt of this church is said to be on a level with the roofs of the houses in Belgrave Square.

Bishopsgate Street

In this street, far beneath the surface, have been found stone implements of Palæolithic man; cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to have been some three or four thousand years old; and three Roman pavements, one of them tessellated.

This was the second street in London to be lighted by gas.

5.—Site of the "London" Tavern, demolished in 1876. It was built in 1765 and was famous in its day for its good dinners. The great East India Company used to give its banquets here. John Britton, the antiquary and topographer, was employed as a cellarman at the "London" Tavern but stayed in the job but a short time. In 1844 Charles Dickens presided at a meeting in the "London" Tavern for the benefit of the Sanatorium for Sick Authors and Artists, and again in 1851 at the annual dinner in aid of the General Theatrical Fund.

It was at the "London" Tavern that Ralph Nickleby and Mr. Burney floated the United Metropolitan Improved Hot Muffin and Crumpet Baking and Punctual Delivery Company (*Nicholas Nickleby*).

Between 9 and 11.—George Crabbe lodged here in 1780 with Vickery, the hairdresser. From here he wrote his letter to Burke, which brought him a prompt interview and material assistance in every way.

15.—Corner of Threadneedle Street. Location of the "Flower Pot," a very old inn and a famous starting-point for omnibuses and short-stage coaches. Charles Lamb mentions it in his essay on the South Sea House. It terminated its existence in 1863, largely because of the reduction in its business caused by the railways.

Between 27 and 31.—Entrance to Gresham House. Extends through to Old Broad Street and marks the site of the residence of Sir Thomas Gresham. See Old Broad Street.

34–36–38.—Site of Crosby Place, built in 1466 by Alderman John Crosby and occupied at one time by the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. At that period and under the name of Crosby Palace, Shakespeare makes it the scene of much of the action in *Richard III.* There are references to events within the palace in Act I., Scene iii.; Act II., Scenes i. and iv.; Act IV., Scenes ii. and iii. The street outside and in the immediate neighbourhood of the palace also figures largely in the play. Here Richard stops the procession with the body of Henry VI., Act I., Scene ii.; and here he meets the queens as he is marching along with his followers and lingers with them the while he receives the messengers' reports. Finally he marches up the street to the battle where he was killed, Act IV., Scene iv.

Sir Thomas More bought the mansion about 1513–14 and lived here until about 1520. He probably wrote his *Life of Richard III.* here and, possibly, the *Utopia.* In Shakespeare's time it was occupied by the Countess of Pembroke, mother of his friend Pembroke and sister of Sir Philip Sidney, who dedicated to her the *Arcadia,* which she published after his death in 1587. She was still living here in 1609. The hall lasted longer than the rest of the house, and was used as a restaurant for many years. It was taken down in 1910 and re-erected in Danvers Street, Chelsea, which see.

49–51–53.—Palmerston House. Covers the site of many places, among them that of the "Bull" Inn, a celebrated place for the performance of the pre-Shakespearean plays. Tarlton often played here. It was while playing here that Burbage and his associates obtained a patent from Queen Elizabeth to erect a permanent building for theatrical performances. Old Hobson, the Cambridge carrier, always put up at the "Bull" Inn, and Milton refers to the place in one of his epitaphs on Hobson. When Anthony Bacon, brother of Francis Bacon, came from Gray's Inn about 1594 to live in Bishopsgate Street near the "Bull" Inn, his mother had the gravest misgivings of the effect the inn would have on him. The inn was torn down in 1866 to make way for the present structure.

61.—Site of the "Green Dragon" Inn.

67.—Site of the "Four Swans" Inn, a very famous coaching house.

Between 70 and 74.—St. Ethelburga's Church. One of the smallest and most ancient of the London churches. It dates from the fourteenth century (it is mentioned as early as 1366), escaped the Fire, but has been several times repaired.

Henry Hudson and his crew attended Communion here before sailing on their first voyage.

Luke Milbourne, Dryden's antagonist, was rector here at the time of his death in 1720.

At Camomile Street on the east and Wormwood Street on the west.—Location of Bishopsgate, which spanned the street at this point. In early Roman times this was about the location of the North Gate, one of the two land gates in the Roman wall. The original Bishopsgate was built by Offa, King of the Mercians, as the successor of the old Roman gate, and it lasted, with repairs and rebuilding, until about 1760, when it was removed to allow of the improvements in the street.

Between Bishopsgate Churchyard and Alderman's Walk. St. Botolph's Church.—The old church escaped the Fire of 1666, but was in such a ruinous condition that the present church replaced it in 1725–8. During its construction numerous Roman remains were found, including a coin of Antoninus Pius and a vault, fourteen feet deep, containing two skeletons. Charles James Blomfield, afterwards Bishop of Chester and of London, was rector from 1820 to 1828, and Edward Grey, afterwards Bishop of Hereford, was the incumbent from 1828 to 1832. Married here: Archibald Campbell, Marquis and eighth Earl of Argyll, the great Marquis of the Scottish Covenant, to Ann Cornwallis, daughter of Sir William Cornwallis, in 1609; John Lowen, Shakespearean actor, to Joane Hall. Buried here: Ben Jonson's infant son, died 1600; Edward Allein, poet to the queen, died 1570; Stephen Gosson, rector of St. Botolph's and author of the *School of Abuse*, died 1623; Sir Paul Pindar, died 1650; William, Earl of Devonshire, died 1628; John Riley, painter, died 1691; Sir William Blizard, president of the Royal College of Surgeons, died 1835. John Keats was baptised here in 1795; Edward Alleyn, actor and founder of Dulwich College, was baptised here in 1566.

Liverpool Street Station.—Includes the site of the mansion of Sir Paul Pindar, the front of which is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The house was used as the Venetian Embassy in 1617–18, and was demolished in 1871.

The station also stands upon the greater part of the site of the original Bedlam or Bethlehem Hospital for the Insane, which

extended as far south as London Wall. It was founded about 1246 as a Priory of the Order of St. Mary of Bethlehem, but was seized by the Crown in 1375 and used as an insane asylum as early as 1403. It remained here until 1675, when the buildings were pulled down and a new hospital erected at Finsbury Pavement. See London Wall. This old asylum was open as an exhibition to the public, and contemporary literature frequently refers to the visits made to the place by those who wanted to be shocked or amused by gazing upon the unfortunate inmates.

Edward Alleyn, the actor, was born at the "Pye" Tavern near Devonshire Street in 1566. His father was the proprietor of the inn, and a good portion of the life of the future founder of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich was spent in this immediate region. Lodowick Muggleton, leader of the sect called by his name, was born in Bishopsgate Street, near Devonshire Street. Gilbert Scott, when a youth of sixteen, was placed with James Edmeston, architect at Salvador House in Bishopsgate Street, to learn the profession. Here he remained from 1827 until 1831.

Blackfriars

A district which takes its name from the Dominicans, or Black Friars, who came here about 1276–8 from their former location in Holborn, where they had been established by Hubert de Burgh in 1221. At that time the old Roman wall ran along Old Bailey to the river practically parallel to the present railway, but the friars, being much encouraged by the authorities of the period, including Edward I. and Queen Eleanor, who contributed liberally to their endowment, secured permission to tear down a part of the old wall and to rebuild it from Ludgate Hill to the river about where Pilgrim Street now enters Ludgate Hill. Their establishment thus extended from the east bank of the Fleet River to this new wall on the east, and from the Thames to a wall which ran along the south side of Ludgate Hill from the entrance of Pilgrim Street to the Fleet at Ludgate Circus. This area had four gates and a right of sanctuary; in fact, the privilege of a "Liberty" was not abolished in this district until 1735. Eventually the friars pulled down old Montfichet Castle within their premises, and in later years they had the second Baynard's Castle as a neighbour on the east. The church was built about where the north side of Queen Victoria Street now is, and the Great Hall stood on the site of Apothecaries' Hall in Water Lane. See Queen Victoria Street and Water Lane. The monastery and its precincts were handed over to Henry VIII. in 1538 and

thereabouts, and in the following year the various buildings were destroyed.

Thereafter the district of Blackfriars became a famous place of residence. Lord Cobham entertained Queen Elizabeth at his house in Blackfriars in 1600 on the occasion of the marriage of Lord Herbert. Ben Jonson had a house in the district in 1607, from which he dedicated his *Volpone* in the same year, and Shakespeare bought a house there in 1613 (see Ireland Yard). The Earl and Countess of Somerset were living in Blackfriars when Sir Thomas Overbury was murdered; and when, in 1615, the countess was placed under arrest in connection with the affair, she lived in Lord Aubigny's house here until taken to the Tower. Cornelius Jansen, the painter, was a resident in the district for several years; and Isaac Oliver, the miniature painter, lived in Blackfriars for a long time and died there in 1617. Lord Herbert of Cherbury had a house here in 1619. Another resident was Henry Carey, Baron Hunsdon, Lord Chamberlain and cousin to Queen Elizabeth. His place was called Hunsdon House, and was located in the friary of the old monastery. In 1623 the house was occupied by the French Ambassador; and on Sunday, 26 October of that year, while a number of people were hearing mass by Father Drury, in a room on an upper story, the floor gave way, precipitating the whole gathering through the stories below, killing ninety-one, and maiming many others. When Sir Anthony Van Dyck came to England for the second time in 1632 he took a house in Blackfriars, and there he died in 1641, the same year in which his daughter Justina was born there.

Blackfriars Road
(Built 1769)

3.—Site of the Surrey Institution, where Coleridge in 1813 delivered his lectures on Shakespeare, and where Hazlitt, during the years 1817 and 1818, delivered all of his lectures on the British poets and writers of the time of Elizabeth.

East side, from the Bridge to Burrell Street.—This portion was formerly known as Great Surrey Street. Here lived R. W. Elliston, the comedian and theatre-manager, when he was manager of the Surrey Theatre, and he died here in 1831.

West side, between Tress Place and Collingwood Street.—Christ Church, built 1738–41, on a portion of Paris Garden, a popular place of amusement in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The entire garden included a circus, theatres for bear-baiting and play-acting, and extended as far east as Holland Street (which see).

East side, corner of Union Street.—Surrey Chapel, built by Rowland Hill and opened in 1783. He preached here until his death in 1833, which occurred in his residence adjoining the chapel, and was buried beneath the pulpit. The congregation moved to Christ Church, Westminster Road, in 1876, and in 1881 Rowland Hill's body was removed and reinterred under the Lincoln Tower, Christ Church. Surrey Chapel continued to be used for religious services until 1881, when it was closed. The building was afterwards changed into a boxing establishment of which the present Blackfriars Athletic Club, 197 Blackfriars Road, is the probable descendant.

East side, south corner of Union Street.—Site of the shop with the sign of the "golden dog licking a golden pot," which Dickens patronised when he was a poor boy living in Lant Street. The sign is still there. In view of the fact that there is a public-house at Slough called the "Dog and Pot," it may be that this sign refers to some old tavern which was located here.

124.—Royal Surrey Theatre. Third on the site. The first was opened in 1782 under the management of Hughes and Charles Dibdin as the Royal Circus and Equestrian Philharmonic Academy, in opposition to Astley's, and was burnt down in 1805. The second opened in 1806, and from 1809 to 1814 was under the management of Elliston, who changed its name to the Surrey. Tom Dibdin was lessee from 1816 to 1822 and lost heavily. In 1827 Elliston again became manager. Here he presented T. P. Cooke and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. After his death in 1831 Davidge, Osbaldiston and Creswick had it, and the place acquired some distinction as a home of the legitimate drama. Gilbert à Becket, famous for his *Comic Histories* and one of the founders of *Punch*, wrote the libretto and his wife composed the music for *Little Red Riding-hood*, which was produced here in 1842. This second house was burned down in 1865, and the present theatre was erected. Sir Arthur Sullivan's father was a violinist in the Surrey Theatre in 1845, when the future Sir Arthur was born in the family home in Bolwell Street.

Fanny Dorrit was a dancer at the Surrey while her uncle Frederick played the clarionet in the orchestra (*Little Dorrit*).

Theodore Hook was confined in a lodging-house in Temple Place, a row of buildings near the Surrey Theatre, within the Rules of the King's Bench, in connection with the Mauritius affair.

Blackheath

A Danish encampment was located here in 1011, and in 1381 this was the gathering-place of Wat Tyler and his forces. The Kentish

men under Jack Cade met here in 1450; and the Cornish men under Lord Audley in 1497.

The proximity of Blackheath to Greenwich Palace made it a convenient place for royal ceremonies or for official welcomes to royalty or to distinguished visitors. Here Henry IV. met Manuel Palæologus, Emperor of Constantinople. When Henry V. returned from Agincourt in 1415 he was met here by the magistrates and the citizens of London and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm. In 1416 Henry V. received the Emperor Sigismund here with imposing ceremonies. In 1422 Henry VI. was received with immense enthusiasm after his coronation at Paris. Edward IV. was equally well received by the Londoners on his return from France in 1474. The Duke of Norfolk officially welcomed Cardinal Campeggio here in 1519 when he came to England to try the divorce case between Henry VIII. and Katherine of Aragon. On Blackheath in 1540 Henry VIII. greeted Anne of Cleves on her way to Greenwich Palace; and on 29 May, 1660, the Londoners made a great demonstration for Charles II.

The Royal Blackheath Golf Club, founded in 1608, and said to be the oldest golf club in the world, had a golf course on the heath until 1922.

Blandford Square

16.—George Eliot and G. H. Lewes lived here in 1861–3. Here *Silas Marner* and *Romola* were written. The site is now covered by the Marylebone Station of the Great Central Railway.

Sir George Hayter, painter, lived in Blandford Square for a time.

Blandford Street, Portman Square

48, formerly 2.—Michael Faraday worked here from 1804 until 1812 as apprentice to a bookseller named George Riebau. At first his duties were those of an errand-boy, and to distribute papers, but his faithful service secured him an apprenticeship in 1805, and he worked as a bookbinder.

Blandford Street figures in "The Adventure of the Empty House" (*The Return of Sherlock Holmes*).

Bleeding Hart Yard, Charles Street, Clerkenwell

Figures in *Little Dorrit* as the location of the factory of Doyce and Clennam and the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Plornish. It will be recalled that the patriarchal Mr. Casby was landlord of the houses

in this street, and here his frenzied collector, Mr. Panks, deprived him of his dignity and his benevolence by cutting off his long whiskers.

This is the locality of the Ingoldsby Legend, *The House-Warming*, which relates how Lady Hatton, the wife of Sir Christopher Hatton, was carried away by the devil, with whom she was in league.

Blenheim Road, St. John's Wood

13.—Sir Charles Santley, the singer, lived here in 1914.
E. S. Willard, the actor, lived in this road for a time.

Blomfield Road, Maida Vale

12.—Captain Mayne Reid, the novelist, died here in 1883.

Bloomsbury

The district extending from Euston Road on the north to New Oxford Street and High Holborn on the south; and from Gray's Inn Road on the east to Tottenham Court Road on the west.

Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square

4.—Thomas Cadell, the publisher and bookseller, who was the apprentice and successor of Andrew Millar and the publisher of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall* (see 141 Strand), died here in 1802.

6.—Vicary Gibbs, afterwards Lord Chief-Justice of Common Pleas, lived here in 1796.

9.—Lord Mansfield's house occupied this site and 28 and 29 Bloomsbury Square when it was sacked by the Gordon rioters in 1780. See Bloomsbury Square.

Bloomsbury Square

Built 1665 and formerly known as Southampton Square, and the adjacent fields as Southampton Fields. The east side was formerly known as Seymour Row, the south side as Vernon Street and the west side as Allington Row.

The entire north side of the square was occupied by Southampton House, with grounds extending up to Russell Square. It was built in Charles II.'s time for Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, Lord Treasurer, whose only daughter Rachel, wife of the patriot, Lord William Russell, died here in 1723. Evelyn refers to this house and to his frequent visits here. It was afterwards occupied by the Dukes of Bedford when they came here from the Strand, and was

then known as Bedford House. It was demolished in 1800, and Bedford Place was built directly through the property.

5.—Dr. John Radcliffe came here from Bow Street about 1704, and here he entertained Prince Eugene. On his death here in 1714 his old friend and protégé, Dr. Mead, succeeded him in the house.

6.—Isaac Ware, the architect and editor of a translation of Palladio on Architecture, built this house for his own residence and died here in 1766.

Isaac D'Israeli and his family lived here from 1818 to 1829, during which period he rendered most active assistance to John Nichols and other literary men. Here he wrote his *Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.*, and in 1820 wrote a review of Spence's *Anecdotes* for the *Quarterly*. He also revised his *Curiosities of Literature*, republished in 1825. This was the home of Benjamin Disraeli as a lad. He was thirteen years old when he came to live here, and the square was his playground with such companions as the neighbourhood afforded.

8.—Frank A. Marshall, editor of the "Henry Irving" Shakespeare, lived here in 1885, when Henry Irving was a frequent visitor.

28–29.—Site of the mansion of Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, sacked by the No Popery rioters in 1780 (see *Barnaby Rudge*). After wrecking the place the mob made a fire in the street of the library, papers and furniture. It is to the destruction of the valuable library that Cowper refers in one of his poems. The house extended back and included the site of the present 6 Bloomsbury Place.

29.—Charles Knight lived here in 1826 when organising the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

Herbert Spencer came to live here in the early part of 1862, and completed his *First Principles* here a few months afterwards. He left in the autumn, but returned in the spring of 1863 when he was writing his *Principles of Biology*, and remained until 1864.

31.—Sir Anthony Panizzi retired here when he gave up the position of Principal Librarian of the British Museum in 1866, and here he died in 1879.

41.—Site of the residence of Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief-Justice of King's Bench, up to 1800 when he moved to St. James's Square.

45.—Philip Stanhope, second Earl of Chesterfield, of De Grammont's *Memoirs* and Lord Chamberlain to Queen Catherine of Braganza, lived here from 1681 until his death here in 1713. Swift refers to him as the greatest knave in England.

47.—Dr. Thomas Hartwell Horne, the Bible scholar, died here in 1862.

Corner of Southampton Street.—Sir Hans Sloane lived here from 1696 to 1742 as a practising physician before his removal to Chelsea. Here Benjamin Franklin came to see his collection of curios. Reginald Blunt suggests that Sloane's house may have been on the site of the Pharmaceutical Society, 16–17, corner of Great Russell Street. The house has been variously referred to as located in Great Russell Street, Little Russell Street and Bloomsbury Square, and Blunt points out that this location might be described in any of the three ways.

Richard Baxter lived in this square in 1681–2, and it was here that his wife died in 1681. Sir Charles Sedley, poet and dramatist, lived in the square from 1691 until his death here in 1701. Another version has it that he died in Steele's Cottage at Haverstock Hill. Sir Richard Steele and his second wife lived in the square from 1712 to 1715. Thackeray says that his house here was the scene of the incident related by Johnson in his *Life of Savage*, when bailiffs waited on the table in the dress of servants. Hutton suggests that the incident occurred while Steele was living in Park Place, St. James's.

The Earl of Northampton died in Bloomsbury Square in 1727; Mark Akenside, the poet and physician, was set up in practice here in 1749 by his friend Jeremiah Dyson, who also gave him a pension of £300 a year. He remained here until 1762, when he moved to Old Burlington Street. Sir John Willes, Chief-Justice of Common Pleas in 1737, died here in 1761; Charles Yorke was living here in 1770, when he became Lord Chancellor. He died here three days afterwards. Charles King and John Gray were executed in the square in 1780 for complicity in the riots at Lord Mansfield's house. Creswick, the actor, who was afterwards manager of the Surrey Theatre, lived here for several years; Edmund Lodge, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, author of the *Peerage* and *Lodge's Portraits*, died at his house here in 1839.

Bloomsbury Street, Bedford Square
(Formerly Charlotte Street)

23, formerly 26 Charlotte Street.—John Gould, ornithologist, died here in 1881.

26, formerly 3 Charlotte Street.—Theodore Hook was born here in 1788, and lived here until 1810 or later.

32, formerly 6 Charlotte Street.—Location of Henry Sass's Art School, referred to as Gandish's in *The Newcomes*. Sass conducted a school of art here in which W. P. Frith, R.A., painter of the "Derby Day," was a student as well as a member of the

family from 1835 to 1837, and here received his first instruction in art. Among the other pupils were John Millais and Jacob Bell, the latter of whom purchased the "Derby Day," and formed a collection of paintings which he bequeathed to the National Gallery. Here Sass gave conversazioni and dinners at which were gathered Eastlake, Constable, Etty, Wilkie, Chantrey, and others of the artistic fraternity. Rev. Henry F. Cary, the translator of Dante, afterwards lived in the same house, and died here in 1844.

W. P. Frith, the painter of the "Derby Day," "The Railway Station," etc., set up his establishment in Bloomsbury Street on his marriage in 1845, and lived here until about 1847–8.

Blue Boar Court, Friday Street

Richard Cobden lived here at one time.

Bolsover Street, Upper Marylebone Street
(Formerly Norton Street)

8.—David Wilkie took this house in 1806 when his mother came to live with him, and here he remained for several years. Here he painted "The Village Politicians," the first picture to bring him into notice, and when Haydon and Jackson called to tell him of its success at the Exhibition of 1806, they all three joined hands and danced around the table. Here he painted a part, if not all, of "The Blind Fiddler."

24.—Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, lived here in 1777–8. From here he exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1777 his "View from Tivoli towards Rome" and his "View of the Lake of Nemi."

75.—J. M. W. Turner lived here from 1801 to 1804. This was his first residence after leaving Maiden Lane. While here he was elected a full R.A. in 1802.

Sir William Chambers, the architect, lived in this street for some time, and died here in 1796.

Bolt Court, Fleet Street

3.—Dr. John Coakley Lettsom lived here for many years, and finally, in 1790, he gave the property to the Medical Society.

4.—James Ferguson, astronomer, died here in 1776.

8.—Site of the house where Dr. Johnson lived from 1776 until 1784, when he died in a back room on the first floor. "Behind the

house was a garden which he took delight in watering; a room on the ground floor was assigned to Mrs. Williams, and the whole of the two-pair-of-stairs floor was made a repository for his books, one of the rooms thereon being his study." (Sir John Hawkins.) While here his household included Miss Williams, Mrs. Desmoulins and her daughter Miss Carmichael, and Levett. Here he wrote the *Lives of the Poets* in 1779–81. It was here that Samuel Rogers and his friend Maltby called to present Rogers's poems for Johnson's consideration, but ran away after having knocked at the door. Isaac D'Israeli called on the same errand in 1784, only a few hours after Johnson had died. The house was burned down in 1819.

11.—William Cobbett lived here and wrote, printed and published his *Political Register* in 1800 and thereabouts, meanwhile dealing in flower seeds and Indian corn.

Boltons (The), South Kensington

Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt) lived here about 1888, with Mary Anderson, the American actress, a few doors away, and Mme. Albani, the singer, across the square.

Bolton Street, Piccadilly

In 1708 this was the most westerly street in London.

West corner of Piccadilly.—Bath House. See Piccadilly.

East corner of Piccadilly.—Watier's Club. See Piccadilly.

3.—Henry James, the novelist, lived here from 1875 until 1886, when he moved to De Vere Gardens.

11.—Mme. D'Arblay (Fanny Burney) settled down here as a widow in 1818. Here Samuel Rogers brought Sir Walter Scott to visit her.

Pope's friends, Martha and Teresa Blount, lived in this street for a time. The Earl of Peterborough had his residence in Bolton Street from 1710 to 1724, where Pope frequently stayed when in town. Prince Charles Edward, the Young Pretender, is said to have lodged in this street during his secret visit to London in 1760. George Grenville lived in Bolton Street for several years before his death in 1770. Jonathan Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph, died at his house in Bolton Street in 1778. He was a friend of Benjamin Franklin, and it was at Twyford House, his country residence at Twyford, Hampshire, that Franklin wrote his *Autobiography*. Lord Melbourne lived in Bolton Street, and gave his famous little dinners; the Honourable Mrs. Norton lived here in 1841.

Bolwell Street, Lambeth

8.—Sir Arthur Sullivan was born here in 1845.

Bonner Road, Bethnal Green

56, formerly 9 Prince's Terrace.—J. R. Green, the historian, lived here in 1865–6, when he first became rector of St. Philip's, Stepney. See Oxford Street, Whitechapel.

Bishop Bonner, the persecuting bishop of the sixteenth century, is said to have lived in this street.

Borough High Street

Traverses the district of Southwark, which was a swamp previous to Roman times, but which was banked in and drained by the Romans and converted into a suburb where the more wealthy citizens had their villas, many remains of which have been found about ten feet below the surface. In Saxon times a town or village had grown up where the villas had stood, and a battle was fought here in 1008 between King Olaf of Denmark and Ethelred II. Later on, the settlement was burned down by William the Conqueror. In 1307 there was a battle here between Simon de Montfort and the forces of Henry III., the latter being defeated.

This was always the great highway to the south-east of England and the Continent. Along this street passed the pageants of centuries on their way over old London Bridge. Here Henry V. was received in great state on his return from the victory of Agincourt; Henry VI., on his return to London in 1422, after having been crowned King of France; Henry VII., after having defeated the insurgents in 1497. Cardinal Wolsey passed along this road on his way to France in 1526 to arrange the marriage of Henry VIII. to the Duchesse d'Alençon. Charles II. and his retinue came this way on his entry into London at the Restoration in 1660.

To accommodate the travellers into London there were numerous inns along the road, the names of many of which figure in the literature and the history of centuries: the "Bear" at the Bridge Foot; "Boar's Head"; "King's Head"; "White Hart"; "Tabard"; "Bell"; "Queen's Head"; "Nag's Head"; "Spur"; "Catherine Wheel." From St. Margaret's Church (about St. Margaret's Court) to St. George's Church there were four prisons: the Compter, Marshalsea, King's Bench and the White Lyon. During the Commonwealth the end of the street at London Bridge was fortified and garrisoned.

The portion of the street from London Bridge to about St.

Margaret's Court was formerly known as Long Southwark, in the middle of which a market was held from time immemorial, until it was removed in 1756 to the Borough Market. From St. Margaret's Court to St. George's Church the road was known as St. Margaret's Hill. Here was held Southwark Fair, often referred to as St. Margaret's Fair. In 1609 nineteen pirates were tried here and executed.

The end of old London Bridge stood about one hundred feet east of the present abutment. Here stood the "Bear" at the Bridge Foot, mentioned in 1463–4, on the west side of the High Street. It was a favourite resort of Sir John Suckling and of Samuel Pepys. It was demolished in 1761.

On the east side, now covered by the approaches to London Bridge, stood the "Boar's Head," owned by Sir John Fastolf, one of the bravest of English generals in the French wars under Henry IV. and his successors. The inn is mentioned in 1479. At one time it was leased to the father of John Timbs, who let it out in tenements.

St. Saviour's Church, now Southwark Cathedral.—Is now known to have been built on a Roman site. Originally the church of the nunnery of St. Mary Overy or St. Mary-over-the-Ferry. In 852–62 the nunnery was changed into an Augustinian priory by St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester. The original Norman nave was built in 1106; the choir and Lady chapel in 1207–8; and the chapel, afterwards used as the parish church, in 1237–8. The conversion into the parish church took place in 1540 under Henry VIII., and the name was then changed to St. Saviour's. In 1904 it became the cathedral of the Bishop of Southwark.

Little of the original building remains. The choir and tower were restored by Gwilt in 1822–5; the nave was taken down and replaced in 1838–9; the altar screen was restored in 1833; and the Lady chapel in 1832–4. Other restorations have taken place up to 1897.

In the Lady chapel Bishops Gardiner and Bonner held the consistorial courts in 1555 and later, in which were condemned to death at the stake, Hooper, John Rogers, Bradford, Saunders, Ferrar, Taylor and Dr. Croom.

John Gower, the friend of Chaucer, devoted much of his life to the service of this church. He was married here in 1397 by William of Wykeham, Bishop of Winchester and founder of Winchester School and New College, Oxford. In his old age, when he was blind, he lived in the priory, and contributed generously to it by his gifts and the bequests at his death. He died in the priory in 1408 and is buried in the cathedral. Joanna Beaufort, niece of Cardinal Beaufort, was married here in 1423 to James I. of Scotland.

Among the incumbents here have been: Sutton, who preached the violent sermon against the actors in 1616, and got a very sharp response from Nathaniel Field, one of the actors in the First Folio list; Moreton, Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and executor of the Harvards; Henry Sacheverell, the rather incendiary preacher, who officiated here in 1705–9.

John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was born in the parish and was baptised in St. Saviour's in 1607. His father was a warden of the church, and kept the old "Queen's Head" Inn somewhere around St. Thomas's Street at its junction with Borough High Street. See St. Thomas's Street.

This church was much frequented by the actors of the theatres on the Bankside. Some sixteen of those whose names appear in the list at the beginning of the First Folio *Shakespeare* were accustomed to take Communion here. Many of them are buried here, but their graves are not known. Among them are: John Fletcher, the dramatist, died 1625; Philip Massinger, dramatist, died 1639; Edmund Shakespeare, the younger brother of the poet, and an actor at the Globe, died 1607; Lawrence Fletcher, co-lessee of the Globe and one of the leading shareholders in the Globe and the Blackfriars theatres and Shakespeare's "fellow," died 1608. Other persons buried here are: Sir Edward Dyer, the poet, died 1607; John Trehearne, gentleman porter to James I., died 1618; Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, died 1626; William Austen, author of *Certain Devout, Learned and Godly Meditations*, died 1626; Abraham Newland, for many years chief cashier of the Bank of England, died 1807.

East side, between Denman and St. Thomas's Streets, and extending from Borough High Street to Joiner Street. Site of St. Thomas's Hospital, where Akenside was appointed physician in 1759 and where Keats was a student in 1815. The hospital was removed to the Albert Embankment in 1871.

61.—White Hart Inn Yard. Site of the "White Hart" Inn, which dated from before 1406, and which was the headquarters of Jack Cade in 1450. It is mentioned in the *Paston Letters*, by Shakespeare in the second part of *Henry VI.*, and by John Taylor, the Water Poet. Burnt down in the Southwark fire of 1676, it was rebuilt and stood until 1889, when it was demolished. It was in this latter inn that Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Wardle and Perker first met Sam Weller when Jingle had brought Miss Wardle here after their elopement from Dingley Dell.

63.—Little Dorrit lived here.

St. Margaret's Court, on the west side of the street.—Site of St. Margaret's Church, famous for the miracle plays which were per-

formed in it and the churchyard adjoining. In 1450 John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, and William Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, had a conference with Jack Cade in this church, and engaged to secure a general pardon. Subsequently the Borough Compter stood here until it was burnt down in 1676. Hooper and Rogers were prisoners there in 1554.

77.—The George Hotel. A good specimen of the old style of inn. The front to the right of the courtyard is said to date from about 1676.

85.—Talbot Yard. Site of the "Tabard," or "Talbot," Inn, from which Chaucer's pilgrims set out on their journey to Canterbury, about 1383. The old inn was built in the fourteenth century, so it must have been comparatively new when Chaucer wrote. It was burnt down in 1676, rebuilt and finally demolished in 1875. Plays were acted in the inn yard as late as 1728, when Timothy Fielding had his theatrical booth here and played the *Beggar's Opera*.

102.—Andrew Ducrow, the circus rider, was born here in 1793 at the sign of the Nag's Head.

104.—Dr. John Elliotson, one of the most progressive physicians of the time, and an early student of mesmerism, was born here in 1791, his father having a chemist's shop here with the sign of the Golden Key.

109.—Three Tuns Passage. Site of the "Three Tuns" Tavern, to which Wilkes's supporters had dragged his coach from Westminster Bridge after he had been committed to the King's Bench Prison. His speech to the crowd led them to disperse and avoided a riot; after which he walked over to the prison and delivered himself up to the marshal.

144.—Adam's Place. The great fire of 1676 started at this point.

East side, between Newcomen Street and Mermaid Court.—Site of the original Marshalsea Prison. Its date is unknown, but it was here in Edward III.'s time (1327–77) and was used for offences committed within a limited distance of the palace. Later it was a prison for those who committed piracies or other crimes on the high seas. From Elizabeth's time it was mainly a prison for debtors. Bishop Bonner was a prisoner here in Edward VI.'s time, and again in that of Elizabeth. Altogether he managed to be here for some ten years and died here in 1569. In 1585 Thomas Crowther, priest, died in this prison; and as it is considered that he died for his faith he is now among the "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation in a court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

Other prisoners were: Christopher Brooke, the poet, in 1609, for

giving Ann More in marriage to Dr. Donne unknown to her father; George Wither, the poet, in 1613—here he wrote his *Shepherd's Hunting*; Sir John Eliot, Vice-Admiral of Devon, in 1629; Smollett's Roderick Random was a prisoner here for debt.

The Marshalsea of Dickens's time seems to have been an extension of this prison and to have been located further south at Angel Place (which see).

West side from Marshalsea Road South.—The district at this point extending west to Blackfriars Road, was known in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as the Mint, from a mint for coinage established here in Henry VIII.'s time in the mansion of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, the king's brother-in-law. In the course of time the district came to be the refuge of all sorts of criminals, who assumed privilege of sanctuary that was not abolished until about 1774. Nahum Tate, the collaborator with Brady in the famous Tate and Brady version of the Psalms, died in the Mint in extreme poverty in 1716. Mat o' the Mint was one of Captain Macheath's companions. Jonathan Wild was a frequent visitor (see Red Cross Street). The place was the scene of the life of Jack Sheppard. All kinds of villainy, misery and poverty were to be found here, and the first case of Asiatic cholera in London appeared here. There are many allusions in the literature of the time to the population and their customs.

199.—Layton's Buildings. The King's Bench Prison stood on this site from very early times until 1755–8, when it was removed and a new prison built further down the street (see Borough Road). It adjoined the White Lyon Prison to the south and was some twenty houses from the old Marshalsea on the north. It was to this prison that Judge Gascoigne committed Henry, Prince of Wales, afterwards Henry V., for insulting him on the bench. John Bradford was a prisoner here in 1554. He was afterwards burned at the stake. John Penry, a supposed author of some of the articles written during the Martin Marprelate controversy, was committed here in 1593, and was shortly afterwards led from here to his execution. Richard Baxter was a prisoner in 1684–6 for his *Paraphrase of the New Testament*. Theodore, King of Corsica, was a prisoner from 1752 to 1753. The last of the Ruthvens, son of the Earl of Gowrie, brother of the two Ruthvens killed in the Gowrie conspiracy and father of Van Dyck's wife died in this prison in 1652. The White Lyon Prison was south of the King's Bench and directly adjoining it. During the troubles of 1640 the apprentices released all the prisoners in the White Lyon.

Angel Place, on the east side of the street.—Dickens states that

Angel Court leads into Marshalsea Place, which was a portion of the Marshalsea Prison of his time, with the prison yards to the right and left of it, and remains of the old walls. In this Marshalsea his father, the original of Mr. Dorrit, was confined about 1824–5. The original of the Marchioness was an orphan girl from Chatham Workhouse, who had been the maid-of-all-work of the Dickens family in Bayham Street, and who waited on them here as their servant during their imprisonment. Little Dorrit was born and brought up in this prison. The place was demolished in 1887.

East side, opposite Lant Street.—Sir James South, the physician and astronomer, lived here many years. He had an observatory on the roof and here, in 1821–3, in conjunction with Sir J. F. Herschel, he carried out his valuable observations on single and double stars, using the five-inch telescope constructed by Tulley.

St. George's Church.—Built 1734–6 on the site of a previous church dating from 1122, the tower of which is shown in Hogarth's print of Southwark Fair. General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, was married here in 1653 to Nan Clarges, his laundress and the daughter of a blacksmith in the Strand. Lilly, the astrologer, was married here to his master's widow. John Le Neve, the antiquary, was married here in 1698.

For many years this church was the burial-place for prisoners who had died in the Marshalsea and King's Bench prisons. Among them were: Bonner, the notorious Bishop of London, who died in the Marshalsea in 1569; the last of the Ruthvens, who died in the King's Bench in 1652; Edward Cocker, the arithmetician and author of the famous text-book that bears his name, who died within the Rules of the King's Bench in 1676; John Rushworth, clerk of the Parliament and author of *Rushworth's Collections*, who died in the Rules in 1690; Thomas Woolston, author of the *Discourses and the Miracles of Christ*, for which he was tried in 1730 and sentenced to the King's Bench, and who died in the Rules in 1733. Nahum Tate, once poet laureate, collaborator with Brady in the metrical version of the Psalms which replaced Sternhold and Hopkins's, is buried in the churchyard. He died in 1716 in the district known as the Mint. John Hawkins, editor of Cocker's Works, died 1695, is buried in the school.

This is the church where Little Dorrit slept all night in the vestry with her head on the register as a pillow after she had been locked out of the Marshalsea. She had been baptised here, and it was here that she was married to Arthur Clennam.

It was in St. George's Church that William Halliday was organist after his family had disowned him (Walter Besant's *Orange Girl*).

Borough Road

North corner of Borough Road and Newington Causeway.—Location of the King's Bench Prison from 1755–8 until it was demolished in 1869. It was burned down by the Gordon rioters in 1780, was rebuilt and in active use until 1860. In its later years it was used as a debtors' prison. Tobias Smollett, the novelist, was imprisoned here for three months in 1759 for a libel on Admiral Knowles, printed in the *Monthly Review*, of which he was editor. During his imprisonment he wrote the novel *Sir Launcelot Greaves*. John Wilkes was committed here for libel from 1768 to 1770. While here he was expelled from the House of Commons and re-elected four times. On the meeting of Parliament after his first election a mob assembled outside the prison to escort him to the House and, refusing to disperse, was fired on and several persons were killed and wounded. This occurrence came to be known as the St. George's Fields Riot or Massacre. George Morland, the artist, was a prisoner here from 1799 to 1802. Admiral Cochrane, afterwards Earl of Dundonald, was a prisoner here in 1814. In 1815 he escaped and two weeks later appeared in his place in the House of Commons and was at once re-arrested and sent back to prison. Released a few weeks later, he attended the House on the evening of the same day and cast the vote that defeated the ministry. Benjamin Haydon, the painter, was a prisoner here in 1825–6, and while here he painted his "Mock Election."

Mr. Micawber was confined here next to the upper story, and outside the wall he subsequently met David Copperfield and Traddles by appointment.

An area around the prison was known as "the Rules of the King's Bench," and those who could pay for the privilege were allowed to live within that area, although they were technically prisoners. The area was about three miles in circumference, and the rates charged varied according to circumstances. Among those who have lived within the "Rules" was William Hone, the publisher, who lived there from 1820 to 1829, and during that time completed the *Every-Day Book* and began the *Table Book* and the *Year Book*. William Combe is said to have lived within the "Rules" for forty years a prisoner for debt. Here he wrote the three *Tours of Dr. Syntax*, and any quantity of other material, including the *History of Westminster Abbey*, which the Royal Family presented to the Abbey in 1926.

Dickens gives a good description of the "Rules" in *Nicholas*

Nickleby. It will be remembered that Nicholas made his first visit to Madeline Bray when she was living in the "Rules" with her father.

Boswell Court, Devonshire Street

Mr. Leggins, solicitor, in *Sketches by Boz*, had his offices here.

Botolph Lane, Billingsgate

St. George's Church.—Built by Wren in 1674 on the site of an earlier church destroyed in the Fire. William Sherlock, Dean of St. Asaph's and father of Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London, was rector in 1669.

The abutment of old London Bridge was at the river end of this street. There, too, was located Lion Quay. Okey, the regicide, was a chandler at this quay. When the Duchess of Suffolk fled from Willoughby House (see Barbican) in her attempt to escape Gardiner's persecution, she took boat at Lion Quay after much difficulty, in 1545. When James, Duke of York, afterwards James II., escaped from St. James's Palace on the night of 20 April, 1648, he put on women's clothes in the house of a surgeon named Lee, near London Bridge, and went to Lion Quay, where a boat was waiting for him. In *New Rambles in Old London* (Homeland) it is stated that this incident took place at Ivy Bridge, Ivy Bridge Lane (which see). The last of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel (died 1580), had a house in this street.

Boundary Street, Shoreditch (formerly Cock Lane)

Milton's granddaughter, Elizabeth Foster, whose mother was Milton's daughter Deborah, kept a small grocer's shop here in 1750 with her husband, Thomas Foster, a Spitalfields weaver. Her poverty becoming known, a benefit was given for her at which *Comus* was produced, Dr. Johnson writing the prologue. See Pelham St., Brick Lane.

Bouverie Street, Fleet Street

3.—Hazlitt lived here in 1829 with his son, his first wife having been divorced from him and his second separated from him shortly after marriage.

10.—**"Punch" Office and Printing Establishment of Bradbury, Agnew & Co.** The premises cover the site of the "George" Inn in Dogwell Court, where Shadwell laid some of the scenes in the *Squire of Alsatia*, and which Mrs. Behn mentions in the *Lucky*

Chance. It afterwards became the printing office of William Bowyer, whose son William, "the learned printer," was born here 1699. It was burnt down in 1713 and rebuilt, and Bowyer lived here until 1767. See Lombard Street, Fleet Street.

19–22.—Office of the *Daily News*, which was started in 1845 with Charles Dickens as first editor; Douglas Jerrold, assistant editor; Dickens's father as manager; Dickens's father-in-law, Hogarth, as musical critic; and John Forster, Albany Fonblanque, Father Prout (Mahony) and R. H. Horne, the poet, on the staff.

Bow Churchyard, Cheapside

John Baker, R.A., the sculptor, was apprentice to an eminent porcelain-maker named Crispe, in this street.

Bow Lane, Cheapside

Mentioned in 1341 as Cordwainer Street, from the shoemakers living there. Later it was known as Hosier Lane from the hosiers who occupied it when the shoemakers left. Tom Coryat, the seventeenth-century traveller, lived here. He published a narrative of his travels in 1611 under the title *Coryat's Crudities*. William Parsons, the eighteenth-century comedian, famous as the original Crabtree and Sir Fretful Plagiary, was the son of a builder in Bow Lane.

Between 37 and 38.—St. Mary Aldermary. See Queen Victoria Street.

Bow Road, Poplar

39.—George Lansbury, Socialist journalist and writer on industrial questions.

Bow Street, Covent Garden

Built in 1637, and at one time one of the most fashionable streets in London. In the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century the most prominent people were to be found here, but the character of its residents began to change about 1725. In Gay's time (he died in 1732) pickpockets were numerous in Bow Street, and wig-stealing was common. This would seem to indicate a wealthy neighbourhood and one worth the attention of the light-fingered gentry.

North-west corner of Russell Street.—Site of Will's Coffee-House. So called from its proprietor, William Unwin. It was the resort of the wits and the men of fashion of William III.'s time and the early part of the reign of Queen Anne, and has been called the father of the modern club. The coffee-room was upstairs on the first floor,

the ground floor being rented out to shopkeepers. Its great period was during the life of Dryden, who lorded it there for many years. Dean Lockyer, who frequented Will's in Dryden's time, has left interesting recollections of him as he appeared at the height of his influence at Will's. As a boy of twelve Pope had induced his friends to take him to Will's that he might see Dryden, and after Dryden's death Pope was a frequent visitor.

Dryden died in 1700, but Will's continued to be the gathering-place for the wits of the time for about ten years; after which Addison transferred his patronage to Button's, and Will's gradually declined. Addison, Steele, Gay, Pepys, Swift, Smollett and Johnson were amongst the company that continued the traditions of Will's for a generation or two. By 1749 the place seems to have ceased to be a coffee-house, for in that year Spranger Barry lived in the corner house on the west side that had been Will's Coffee-House. In later years Charles Lamb and his sister lived in the same house (see 20–21 Russell Street).

Before Will Unwin had the place the tavern was known as the "Red Cow"; and at a still earlier period it was called the "Rose" Coffee-House (not to be confused with the "Rose" Tavern in Russell Street).

2.—Edmund Curll, the notorious bookseller and publisher and Pope's special antipathy, lived next door to Will's.

3.—Marcellus Laroone (Captain Laroone), who made the drawings for the "Cryes of London," known as "Tempest's Cries," lived in a house on this site from 1680 until his death in 1702.

4.—Edmund Waller, the poet, lived in a house on this site from 1654 to 1656. Here he wrote his panegyric on Cromwell in 1654.

Henry Fielding came to the same house in 1748 as Justice of the Peace, and occupied it as a residence until he left London for Lisbon in 1754. *Tom Jones* is said to have been written here. The house was afterwards occupied by Sir John Fielding, the blind half-brother of Henry Fielding, and also a police magistrate, and in 1780 it was sacked by the Gordon rioters and Sir John's goods were burned in the street. The famous Bow Street Police Court was afterwards built on this site and continued to be used until 1881, when the new court was built on the east side of Bow Street.

It was in this court that Barnaby Rudge was arraigned after the Gordon riots. It will also be recalled that it was to Sir John Fielding that Mr. Haredale and the Holborn vintner appealed for protection after their appeal to the Lord Mayor had failed. In *Oliver Twist* this court figures as the place where the Artful Dodger was brought and committed for trial.

6.—Robert Wilks, better known as "Gentleman Wilks," the actor, built a house on this site for his own residence, and here he lived until his death in 1732. Ten years afterwards, in 1742, Macklin, Peg Woffington and Garrick occupied it, taking the housekeeping responsibilities by turns. Here Johnson came to visit Garrick, and heard him scold Peg for the way she made the tea.

Covent Garden Theatre.—On the site of the residence of Dr. John Radcliffe, the famous physician and founder of the Radcliffe Museum at Oxford, who lived here from 1687 to 1704 or thereabouts. His grounds extended to the west and adjoined those of Sir Godfrey Kneller, who lived immediately back of him in Covent Garden. There was an occasional clash between these two dignitaries, who do not seem to have been particularly fond of each other. The house was demolished in 1732 to make way for the theatre.

Covent Garden Theatre also stands on the site of the residence of William Wycherley, the dramatist, who lived at the widow Hilton's, three doors beyond Radcliffe and opposite the "Cock" Tavern on the east side of the street. Here Charles II. visited him when he was ill and gave him £500 to take a trip to France. When he married the Countess of Drogheda some time later he brought her home to his lodgings here, and it was here that the lady used to sit at the window and watch Wycherley in his visits to his cronies at the "Cock" Tavern to make sure that no women were of the party. Wycherley married again in 1715 when he was seventy-five years old, but died here a few days after the ceremony.

The present building is the third theatre on this site. There was no theatre in Bow Street until 1732, when the first Covent Garden Theatre was built. It did not have a front in Bow Street at that time, nor yet in 1787, when it was rebuilt, as it was entirely surrounded by private houses and shops. John Rich, the harlequin, was the builder and manager of this first theatre, and he was also one of the founders of the famous Beef-steak Society. It was an old custom in theatres to have a Beef-steak Club which met every Saturday, and to which wits and authors were invited. In 1735 John Rich and George Lambert, the scene-painter, started such a club here, under the above name, and eventually it numbered among its members some of the most prominent people in London. With the exception of a brief change to the "Shakespeare" Tavern it met in a room at the top of the theatre from its organisation until 1809, when it was burned out. After that it met at the Lyceum, and Thornbury states that in 1864 it still met behind the scenes there every Saturday night from November to June, but the members disdained the name of "Club," and preferred to call themselves "The Steaks."

In this first theatre Handel produced the *Messiah* in 1743. Here Peg Woffington made her first appearance on a London stage in 1738 as Sir Harry Wildair, and her last upon any stage in 1757 when, as Rosalind in *As You Like It*, she was stricken with paralysis. Charles Macklin made his last appearance as an actor in 1789 at eighty-nine years of age, when he took the part of Shylock here, but could not carry it through to the end. Other first appearances here were: Stephen Kemble in 1784, as Othello; Charles Incledon in 1790, as Dermot in the *Poor Soldier*; Charles Kemble in 1794; Mrs. Glover in 1797. In 1801 George Frederick Cooke made his great success here as Richard III. In 1803 John Philip Kemble acquired an interest in the property, and his services, with those of his brother Charles and his sister Mrs. Siddons, were transferred from Drury Lane. In 1804 William Henry West Betty, the "Young Roscius," appeared here at twelve years of age. This first theatre was burnt down in 1808, when it was under the management of Harris and J. P. Kemble.

The second theatre was built by Harris and Kemble in 1809, and the attempt to increase the prices led to the famous O. P. (Old Prices) riots of the same year which continued for two months or more, and almost killed Kemble's popularity. This is the theatre of the Kembles—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kemble, Fanny Kemble (who appeared here in the last three years of her father's management), J. P. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. It is also the theatre of Cooke, Macready, Young, Miss O'Neill, Liston, Munden, Charles Mathews the elder, Miss Farren, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Brunton, Miss Foote, Incledon, Braham, Pyne, Catalani, Miss Bolton, Kitty Stephens and Mrs. Tree. Among the first appearances were: Kitty Stephens (afterwards Countess of Essex), in 1813; Miss O'Neill (who afterwards married a baronet), and Miss Foote (afterwards Countess of Harrington), in 1814; Macready in 1816; and in 1818 Frederick Henry Yates, who made his début in the character of Iago. Weber's *Oberon*, composed by him for Charles Kemble, was first performed here in 1826. Edmund Kean's last appearance on the stage took place here in 1833 when, in playing Othello to his son Charles's Iago, he had the stroke which proved fatal a few weeks later. From 1835 to 1837 Charles Kemble, Macready and Helen Faucit were the principal performers. Under Macready's management from 1837 to 1839 a great Shakespearean revival took place. From 1839 to 1842 Mme. Vestris was manager, and then came Charles Mathews, Messrs. Harley and Keeley, and Mrs. Nisbett. From 1843 to 1846 M. Jullien gave his promenade concerts and masquerade balls here. It was an Italian Opera House from 1847 until 1856, when it was burned down.

This second theatre has an interesting connection with what is probably the world's most famous English song—*Home, Sweet Home*. John Howard Payne, who wrote the words, was something of a hack writer for theatres in 1823 and thereabouts. In that year, when he was living in great poverty in Paris in the Galerie des Bons-Enfants, which has since disappeared, he was called upon to write the libretto for *Clari, or the Maid of Milan*, to be produced at Covent Garden Theatre. A song was required in one part of it and Payne wrote *Home, Sweet Home* to be used therein. It is also stated that he may have suggested to Sir Henry Rowley Bishop an air which he had heard sung by an Italian peasant girl, and which Bishop adapted to the words of the song.

The present theatre dates from 1858. It opened with Meyerbeer's *Les Huguenots*. It is the theatre of Adelina Patti, Pauline Lucca, Tietjens, Trebelli, Emma Albani, Santley, Faure, Nicolini, Tamberlik, with the orchestra led by Costa and afterwards by Arditi and Li Calsi.

Police Court, east side of Bow Street, between Broad Court and Martlett Court.—The successor of the old Bow Street Court, which stood at No 4 until 1881. Among others it includes the site of the "Cock" Tavern, a favourite resort of Wycherley (who lived opposite), and where he laid two of the best scenes in the *Plain Dealer*. The tavern was frequented by the dissipated noblemen of the period, and here occurred the disgraceful orgy in 1663 when Sir Charles Sedley, Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, afterwards Earl of Dorset, and Sir Thomas Ogle got gloriously drunk and made such an indecent exhibition of themselves that the mob proceeded to wreck the place and the noblemen were arrested, indicted and fined. The house was kept at that time by a woman known as Oxford Kate, who was well acquainted with her patrons, among whom was Samuel Pepys.

Sir John Coventry had dined at the "Cock" Tavern and was on his way home, when he was waylaid by the king's agents in Suffolk Street, and had his nose slit. See Suffolk Street.

East side, opposite the theatre.—Site of the "Garrick's Head," much favoured by actors in the thirties of the last century, among whom Bob Keeley, Paul Bedford, Fitzball, the writer of melodramas, and Tom Grieve, the scene-painter, were constant frequenters. It was the meeting-place of the "Rationals," a favourite club of Douglas Jerrold's, at which he was very fond of dining.

It was at the "Garrick's Head" that Renton Nicholson, editor of *The Town*, held his mock court in which he styled himself Lord Chief Baron. It was a new style of entertainment, written by himself and designed to ridicule the courts, and was immensely popular for a

time. In Raikes's *Journal* there are references to these mock trials under date of 1842.

Among the residents on the east side of Bow Street have been: Grinling Gibbons, the wood-carver and sculptor, who lived directly opposite Covent Garden Theatre at the upper corner of what was then King's Arms Court. He gave his house the sign of "The King's Arms," and lived here from 1678 until his death in 1721. It is on record that the house collapsed in 1701 while the family were in it, but without injury to any of the members. Major Michael Mohun, the actor, lived on this side of the street from 1671 to 1676; and also William Longueville, the friend of Samuel Butler.

Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford, and the greatest book-collector of his time, was born in Bow Street in 1661. Dr. Johnson lived in this street for a short time. Sir Roger de Coverley lived here —an evidence of the very exclusive character of its residents. Jacob Tonson's printing office was in this street, and here he drove some of his hardest bargains with Dryden. Among other residents have been: the Earl of Dorset in 1684–5, on the west side; Charles Johnson, the dramatist, who wrote a play every year and whom Pope satirised in the *Dunciad*, kept a tavern here shortly before his death in 1741; George M. Woodward, the caricaturist, died in 1809 at the "Brown Bear" public-house and was buried by the landlord.

Brady Street, Whitechapel Road

Jews' Burial Ground (now closed).—Nathan Meyer Rothschild, founder of the English branch of the Rothschilds, died 1836, is buried here.

Branch Hill, Hampstead

Branch Hill Lodge.—Rebuilt 1745 by Sir Thomas Clarke, Master of the Rolls. Afterwards the residence of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield and, later, of Lord Loughborough.

Lady Byron lived here after her separation from the poet.

The house has been known, at various times, as Bleak Hall and also Judges' Bench House.

The Glade.—Canon Ainger lived here from 1889 until 1894, when he was made Master of the Temple and went to live there.

The Grange.—Corner house next the Heath. Wilson Barrett and Beerbohm Tree lived here at different times.

Coombe Edge.—Elizabeth Rundle Charles, author of the *Chronicles of the Schönberg-Cotta Family*, lived here many years, and died here in 1896.

Bread Street, Cheapside

Mentioned in 1302. Originally the location of the bakers, who were obliged by law to sell their bread in the open market, of which it then formed a part. The cooks of Bread Street figure in ordinances of the fourteenth century. In later years it was occupied by the residences of wealthy citizens and several good inns.

3.—The "Bull's Head," successor of the tavern of the same name where the Royal Society had their meetings for some years after 1658–9. General Monk lodged here in 1660.

58–63.—John Milton was born in a house on this site in 1608. His father was a scrivener here and owned this house, the sign of the Spread Eagle (Milton's family crest), and another one called the Rose. Milton's birthplace was burned down in the Fire, which made a clean sweep of this whole street.

Corner of Watling Street.—Site of All Hallows Church, in which Milton was baptised in 1608.

Between Cannon Street and Queen Victoria Street. St. Mildred's Church.—Built by Wren in 1683 on the site of the former church, destroyed in the Fire. The pulpit and sounding-board are ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. Hugh Oldham, afterwards Bishop of Exeter and founder of Manchester Grammar School, was rector of the old church in 1485. Shelley and Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin were married here in 1816. Sir Nicholas Crispe, the very active Royalist who gave large sums to Charles I. in his necessities and was influential in bringing about the Restoration, was buried here in 1666. He was the organiser of the gold trade with Guinea.

The "Mitre" Tavern in Bread Street, mentioned before 1475, is the same as the "Mitre" in Cheapside (which see). The Bread Street Compter, a prison pertaining to the Sheriffs of London, stood on the west side until its removal in 1555 to Wood Street.

Brecknock Road, Holloway

Is part of the old Maiden Lane, which was opened to the public in 1300, and formed for centuries the main road from Gray's Inn to Highgate.

The "Brecknock Arms" was a popular tea-garden here and a resort for the London citizens on Sundays. In a field behind it occurred the duel in 1843 between Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Monro, in which the former was killed. See 227 Camden Road.

Brentford

It was at Brentford in 1016 that Edmund Ironside defeated the Danes; and here, the same year, he crossed the Thames into Kent. In 1642 the Parliamentary Army defeated Prince Rupert here, a good portion of the action being fought in the streets of the town. See Turnham Green and Putney Bridge.

Syon House.—For centuries the seat of the Dukes of Northumberland, where they have entertained most of the famous personages of that period. It was built in 1760 for the first Duke of Northumberland, and is the successor of a series of mansions on the same site. The stone lion on the roof came from a similar position on Northumberland House in the Strand, where the Grand Hotel is now located, when it was demolished to make way for new streets and the general development of that portion of the city.

The original Syon House was built in 1547 by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. It came into the possession of Lord Guildford Dudley, who married Lady Jane Grey; and she was living here in 1553 when she left on her futile trip to the Tower to claim the Crown on the death of Edward VI. It is also said that the Crown was offered to her in this house. James I. gave the place to Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, who was imprisoned in the Tower for life for his connection with the Gunpowder Plot. Charles I. took refuge here at one time; and under the tenth earl, Algernon Percy, his children were cared for here when he was a prisoner, and from here they were taken to see him the night before his execution. After the Restoration Charles II. held Court here. Queen Anne was a guest in after years, as most of the sovereigns have been since that time.

Before the first Syon House was built its site and that of its grounds was occupied by Syon Convent which Henry V. had founded in 1415–16 and thereabouts. Queen Katherine Howard was imprisoned there in 1541. At the Dissolution the convent was destroyed and Syon House was erected.

Brewer Street, Buckingham Palace Road

Stag Brewery.—Richard Heber, the omnivorous book-collector, had his London residence within the present brewery grounds, and here he lived for many years and died here in 1833. It was a small, gloomy house, and contained a portion of his library, the books being piled up everywhere from floor to ceiling.

Brewer Street, Golden Square
(Built 1679)

David Hume, the historian, lived here in 1765 at "Miss Elliott's," and again in 1767. The Chevalier d'Éon, the eccentric French diplomat, who dressed in women's clothes and kept people guessing whether he was a man or a woman, lived here in 1775. Esquire Sherwood was a resident in 1680; Major Foubert, the famous riding-master, who taught most of the nobility of the time, lived here in 1683; Nancy Parsons and the Duke of Grafton had a quiet house here; George Dawe, R.A., was born in this street in 1781. Paddieson, the undertaker, had a shop in this street in which Nelson kept his Aboukir coffin. It was made from the timbers of *L'Orient*, one of the French ships at the Battle of the Nile, and later known to generations of schoolboys as the scene of Casabianca's uncomfortable adventure on the burning deck. One of the last things Nelson did before embarking on his last voyage, was to come to Paddieson's and give him some instructions as to the proper storing of this coffin. Later on his body was placed in it for interment in St. Paul's.

Brick Street, Piccadilly

East corner of Piccadilly.—Isthmian Club. See Piccadilly.
West corner of Piccadilly.—St. James's Club. See Piccadilly.

Bride Lane, Fleet Street

The location of the famous Bridewell. Prior to King John's time it was a Norman fortress named after the Holy Well of St. Bride, which is supposed to be under St. Bride's Church. Henry VIII. improved the place in 1522 and built additions to it, forming the Palace of Bridewell of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*, Act III. Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine of Aragon lived here when the question of his divorce was being discussed in the adjacent Blackfriars Monastery. Cardinal Wolsey had a house allowed him in the Palace of Bridewell. See 2 Bridewell Place. Through Bishop Ridley's influence the palace was given to the City of London by Edward VI. in 1553 as a workhouse and house of correction. The premises seem to have extended to the east as far as New Bridge Street. The deserted children who were taken in here and were taught useful trades, were known as Bridewell boys. In 1595 James Atkinson, a Catholic layman, died in this prison, and as it is considered that he died for his Faith, he is now among those "martyrs" considered for beatifi-

cation and canonisation in a court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

The Great Fire swept away the old palace and all of its buildings, and on their site in 1668 arose the well-known Bridewell Prison, which continued in use until 1863. A few years afterwards it was demolished, and a hospital was built on part of the site. See New Bridge Street and Bridewell Place.

Atterbury, when a young man, was minister and preacher of Bridewell. Milton's friend Ellwood was imprisoned there in 1661. Madam Creswell, the celebrated courtesan of Charles II.'s time and frequently referred to by the dramatists of the period, died a prisoner in Bridewell. Hogarth, in the fourth plate of "The Harlot's Progress," shows the prisoners in Bridewell beating hemp.

In the cemetery of the institution, which was in Bride Lane, were buried: Robert Levett, the friend of Johnson and inmate of his house, died 1782; Thomas Coxeter, literary antiquary, died 1747.

The first meetings of the Madrigal Society, established in 1741, were held in a public-house in Bride Lane, known as the "Twelve Bells."

15.—Site of Cogers' Hall, where the "Honourable Society of Cogers" met for discussion and debate. It had been established about 1755 in Shoe Lane, and numbered among its members politicians, young barristers and law students, many of whom found it of the greatest value for practice in public speaking. The tavern lasted until about 1890. See 10 Shoe Lane and 9 Salisbury Court.

Bridewell Place

The old Palace of Bridewell covered this ground from here to the river, east to New Bridge Street and along Bride Lane. Tablets on No. 3 refer to the palace and also to the prison into which it was converted, and which existed until 1863. The walls of the old palace were thirty-six feet high and defended by turrets. Its northern wall occupied the northern part of the present roadway, and some two feet beyond it. See Bride Lane and New Bridge Street. The west wall was between 3 and 5 Tudor Street, which see.

2.—Parsonage of St. Bride's. Sir Richard Empson, beheaded in 1510, tax-collector of Henry VII., lived in a house on this site which was also occupied by Cardinal Wolsey in later years.

Bridge Street, Westminster

Built 1739–50 on the site of the Woolstaple of Plantagenet times, a location of wool houses where all dealings in wool were carried on

when wool was the great article of export in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. A relic of this condition of things exists in the "woolsack" which is the official seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords.

Coleridge lodged in this street in 1801. At that time the street had a south side, in one of the houses of which Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, was born in 1795. This south side was removed in 1866–7 to open up Palace Yard and the front of Westminster Hall.

Bridgewater Square, Barbican

On the site of the residence of the Earl of Bridgewater, which was burnt down in 1687 with the loss of the eldest two sons of the earl. The house fronted the Barbican with grounds extending north over the present Fann Street.

Bridgewater Street, Barbican
(Formerly Prince's Street)

Edmund Halley, the astronomer, lived here at one time.

Britton's Court, Whitefriars Street

4.—Through the cellar of this house there is access to a vault located under the paving of the court, and which is the only surviving relic of the great Priory of the Carmelites, the White Friars, that formerly extended over this whole region. The vault is in good preservation, and is supposed to have formed part of the undercroft of the prior's house.

Broad Court, Bow Street

Corner of Cross Court.—Site of the "Wrekin" Tavern, much frequented by actors of the quarter and a favourite resort of Douglas Jerrold. It was the meeting-place of The Mulberries, of which Jerrold and William Godwin were members, Jerrold being particularly active in his membership. When Jerrold was living at Haverstock Hill the "Wrekin" was kept by Hemming, the Adelphi actor, and here Jerrold always came on his Saturday visits to town, for he was always sure to find here Walter Lacy; Charles Tomkins, the scene-painter of the Adelphi; Joseph W. Allen, the painter; Gilbert à Becket and Henry Mayhew, founders of *Punch*; Henry Plunkett,

actor and author and better known under his stage name of H. P. Grattan, one of the contributors to the first number of *Punch*; Harry Baylis, proprietor of *John Bull* in its best days, and also one of the writers in the first number of *Punch*; and Archibald Henning, the artist who contributed to the first number of *Punch*, designed the pictorial wrapper and made the first cartoon.

In 1777 Quick, Lewis and Wroughton, the actors, all lived in Broad Court. Douglas Jerrold lived here with his father in 1816, when he was apprenticed to a printer in Northumberland Street, Strand.

Mr. Snevellici, in *Nicholas Nickleby*, gave Broad Court as his town address.

Broad Sanctuary, Westminster

So called from a church which was a Sanctuary of Westminster Abbey, and which stood on the ground now occupied by Westminster Hospital and the Guildhall, the latter of which stands on the site of the old belfry tower. The church was in the form of a cross, and was of great antiquity. It was pulled down in 1750 to make way for a market, and the belfry was demolished in 1775. The present open appearance of the street dates from 1806–8, when many buildings were removed to permit a more open view of the Abbey. Further improvements in this direction were made when Victoria Street was created in 1851.

Elizabeth Woodville, queen of Edward IV., sought refuge in the Sanctuary from Warwick the King-Maker, and here her son, Edward V., was born in 1470. Again in 1483 she fled here with her son, but, at the solicitation of the Archbishop of York and Cardinal Bourchier, she was induced to give him up to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III., who promptly had him murdered in the Tower of London. John Skelton, the poet, having offended Cardinal Wolsey, took refuge in the Sanctuary under the protection of Abbot Islip, and died there in 1529.

The Gatehouse.—It stood at the east end of Tothill Street, facing the towers, and the great west entrance of the Abbey, and occupied considerable space on each side of the street, extending from Dean's Yard to the site of Westminster Hospital. It was built in Edward III.'s time, and was frequently used as a prison under the jurisdiction of the Abbots of Westminster. Dr. Johnson helped the general demand for its removal by writing on the subject, and in 1776 it was pulled down.

Executions seem to have taken place at the Gatehouse. In 1585

Edward Pole, priest; Laurence Vaux, canon regular; and John Jetter, priest, died in prison in the Gatehouse for their religion. In 1678 Thomas Bedingfield, S.J., one of the "martyrs" of Oates's plot, was executed there; and in 1681 Edward Turner, S.J., died in prison there for the same cause. These are all among the English "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation in the ecclesiastical court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

Sir Walter Raleigh spent his last night in the Gatehouse in 1618, before his execution the following morning in Old Palace Yard. Sir John Eliot was a prisoner there in 1627 and 1628. John Seldeu, with other members of the House of Commons, was committed in 1630, but was afterwards transferred to the Tower. Frances, Viscountess Purbeck, daughter of Sir Edward Coke and Lady Hatton, was imprisoned in 1635, but escaped to France. Richard Lovelace, the poet, was a prisoner from 1648 to 1649, and while in prison wrote the lines *To Althea*, which have made his name famous. Richard Savage, Johnson's unfortunate friend, was committed to the Gatehouse for his share in the fight in Robinson's Coffee-House, in which James Sinclair was killed. He was tried and condemned to death, but was afterwards pardoned. Samuel Pepys was a prisoner in 1690. Sir Jeffrey Hudson, the famous dwarf of Charles II.'s time (mentioned in *Peveril of the Peak*), died in the Gatehouse in 1682. Another prisoner of some notoriety was Marchamont Needham, whose flexible genius led him to publish the newspapers *Mercurius Britanicus*, for the Presbyterians; *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, for the king's cause; and *Mercurius Politicus*, for the Independent cause.

Edmund Burke lived in Broad Sanctuary from 1772 until 1780 or later in a house which contained an arch of the eastern wall of the Gatehouse leading into Dean's Yard. This house is also referred to in Little Dean's Yard. Sir John Hawkins died in 1789 at his residence in the Broad Sanctuary, formerly the residence of Admiral Vernon. Isaac Newton lodged here in 1689, at "Mr. More's house," when he was M.P. for Cambridge University. Here he first met John Locke.

Broad Street, Golden Square

1.—Fuseli, in 1781–2.

15.—William Mulready set up his studio and his home here in 1803 on his marriage to the sister of his master, John Varley, who had his painting school here, to which William Hunt, David Cox, Copley Fielding and other artists of the time were constant visitors.

27.—William Blake, about 1782, started business here as an engraver and print-seller, and stayed here almost four years. For about three years of that time his younger brother Robert lived with him and died here.

28.—William Blake, the engraver and mystic, was born here in 1757, and lived here the first fourteen years of his life. He returned again in 1778 after he had finished his apprenticeship, and remained until his marriage in 1782. In these latter years he produced his "King Edward and Queen Eleanor," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1780; his "Penance of Jane Shore"; and illustrated Scott of Amwell's *Poems* and other volumes. In 1809 an exhibition of his "Canterbury Pilgrims" and other works was held here.

Francesco Bartolozzi lived in this street when Sherwin was his apprentice.

Broadway, Westminster

Corner of Victoria Street.—Christ Church and Churchyard. See Victoria Street.

Sir John Hill, physician and empiric, lived in Broadway. Dick Turpin is said to have lodged in a court off Broadway about the middle of the eighteenth century. From here he started on his various expeditions mounted on his black mare Bess.

Brompton Road

59, formerly 14 Queen's Row.—From 1792 to 1797 this house was occupied by J. C. Nattes, artist, one of the sixteen who were associated in 1805 to form the first exhibition of water-colour paintings.

About 1800 Arthur Murphy, dramatist and friend of Dr. Johnson, came here from Hammersmith Terrace and occupied the first and second floors. Here he remained, except for a very brief removal to Brompton Row and back again, until his death here in 1805. Here he wrote his *Life of Garrick*, and it was while here that he was pensioned by Lord Sidmouth. A statement in Faulkner's *History of Kensington* that he died in Brompton Row is claimed by Croker to be incorrect.

104, formerly 14 Brompton Row.—Giovanni Vendramini, the engraver, lived here from 1820 to 1831. George Herbert Rodwell, the musical composer, and dramatist, lived here in 1842.

168, formerly 45 Brompton Row.—Benjamin Thompson, Count

Rumford, lived here between 1799 and 1802. Here he entertained Sir William Pepperell and other prominent American Royalists. Later on he rented the house to William Beloe, translator of Herodotus, who stayed here until 1810. Sarah, Countess Rumford, daughter of Count Rumford, lived here until 1837, renting out the premises in the meantime. Among her tenants were Sir Richard Phillips, the bookseller, and Mr. Wilberforce.

170, formerly 46 Brompton Row.—John Reeve, the comedian, lived here for some time and died here in 1838.

At Cottage Place.—Holy Trinity Church. The first interment, that of John Corpe, who is buried in the south-west corner of the churchyard, took place in 1829, and was the occasion of Letitia E. Landon's poem, *The First Grave.* John Reeve, comedian, died 1838, is buried in the churchyard back of the church. Harriet Elizabeth Farren, actress, who made her first appearance in London in 1813 as Desdemona, died 1857, is buried in the central path.

231, formerly 12 Michael's Place. — Luigi Schiavonetti, the engraver, lived here many years and died here in 1810.

233, formerly 13 Michael's Place.—Helen Faucit, actress, lived here just previous to her appearance in English plays before a French audience.

237, formerly 15 Michael's Place.—Mrs. Billington, the actress and singer, lived here at one time.

241, formerly 17 Michael's Place.—Miss Pope, the actress, the original Mrs. Candour, died here in 1818.

243, formerly 18 Michael's Place.—Rev. George Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and author of *Salathiel,* better known as *The Wandering Jew,* lived here at one time.

John Heneage Jesse lodged here in 1842, when he was publishing his *Memoirs of the Court of England.*

249, formerly 21 Michael's Place.—Frederick Henry Yates, the actor and manager of the Adelphi Theatre and father of Edmund Yates, the novelist, lived here in 1841–2, just before he went to Ireland on the engagement in which he ruptured a blood-vessel, which caused his death in 1842. See 4 Mornington Crescent. Liston, the comedian, lived here for some time.

251, formerly 22 Michael's Place.—Mrs. Mary Anne Davenport, the famous actress, died here in 1843.

257, formerly 25 Michael's Place.—Miss Pope, the actress, lived here previous to her removal to 17 Michael's Place.

259, formerly 26 Michael's Place.—Mrs. Charles Mathews lived here when she was writing the *Memoirs* of her husband, published in 1838.

Brompton Square, Brompton Road

6.—John Baldwin Buckstone, the actor.

14.—Edward Francis Fitzwilliam, the musical composer.

19.—Robert Keeley, the comedian and theatrical manager, lived here in 1850.

21.—Spagnoletti, the leader of the Opera orchestra, lived here from 1829 to 1833. He was succeeded in the tenancy by Mrs. Chatterley, the actress.

22.—George Colman the younger, dramatist and author of *The Heir-at-Law* and *John Bull*, came here from 5 Melina Place in 1826, and remained until his death here in 1836. In 1837 his goods were sold from here. Shirley Brooks, the novelist and editor of *Punch*, lived here from 1860.

23.—William Farren, the actor, famous for his representation of old men, lived here for many years and died here in 1861.

24.—John Payne Collier lived here between 1840 and 1843.

25.—Edward Frederick Benson, novelist, the son of Archbishop Benson and the brother of A. C. Benson, lived here in 1924.

30.—William Farren, the actor, lived here at one time.

31.—Henry Luttrell, the well-known wit and diner-out, the friend of Rogers, and the most brilliant conversationalist of George IV.'s time, lived here.

40.—John Liston, the comedian and original Paul Pry.

52.—Charles Mathews, the younger, lived here in 1835.

57.—Frederick Henry Yates, the actor.

58.—John Reeve, the actor.

Brook Green, Hammersmith

John Leech lived here from about 1840 to 1845.

Brook Street, Grosvenor Square

20.—Gerard Vandergucht, the painter, lived here, and here his son Benjamin, the portrait painter, was born. Gerard Van der Gucht had built a large room on the back of the house to serve as his studio, and here the first exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours was held in 1805. The house was afterwards occupied by Thomas Barker, painter of "The Woodman." Sir William Beechey, the artist, lived in this house in 1787–8.

25, formerly 57 Lower Brook Street.—George Frederick Handel lived here from 1725 until his death here in 1759. It was here that he composed the *Messiah*, *Saul*, and other oratorios. After his death

his valet rented the house and made the most of Handel's long residence as an advertisement to secure lodgers. Sydney Smith lived in this house in 1835.

34.—Sir Thomas Troubridge in 1809.

41-43.—Guards Club, established in 1813. One of the oldest clubs in London.

Corner of Davies Street.—Claridge's Hotel. Little Dorrit's father stayed here on his return from the Continent.

50.—Jeffry Wyatt, afterwards Sir Jeffry Wyatville, the architect who restored Windsor Castle, lived here.

63.—Sir William Jenner about 1865-70.

72.—Originally Edmund Burke's town house. Sir Henry Holland, the physician, who married Sydney Smith's daughter, lived here from 1820 until his death here in 1873. During that period this house was a centre of the literary and scientific society of the time.

74.—Sir William Gull, from about 1860 to 1870.

Mrs. Delany, when she was Mrs. Pendarves and a correspondent of Swift, lived in this street for many years. Sir William Fordyce, M.D., lived here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Welbore Ellis, Lord Mendip, died here in 1802. General Lord Lake died in Brook Street in 1808. Warren Hastings stayed at Wake's Hotel in Brook Street in 1810.

In Brook Street was located the Feenix town house (*Dombey and Son*), which was borrowed by the Honourable Mrs. Skewton. Here also the last interview between Florence and Edith took place.

Brooke Street, Holborn

Built on the site of Brooke House and its grounds, the residence of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, which extended over Greville Street and the adjacent territory. See Greville Street.

St. Alban's Church.—On a site originally occupied by a part of Brooke House, the mansion of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, which, with its grounds, covered all of this immediate region. The immediate predecessor on this site, however, was a training school for young pickpockets, known as the Thieves' Kitchen.

Brooke's Market.—Joe Munden, the comedian, was born here in 1758, where his father had a poulterer's shop.

34.—Site of the house where Chatterton, the poet, killed himself in 1770 at the age of seventeen. It was the second house from Holborn on the west side, and was occupied by Frederick Angell, from whom Chatterton rented his room.

Salkeld, the attorney, had chambers in Brooke Street, and among

his clerks were Philip Yorke, who was Lord Chancellor from 1736 to 1756; Jocelyn, who was afterwards Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and founded the Roden family; Strange, afterwards Sir John Strange, Master of the Rolls; and Thomas Parker, who became Lord Chief Baron.

Brooke's Market, Holborn

(See Brooke Street)

Brook's Yard, Upper Thames Street

(See Thames Street)

Broomhouse Road, Fulham

East side at the river.—Lonsdale House. Henry Lintot, son of Bernard Lintot the bookseller and publisher, and himself a member of the firm, lived here from 1748 until his death here in 1758. The house was then inherited by Catherine Lintot, his daughter, who was a partner of Samuel Richardson as a law stationer. Sir John Shelley lived here from 1842 until his death here in 1852, and his widow continued to live here until 1867. While in the possession of the Shelleys, Lonsdale House was a famous social centre, and was noted for its Saturday afternoon strawberry parties. It is said that the lawn was the scene of numerous matrimonial matches. Here Gladstone proposed to Mrs. Gladstone. On one occasion Emperor Alexander of Russia, Napoleon III., and the Duc d'Aumale met here.

This is said to be the original of the "villa at Fulham," where Dickens places the residence of Sir Barnet and Lady Skittles.

Hurlingham Club Grounds.—During the plagues from 1636 to 1665, the victims were treated here, and the bed of the lake was the pit in which the dead were buried.

Broom House, Hurlingham Club.—Lord Palmerston was a frequent visitor here when it was occupied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Sullivan, who lived here from 1823 until his death here in 1866. It is said that it was on the lawn of this house that the plans for the Crimean War were prepared.

Broomwood Road, Clapham

111.—On the site of Broomfield, afterwards Broomwood, House, which was built about 1790 and became the residence of Pitt's

brother-in-law, Earl Stanhope. Here Pitt used to spend some of his holidays. William Wilberforce lived here from 1797 to 1808, and here he prepared the Bill for the Abolition of the Slave Trade. At the same time he took part in the foundation of the Church Missionary Society in 1798 and the institution of the Bible Society in 1803. Robert Isaac Wilberforce, his second son, who died at Albano in 1857, and is buried in the church of Santa Maria sopra Minerva at Rome, was born here in 1802. His more famous son Samuel, afterwards Bishop of Oxford and of Winchester, was born here in 1805. Sir Charles Forbes lived in Broomwood House from 1851 to 1857. House demolished in 1904.

Brunswick Place, Regent's Park

2.—Last residence of Frederick Denison Maurice. He came here from Russell Square in 1862.

Brunswick Square

32.—John Leech lived here from 1854 to 1862.

Barry Cornwall (B. W. Procter) lived in this square in 1816. The square was a favourite promenade of Macaulay and his two sisters, Margaret and Hannah, when the family lived in Great Ormonde Street in 1830. Here he would walk up and down for a couple of hours at a time talking politics, literature and metaphysics.

Bruton Street, Berkeley Square

15.—John Campbell, second Duke of Argyll and Duke of Greenwich, died here in 1743. It was here that Jeanie Deans came to see him, to plead for her sister Effie (*Heart of Midlothian*).

16.—Earl Granville. It was afterwards occupied by the Earl of Carnarvon.

17.—Residence of the Earl of Strathmore, from which his daughter was married to the Duke of York in 1923. Here the first child of the Duke and Duchess, Princess Elizabeth, was born in 1926.

21.—Ian Hay (Major John Hay Beith), novelist and dramatist, and one of the best writers on the world war, lived here in 1924 and thereabouts.

24.—George Canning lived here in 1809.

26.—Sir Matthew Tierney, the favourite physician of George IV., lived here in 1841.

33.—William Owen, R.A., the portrait painter, died here in 1825.

37.—Ami Argand, of Argand burner celebrity, had a Patent Lamp warehouse here in 1789 and following years.

Horace Walpole lived in this street in 1749 before he had inherited his title. William Pitt lived here in 1760. General Stringer Lawrence, the conqueror of the French in India and Clive's instructor in military science, died at his residence in this street in 1775. Dr. Robert James, inventor of the James's Fever Powders, from the unskilful use of which Oliver Goldsmith died, lived here for some years and died here in 1776. Sheridan lived in Bruton Street in 1786 and thereabouts, but so beset by duns that his family often were virtual prisoners and had to get their provisions through the area railings. Lord Brougham lived here for a time when Lord Chancellor. Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the Army for twenty-two years, died here in 1850. Mrs. Jameson lived here from 1851 to 1854. Mark Noble, the sculptor, lived here in 1875.

Bryanston Place, Bryanston Square

3.—Sir Roderick Murchison, the geologist, lived here from 1826 to 1838.

Bryanston Square

Originally purchased by the Portmans as a farm to raise donkeys to produce donkey's milk prescribed for one of the ladies of the family in the eighteenth century.

6.—Joseph Hume, the economist Member of Parliament, lived here for many years and died here in 1855.

Admiral Sir Richard Strachan died in this square in 1828. Henry Colburn, publisher, died here in 1855.

Hobson Newcome and his wife lived in this square (*The Newcomes*).

Bryanston Street, Portman Square

4.—After Charles Darwin left London to live in the country he used to stay here, his daughter's residence at the time, on his infrequent visits to the city.

22.—Lord Erskine lived here in 1815 and thereabouts.

Lady Wilde, Oscar Wilde's mother, lived in this street in 1886 and thereabouts.

Buckingham Gate

(Formerly James Street)

15, formerly 11.—Richard Glover, author of *Leonidas*, lived here.

17, formerly 13.—Thomas Amyot, the antiquary, died here, 1850.

20, formerly 16.—W. E. Gladstone lived here during the Parliamentary Session of 1889.

21, formerly 17.—Colonel Wardle, whose accusations against the Duke of York led to the duke's resignation as Commander-in-Chief, was living here when the charges were being examined in the House of Commons.

25. formerly 21.—Patrick Colquhoun, the magistrate and authority on police and statistics, lived here many years and died here in 1820.

52.—H. G. Wells, novelist and historian, lived here in 1924.

79, formerly 6.—William Gifford, editor of the *Quarterly Review* for the first fifteen years of its existence, author of the *Baviad* and *Mæviad* and translator of Juvenal, died here in 1826.

82, formerly 3.—George Chalmers, author of *Caledonia* and many other works, lived here many years and died here in 1825.

83, formerly 2.—Pye, the poet laureate, lived here, 1799–1800.

Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, lived in this street when the Duke of Marlborough came to see him at the end of Queen Anne's reign and Harley learned that his secret negotiations with the French king had been discovered. Admiral James Burney died at his residence in this street in 1821. Edmund Lodge, the historian, lived here when he was compiling his *Illustrations of British History*. Richard Heber, the book-collector, had a house in this street filled from cellar to attic with a portion of his great collection of books.

Buckingham Palace

The northern portion of the palace with the other buildings in that direction, occupies the site of a garden of mulberry trees planted in 1609 by James I. to encourage native silk culture. The original house was the residence of the keeper of the gardens, but when the mulberry speculation proved a failure the house was used as a private residence and the gardens as a place of public entertainment. In 1654 Evelyn mentions the Mulberry Garden as "y^{e} only place for persons of the best quality to be exceedingly cheated at." Charles II. visited the gardens; Pepys was a frequent visitor and refers to the place in 1668-9; Sir Charles Sedley wrote a comedy about the Mulberry Garden in 1668, and it appears constantly in the dramatists of Charles II.'s time. Dryden used to come to it frequently to eat mulberry tarts with his mistress, Anne Reeves, the actress who finally died a member of a religious Order.

In 1632 the house became the residence of Lord Goring, and was

then known as Goring House. During the Commonwealth it was occupied by Speaker Lenthall, but at the Restoration Goring returned to it. At his death it was sold to Henry Bennet, Baron Arlington, and figures largely in the history of the time as Arlington House. Pepys mentions Goring House in 1660 and 1666, when Lord Arlington lived there, and Evelyn records visits in 1665 and in 1673 and 1674 shortly before it was burnt down in the latter year.

The new Arlington House occupied the exact site of the present Buckingham Palace, and was long the residence of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington, the "Achitophel" of Dryden and credited with being the first to introduce tea into England. This building was demolished in 1703 by John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who built himself a mansion which he called Buckingham House, in which he died in 1721, and which is the house that George III. purchased in 1761 and in which all of his children, except George IV., were born. Here in 1767 occurred the interview between Dr. Johnson and the King. This house was pulled down by George IV. in 1825, and the present building was erected on its site. William IV. would not live in the new palace, so Queen Victoria became the first resident shortly after her accession in 1837. The Prince Consort did his courting here, and considerable amusement was caused when it became known that an adventurous small boy, named Jones—the "In-I-Go Jones" of *Punch*—had secreted himself in one of the rooms on one occasion and had overheard some of the courting. Since Queen Victoria's time the palace has been the London home of the sovereigns. Most of Queen Victoria's children were born here, the Princess Royal in 1840 and the Prince of Wales in 1841. As Edward VII. he died here in 1910.

Buckingham Palace Road

96.—Henry Weekes, R.A., sculptor, who worked in Chantrey's studio, lived here.

98, formerly 27 Lower Belgrave Place.—Allan Cunningham lived here from 1824 until his death here in 1842. Here he wrote the *Lives of the Painters*.

100-102, formerly 29 and 30 Lower Belgrave Place, but later combined into one house by Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, and known as 1 Eccleston Street.—Chantrey had his studio and residence here from 1811 until his death here in 1841. In the studio at the back he produced his bust of Sir Walter Scott, the "Sleeping Children," the statue of Watt and all of his best work. He died in the drawing-

room of the house while sitting in his easy-chair. Allan Cunningham was Chantrey's foreman here for many years.

Edward B. Stephens, A.R.A., sculptor, died in Buckingham Palace Road in 1882.

Buckingham Street, Fitzroy Square

7.—John Flaxman, the sculptor, lived here from 1796, when he returned from Rome, until his death here in 1826. Here Allan Cunningham came to visit him in 1825.

8.—Charles R. Leslie, R.A., with his friend Morse, lived here in 1812–13 at the beginning of his career as a painter. Washington Allston, the American painter, lived in the same house after the death of his wife.

14.—Dr. Wollaston, F.R.S., lived here at one time.

Buckingham Street, Strand

(Formerly York Buildings. Built 1675)

2.—The "Prince's Head." Beginning in 1905 and during its brief existence, this was the meeting-place, every Thursday, of the New Bohemians, "an unexpected society devoted to the encouragement of intelligent conversation among journalists, bookmen, critics, artists and others," etc., etc. Just six members joined at first, among them Gilbert K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, Henry Savage, Richard Middleton, and, later, Arthur Machen. Failing to develop and maintain the proper, or necessary, atmosphere, the organisation lingered a brief season and died.

14.—On the site of the house where William Hewer, Pepys's faithful clerk and friend, lived from 1677 to 1685. From 1685 to 1688 Pepys and Hewer shared the place together and from 1688 to 1700 Pepys occupied it alone. While here Pepys was M.P. for Harwich and published his *Memoirs of the Navy*. Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, lived in the same house from 1701 to 1714, the most important years of his life. While here he received his earldom, became Lord Treasurer and K.G., began the collection of his famous library, met Defoe, whom he ever afterwards befriended, and began the friendship with Swift that lasted for life. Here, in 1708, Humphrey Wanley was installed as his librarian. This was Harley's residence in 1711, when he was stabbed by de Guiscard in the council chamber at the Cockpit in Whitehall. The house was also the residence of Lord Torrington from 1714 to 1716, and after him it was occupied

by the Earl of Lichfield. From 1735 to 1788 the Salt Office was located in it, and about 1791–2 the premises were rebuilt.

The present No. 14 had equally famous residents. In 1824, on his return from Venice, William Etty, the artist, came here to live and occupied chambers on the first floor. In 1827 he secured other quarters on the top floor and there he remained until 1848. His best pictures were painted here, among them "The Combat," "The Three Judiths," "Benaiah," "The Sirens," "Youth and Pleasure," "The Bathers," etc. His entertainments here reached from Fuseli, Flaxman, Stothard, Constable, Hilton, and others of their time, through Turner and his period to Maclise, Dyce, Herbert, and others of his later days. In 1849 Etty collected as many of his pictures as he could and held an exhibition of them in his old chambers at the top of the house. Clarkson Stanfield, the artist, came to the house in 1827, and occupied the chambers on the first floor which had been vacated by Etty. Here he remained until 1831 and painted his "Market Boats on the Scheldt," "Wreckers off Fort Rouge," and others of his best works. His son, George Clarkson Stanfield, the artist, was born here in 1828.

This building figures in E. V. Lucas's *Mr. Ingleside* as the residence of Mr. Ingleside and his family.

15.—On the site of a building which had been part of the Duke of York's Buckingham House, but which was first rebuilt and then entirely removed to make way for the present structure. See Villiers Street. The old building included the site of the present No. 16 also. The following items refer to this old building, and not to the present one.

Peter the Great lived here in 1698 and spent his evenings here drinking hot brandy and pepper with Lord Carmarthen, who had been assigned to attend him during his visit to England. Henry Fielding lived in this house in 1735. David Hume, the historian, and Rousseau lodged here when they came to England in 1765, and this was the scene of Rousseau's quarrel with Hume and his strange accusations afterwards. William Black, the novelist, lived here in 1882, and the night scenes in his novel *Sunrise* are laid in his rooms here. Henry Sampson, the journalist, an old newspaper chum of Black's, lived in Buckingham Street at the same time as Black and, possibly, in the same house.

About 1833 Charles Dickens had chambers on the top floor of this house, then known as York House. It was here that he met the original of Mrs. Crupp with her "spazzums," and the "young gal" who assisted on festive occasions. The rooms afterwards figured as those which Betsy Trotwood chose for David Copperfield when

he was first employed by Spenlow and Jorkins. Here David lived with his housekeeper, Mrs. Crupp, and here he entertained Tommy Traddles, Mr. and Mrs. Micawber and Steerforth; and here, eventually, Betsy Trotwood came to make her home with him. William Black's rooms were next to the room in which David received Steerforth.

21.—Coleridge lived here in 1799, and here he made his translation of *Wallenstein*.

22.—Power, the publisher of the *Irish Melodies* and the correspondent of Moore, lived here for a time.

Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, the poet, lived in this street in 1681. Dr. James Wellwood, known by his *Memoirs*, was a resident in 1727. John Henderson, the actor, died here in 1785. "Strata Smith," "the father of modern geology," lived here with his nephew, John Phillips, afterwards professor at Oxford. B. L. Farjeon, the novelist, had chambers in Buckingham Street at one time.

In the lodge of the terrace at the foot of the street lived, for several years before his death in 1809, Hugh Hewson, said to be the original of Hugh Strap in *Roderick Random*. The same distinction, however, is claimed for W. Lewis, bookbinder and intimate friend of Smollett, who lived in Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. See Cheyne Walk, Chelsea.

At the foot of the street the old Water Gate remains as a relic of the Duke of Buckingham's York House, which was built on the site of this and the adjacent streets. See Villiers Street. Its position shows where the river extended in 1625 and, practically, until the Embankment was built in 1864–70, and the height to which the Embankment was raised. In ancient times the river was said to be fordable at this point.

Bucklersbury

Mentioned in the thirteenth century. Famous for its drug and herb sellers, a fact to which Shakespeare alludes in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*—"smell like Bucklersbury in simple time"—and Ben Jonson in *Eastward Ho!* Sir Thomas Browne alludes to it in *Religio Medici*. Sir Thomas More lived in this street for many years after his marriage in 1507. Here his daughter, Margaret Roper, was born. It was while living here that he was raised to the bench.

The coloured pavement of a Roman house has been discovered in this street with the heating flues beneath it, and portions of the house to which it belonged. It was evident that the house extended to the Walbrook, and there were remains of a veranda that had been built to overhang the stream itself.

Budge Row, City

A part of the old Roman road known as Watling Street. Its course is that of the original road which ran direct to the West Gate at the west end of Cheapside. After the fire of 1136 the northern portion (the present Watling Street) was deflected to the west to avoid a market which had sprung up along the line of the old road. See Watling Street.

Bull's Head Passage, Gracechurch Street

4.—"Green Dragon" Tavern, the descendant of the "Green Dragon," which figures in *Pickwick* as the "Blue Boar," Leadenhall Market, a favourite resort of the elder Weller, and from which Sam indited his Valentine to Mary.

Bull Inn Court, Strand

The "Castle" Tavern, mentioned by Samuel Pepys, was located here.

Bull Inn Yard, High Street, Aldgate

(Now called Aldgate Avenue. See High Street, Aldgate)

Bunhill Fields Cemetery

(See City Road)

Bunhill Row

125.—John Milton came from Little Britain about the end of 1663 to live in a house on this site. At that time the street was known as Artillery Walk, Bunhill Fields. Here he dictated to his daughters *Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes*, and here he died in 1674. John Dryden was among his numerous visitors here.

Bun House Place, Union Street, Pimlico

On the site of the Chelsea Bun House, originally kept by Richard Hand, which lasted from about 1700 until 1839, when it was demolished.

Burlington Gardens, Old Bond Street

7.—Western Branch of the Bank of England. Uxbridge House, built 1790–2; was the residence of the Earl of Uxbridge (Marquis of Anglesey), who commanded the cavalry at Waterloo and lost a leg in the battle. He was living here in 1815, and remained until his death here in 1854.

The house stands on the site of Queensberry House, the residence of Charles, third Duke of Queensberry, and his beautiful duchess Katherine Hyde—the "Kitty" of Prior and the subject of Pope's verses. The poet Gay lived here as a member of the family for many years, and here he had the illness in 1729 from which Arbuthnot rescued him. He died here in 1732.

Burlington Lane, Chiswick

Chiswick House.—Built in George II.'s time by Richard Boyle, the third and last Earl of Burlington, and afterwards became one of the residences of the Duke of Devonshire. Charles James Fox was brought here in his last illness in 1806, and died here about two weeks afterwards. In the same room George Canning died in 1827. In 1814 Alexander I. of Russia and the other allied sovereigns visited the Duke of Devonshire here; Sir Walter Scott in 1828; Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort in 1844; and in 1844 the duke entertained Emperor Nicholas of Russia, the King of Saxony, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the nobility. In later years the house was used as a suburban nursery for the children of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who themselves lived here in summer and gave garden parties.

Burlington Road, Fulham

Henry Condell, Shakespeare's friend and fellow-actor, and publisher, with Heminge, of the First Folio *Shakespeare*, had a country home here from 1625 until his death here in 1627. His widow continued to live here until 1635. The road was known at that time as Back Lane.

Burton Street, Cartwright Gardens

4.—John Forster lived here in 1832, when he sent Crabbe an appeal to assist in raising subscriptions for the relief of Leigh Hunt.

15.—Mrs. Davison, the actress, better known as Miss Duncan.

17.—John Britton, antiquary, topographer and man of letters, lived here over thirty years and died here in 1857.

Burwood Place, Edgware Road

12, formerly 4.—Benjamin Robert Haydon, the artist, lived here many years, and killed himself here in 1846.

Bury Street, Aldgate

Isaac Watts was pastor of a chapel which was built here for his congregation in 1708. The congregation remained here until 1823, when it moved to Founders' Hall.

Bury Street, St. James's
(Built 1672)

19.—Daniel O'Connell in 1829 during the struggle for Catholic Emancipation. Thomas Moore lived in this house in 1830.

23.—Richard Steele lived in a house on this site from his second marriage in 1707 until 1712. Here his landlady, Mrs. Vanderput, had him arrested in 1708. House demolished in 1830.

24.—Thomas Moore in 1824.

27.—Thomas Moore from 1805 to 1812; in 1811 he brought his young wife here; the advertisement to the fourth number of his *Irish Melodies* is dated Bury Street, 1811; and from here he dedicated his *Odes and Epistles* to Lord Moira.

33.—Thomas Moore in 1814.

37.—George Crabbe, the poet, in 1817.

Swift lodged in this street in 1710 and again in 1726 when in England for the last time. Five doors away lodged Mrs. Vanhomrigh and her daughter, the "Vanessa" of the letters. Lætitia Pilkington, the adventuress, lodged in this street when she was in distress. George Frederick Cooke, the actor, lived here in 1802.

Major Pendennis had chambers in Bury Street, and here took place the famous scene between him and his flunkey, Mr. Morgan.

Bush Lane, Cannon Street

Two white tessellated Roman pavements have been found here.

Cannon Street Railway Station.—On the site of Plumbers' Hall, the scene of the first instance of the actual punishment of Protestant

dissenters when, in 1567, more than one hundred were seized during their religious services and fourteen or fifteen of them were sent to prison. See also Cannon Street.

Cadogan Gardens

25.—Mortimer Menpes, etcher and illustrator, in 1924.

85.—Alfred Noyes, the poet, in 1924.

Cadogan Place, Sloane Street

30, formerly 3.—The last London residence of Mrs. Jordan, the actress.

40, formerly 13.—Lady Sarah Napier, mother of General Napier, the conqueror of Scinde and historian of the Peninsular War.

44.—William Wilberforce, the great antagonist of slavery, died here in 1833. Cardinal Manning usually stayed at this house on his visits to London during the winters from 1840 to 1851.

50.—Charles Pelham Villiers, known as the Father of the House of Commons, lived here for many years and died here, 1898.

69.—Sir James Mackintosh lived here in 1826.

Zachary Macaulay and his family lived in this street, and here the historian lived with them from 1818 until about 1823. Wynn Ellis, the connoisseur, who died in 1875, leaving his collection of pictures to the nation, lived in this street.

Mrs. Wititterly (*Nicholas Nickleby*) was a resident of this street.

Cadogan Square, Chelsea

75.—Arnold Bennett lived here in 1924 when he wrote *Riceyman Steps.*

Camberwell Grove

188.—Joseph Chamberlain was born here in 1836 and lived here until 1845, when the family moved to Highbury. The house was known at that time as 3 Grove Hill Terrace.

Camberwell New Road

181, formerly 8 South Place.—Thomas Hood lived here in 1840.

Cambridge Road, Twickenham

Cambridge House.—Richard Owen Cambridge, author of the *Scribleriad,* lived here at one time. Here he entertained Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Boswell and others of that period.

Cambridge Square, Hyde Park

15.—Robert Stephenson, the engineer, lived here from 1844 to 1847.

Cambridge Street, Edgware Road

13.—Sir Henry Rowley Bishop, musical composer and writer of music for English songs, died here in 1855.

Camden Passage, High Street, Islington

Alexander Cruden, author of the *Concordance*, lived here for some time and was found dead here in 1770. He had died while in prayer.

Camden Road, Holloway

227.—"Brecknock Arms," the descendant of the famous amusement resort of the same name in the grounds of which was fought the last fatal duel in England, between Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Monro, in 1843, when Colonel Fawcett was killed.

420.—Samuel Phelps, the tragedian and manager, lived here from 1867 until 1878.

Camden Street, Islington

Baron D'Aguilar, the miser, lived here, and died here in 1802.

Camden Street, Camden Town

Buried in the churchyard belonging to St. Martin's-in-the-Fields: Roger Payne, the famous bookbinder, buried here in 1801; Hugh Hewson, said to be the original of Hugh Strap in *Roderick Random*, died 1809; Charles Dibdin, the song writer, died 1814; Sir John Barrow, the Arctic explorer, died 1848; Michael Angelo Rooker, engraver, died 1801.

Camomile Street, Bishopsgate

Follows the line of the old Roman wall, a piece of which, some forty feet long, was found here during excavations in the early part of the present century. Tessellated Roman pavements and funerary urns have also been found here.

Campden Hill, Kensington

Holly Lodge.—Macaulay lived here from 1856 until his death here in 1859. Here he finished the *History* and wrote his articles for the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He died in his library from heart disease.

Tor Villa.—Holman Hunt lived here from 1856 to 1866 and did much of his best work. Here he finished his "Finding of the Saviour in the Temple."

Cam House, formerly Argyll Lodge.—Residence of the Duke of Argyll.

Campden Hill Square, Notting Hill
(Formerly Notting Hill Square)

28.—Moncure D. Conway, the Virginia Abolitionist and Unitarian preacher, lived here in 1864. Professor Cairnes occupied another apartment in the house at the time.

Campden House Court, Campden House Road

Site of Campden House, built about 1612 by Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden. Baptist Noel, third Lord Campden, entertained Charles II. here; Princess Anne lived here from 1691 to 1696 with her son, the Duke of Gloucester; Richard Boyle, Earl of Burlington and amateur architect, lived here with his mother early in the eighteenth century; Lord Lechmere lived here in 1721. In 1775 it was Miss Terry's school for young ladies, and it was here that George Selwyn sent "Mie Mie" to school. The children of Topham and Lady Di Beauclerk were pupils here. Savery's engine was shown at Campden House in 1718. House was burnt down in 1862, but a portion built as an addition during Princess Anne's residence still exists and is known as Little Campden House.

Campden House Road, Kensington

At the north end.—Little Campden House (see above), where Alfred Wigan, the actor, lived at one time.

Canning Place, Kensington

6.—Clara Pater and her sister (the "Hester" to whom Walter Pater dedicated *Marius*) lived here for some years after the death

of Walter Pater, their home forming a gathering-place for Henry James, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Arthur Symons, C. L. Shadwell, and others of Pater's friends.

Cannon Place, Hampstead

Cannon Hall, end of south side.—Sir Gerald du Maurier, the actor and manager, lived here in 1923.

Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, vicar of Christ Church in Hampstead Square from 1856 until 1885, when he became Bishop of Exeter, lived in Cannon Place for thirty years.

Cannon Row, Westminster

Derby House, the residence of the Earls of Derby in Queen Elizabeth's time, was located here at the corner of Derby Street. John Pym died in Derby House in 1643, and his body lay in state there.

Adjoining Derby House, on a site now occupied by the Metropolitan District Railway Station (between Cannon Row and the river), stood a house belonging to the Montagues, Earls of Manchester, which was afterwards altered into tenements called Manchester Buildings. In 1708–9 Bishop Nicolson, author of the *Historical Library*, lived in Manchester Buildings; James Macpherson, author of the poems of Ossian, lived there in 1779; every lodging in the place was occupied by followers of Daniel O'Connell during Lord Melbourne's administration in 1835–41; Thurtell, who was executed for the murder of Mr. Weare, had a gambling-house in Manchester Buildings. Dickens has given a good description of the place in its later years in chapter xvi. of *Nicholas Nickleby*.

Lincoln House was located in this street, the residence in 1592 of Henry, second Earl of Lincoln, one of the judges of Mary Queen of Scots, and one of the peers sent by Elizabeth to arrest the Earl of Essex at Essex House in the Strand.

Lady Wheeler, laundress of Charles I., was living in this street when the king, a few nights before his execution, sent his attendant Herbert to her with a ring, in exchange for which she gave Herbert a sealed casket, which he brought to the king. In it were a number of jewels which Charles I. said were all he had to leave to his children at his death.

The Rhenish Wine House, a tavern mentioned by Pepys, Prior and Montague, was located about Derby Street, and was kept by that uncle of Matthew Prior who gave him a home at the "Rummer"

Tavern at Charing Cross. It was a favourite resort of Pepys for many years.

At the "Rummer and Grapes" in this street one of the earliest Lodges of Freemasons in London existed in 1716.

Cannon Street, City

Originally Candlewick Street, which ran from Watling Street almost to London Bridge, and was the earliest highway through the city. It is mentioned in 1276. Widened and extended to St. Paul's Churchyard in 1853–4.

A Roman bath has been found in this street, and also two Roman pavements, one of them tessellated. In 1833, during the construction of the approach to London Bridge, a portion of a Roman road was found about three feet below the present roadway. It was sixteen feet wide, was supported on two walls, seven and a half feet high, and ran in the general direction of London Stone. It was traced as far as Gracechurch Street. It did not seem to have been a military road, but was probably a main street in the first Roman city.

7.—Cordwainers' Hall. Built 1788, the third hall on the same site, and recently rebuilt. The company was incorporated in 1410.

19.—The first house erected after the fire of 1666 is said to have been located here.

Cannon Street Railway Station.—On the site of the Steelyard, the depot of the German merchants from about 979 until they were banished from the kingdom in 1597–8. The premises extended from All Hallows Lane to Cousin Lane, and were filled with all sorts of goods in which the merchants had a monopoly until the time of Edward VI., when their exclusive privileges were abolished. After they had left the country the location was known for many years by the old name; and one of Pepys's favourite taverns was the Rhenish Wine House in the Steelyard. See Cannon Row.

It has been suggested that Cannon Street Station is on the site of the original fortress of the first Roman city of London. See also Bush Lane.

St. Swithin's Church, corner of St. Swithin's Lane.—Built by Wren in 1678 on the site of an earlier church destroyed in the Fire.

Dryden was married to Lady Elizabeth Howard in the old church in 1663.

Among those buried here is Michael Godfrey, killed at Namur in 1695, who was associated with Patterson in the founding of the Bank of England.

Inserted in the south wall is London Stone, supposed to be the stone from which distances were measured in Roman times. It was situated in the western part of the first Roman city, the west wall of which ran along Dowgate and Walbrook. Sir Laurence Gomme suggests that it may have formed part of the gateway that led to the Pomerium, the strip of sacred land extending around the city next to the walls, the name of which may be preserved in that of the adjoining parish, St. Martin Pomery (Pomerium). London Stone has been moved twice. In Stow's time it stood on the south side of the street. In 1742 it was moved to the north side, close to the wall and south-west door of the church, and was shifted to its present position in 1798. London Stone figures in the old romance of Sir Bevis of Hampton in his fight in the streets of London. It is mentioned in Part II. of Shakespeare's *King Henry VI.*, where Jack Cade strikes it with his staff as he enters London, following some old custom implying sovereignty. Henry Fitzailwin, the first Lord Mayor of London, 1189–1212, lived on the north side of St. Swithin's Church and was commonly known as Fitzailwin of London Stone. John Lilburne, "the Coryphæus of the Levellers," served his apprenticeship to Thomas Huson, an eminent clothier near London Stone.

Cannon Street Road, Stepney

St. George's in the East.—Built by Hawksmoor, 1715–29. During its construction numerous Roman remains were found, and in 1787 others were discovered at about seven feet below the surface of the ground.

Joseph Ames, antiquary and author of *Typographical Antiquities*, died 1759, is buried in the churchyard.

Canonbury Place

Canonbury Tower.—See Canonbury Tower.

Canonbury Square

8.—Samuel Phelps, tragedian and manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre (which he reformed in its manners and vastly improved), lived here from 1844 to 1867.

18.—George Daniel, the bibliographer, author and editor of *Cumberland's British Theatre*, lived here many years before his death in 1864. Here he collected his very choice and valuable library.

36.—Joseph Chamberlain in 1845, as a boy of nine years of age,

went to a school here kept by Rev. Arthur Johnson, and remained until 1850, when he had made such progress that he was sent to University College.

Canonbury Tower

Adjoining Canonbury Square. Remains of a house which was originally a country residence of the Priors of St. Bartholomew, but became private property at the Dissolution. Francis Bacon leased the place in 1616–25, when he was Attorney-General. In 1643 William Feilding, Earl of Denbigh, died there. In the eighteenth century the tower was rented out in lodgings, and became a favourite resort for literary men. Goldsmith came here in 1763 and 1764 to escape the duns when he was living in Wine Office Court, and lodged on the first floor in rooms kept by Mrs. Elizabeth Fleming. Here he wrote parts of the *Traveller*, the *Deserted Village* and the *Vicar of Wakefield*. In later years Washington Irving visited Goldsmith's rooms, and afterwards made them the original of the residence of his "Poor Devil Author." Newbery, the publisher, had chambers here, and Ephraim Chambers, the compiler of the first English encyclopædia, died here in 1740. Abraham Rees, compiler of *Rees's Cyclopædia*, also was a resident.

Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn

26.—Henry Mayhew, one of the founders of *Punch*, and well known for his valuable work on *London Labour and London Poor*, began his business career here about 1828 as a clerk in his father's law office, very little to the satisfaction of any of the parties concerned.

Strand House, corner of Portugal Street.—See Portugal Street.

Grange Court.—This little street probably is a relic of the "Grange" Tavern, a favourite resort of actors in the seventeenth century. See Strand House, Portugal Street.

The "Plough" Tavern located in Carey Street was kept at one time by John Gully, the prize-fighter, who became M.P. for Pontefract and ancestor of Speaker Gully of the House of Commons. Browne Willis, the antiquary, usually lodged at the "Plough" when in London.

Blackstone lived in Carey Street when engaged upon his *Commentaries*; Judge Park lived here as a poor barrister; John Scott, afterwards Lord Eldon, lived here as a young man; Sir Henry Taylor, author of *Philip van Artevelde*, was a resident; Dr. Parr

usually stayed here on his visits to London; Mrs. Chapone, the authoress, lived here until her husband's death in 1761; Diprose says that Benjamin Franklin lived at No. 19 Carey Street as well as in Duke Street when he was working as a printer in this neighbourhood in 1725–6.

Carlisle Place, Westminster

1.—Archbishop's House. Cardinal Manning lived here from 1873 until his death here in 1892. He figures as Cardinal Grandison in Disraeli's *Lothair*, where the description of Grandison's library refers to this house.

Carlisle Street, Soho

10.—Carlisle House. The old brass plates have been polished for so many years that the inscription is almost obliterated. The house looks straight down Carlisle Street and across Dean Street into Soho Square. It was here that Dr. Manette and his daughter Lucie lodged, as described in the *Tale of Two Cities*, Book II. chapter vi.

14.—Agostino Carlini, sculptor and one of the original members of the Royal Academy, where he was keeper from 1783, lived here for many years and died here in 1790. Giuseppe Ceracchi, the sculptor, was his assistant here.

17.—Mrs. Chapone, the authoress, in 1791.

William Collins, the poet, lodged with a Miss Bundy at the corner of King's Square Court, which was the old name of the portion of Carlisle Street lying between Dean Street and Great Chapel Street. Karl Friedrich Abel and Johann Christian Bach the composer lived in this street at one time.

Carlton Gardens

1.—Lord Ripon occupied this house in 1840 when Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., was living here. It was here that the plans were made for the descent on Boulogne in 1840. Lord Northcliffe lived in this house for many years and died here in 1922.

2.—Lord Kitchener's last London residence. He came here in 1914, shortly after the beginning of the World War. Here his best work was done, and in 1916 he left this house to sail on the *Hampshire*, where he met his death. The Duke of Devonshire lived here in 1920–1.

4.—Lord Palmerston lived here from 1846, when he had just been appointed Foreign Secretary for the second time, until 1854. It was while here that he became Home Secretary. The Right Honourable Arthur James Balfour, Earl Balfour, has his town residence here.

6.—Gladstone lived here for a time.

7.—The Earl of Dudley lived here in 1920–2.

Carlton House Terrace

Built on the gardens of the Carlton House of George IV.

1.—Lord Curzon of Kedleston owned this house since 1894 at least, and it was his residence for years before his death. This house has had many famous occupants. Colonel George Tomline, Member for Shrewsbury and a prominent figure in the House of Commons of his time, lived here in 1875–88, and gathered here his fine collection of paintings. Another M.P. who lived here was Sir Charles Seely, Member for Lincoln. When Joseph H. Choate was American Ambassador, he occupied this house. His study was to the left of the entrance, overlooking Pall Mall.

4.—Baron Bunsen from 1841, when he was appointed Prussian Ambassador. The Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards Emperor William of Germany, visited him here in 1848.

5.—Lord Palmerston from 1841 to 1846, when he was out of office.

8.—The first Lord Londesborough died here in 1860.

9.—Baron Bunsen when his ambassadorship ceased in 1854. It afterwards became the German Embassy, and continues as such. Count Bernstorff died here in 1873.

11.—W. E. Gladstone from 1849 until 1875. From the staircase he frequently addressed meetings of the Liberal Party, and here he temporarily withdrew from its leadership after the general election of 1873. Earl Granville lived in this house in 1883.

18.—Duke of Hamilton. The contents of his house were sold here in 1870. Earl Granville afterwards lived in this house.

Carlyle Square, Chelsea

6.—Sybil Thorndike (Mrs. Lewis Casson) lives here.

Carnaby Street, Golden Square

Mr. Kenwig's residence was in this street (*Nicholas Nickleby*).

Caroline Street, Bedford Square

12.—John Philip Kemble lived here in 1787, after his marriage to Mrs. Brereton.

Mrs. Barbauld lived in this street in 1787.

Carrington Street, Mayfair

Samuel Carte, the antiquary, lived here early in the eighteenth century. Kitty Fisher, the celebrated courtesan, was a resident in 1779.

Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons

The Guy Fawkes conspirators used to meet at the "Hart's Horn" Tavern in this street. Sir Christopher Wren is said to have rented a house here during the building of St. Paul's for convenience in superintending the construction. Carter Lane Meeting-house was a celebrated dissenters' chapel founded by Matthew Sylvester, its first pastor, who was succeeded by Richard Baxter and Edmund Calamy. It was wrecked during the Sacheverell riots in 1710 when Mr. Wright was its incumbent. The Merry Cobbler of Tarlton's *Jests* lived in this street.

(See Bell Yard, Carter Lane)

Cartwright Gardens, Leigh Street
(Formerly Burton Crescent)

2.—Sir Rowland Hill lived here until 1839, when he was formulating his scheme of Postal Reform.

37.—Major John Cartwright, the Father of Reform, lived here many years, and died here in 1824.

Castle Court, Birchin Lane

3.—**"George and Vulture" Tavern.** This site is said to have been occupied by taverns for six hundred years.

The "George and Vulture" was a favourite dining-place of Charles Dickens, and he gave it a prominent place in *Pickwick Papers*. Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller came to live here after they left Goswell Street, and from that time this was Mr. Pickwick's headquarters. It was here that Jackson, from Dodson and Fogg's office, served the subpœnas on Mr. Tupman and Mr. Snodgrass

when they were on a visit to Pickwick; here Mr. Pickwick was arrested by Mr. Namby and Mr. Smouch, and eventually was taken to the Fleet; here Mr. Pickwick returned after his release from the Fleet; here Tony Weller came to offer Mr. Pickwick his life's savings. Mr. Winkle and Arabella Allen stayed here after their marriage; and here it was that the pretty housemaid, Mary, captured the heart of Samuel Weller.

Castle Street, Falcon Square

Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro and Lord Chancellor, was born here in 1782.

Castle Street East, Oxford Street
(Formerly Castle Street)

6.—Dr. Johnson lived here in 1738, during which time he made the acquaintance of Edward Cave. Here he wrote *London*. Directly opposite lived two sisters, daughters of Admiral Cotterell, whom Joshua Reynolds used to visit frequently, and it was there that Johnson first met him.

12.—Sir William Beechey, R.A., lived here in 1782, early in his career as an artist.

36.—James Barry, the artist, occupied the upper floors of a carpenter's shop here from 1777 to 1806. His great decorative work in the Society of Arts was done while he was living here. Burke was his constant friend, and he records dining with him here on a steak and a pot of porter. Here Burke gave him the sittings for the portrait painted for Dr. Brocklesby. Barry's last years were spent here in extreme squalor. His fatal illness attacked him while away from home, and he was carried here, but the door could not be opened and he was taken to the residence of his friend, Joseph Bonomi, in Great Titchfield Street, where he died in 1806.

William Hayley lodged in this street for several weeks in 1780. Gibbon came here frequently to see him, as did John Howard, the philanthropist, also.

Catherine Street, Aldwych

Built 1675. Figures in Gay's *Trivia*.

Since the formation of Aldwych hardly any but the northern portion remains. This portion was built in 1637, and was formerly called Brydges Street, by which name it figures in Fielding's *Tom Jones* and *Jonathan Wild*. Here were located many famous taverns,

among them the old "Drury" Tavern, the "Sheridan Knowles," the "Sir John Falstaff," "H's" and the "Elysium." It was in the "White Hart" in Catherine Street that the Savage Club was organised in the middle of the last century.

Corner of York Street.—Site of the "Fleece" Tavern, mentioned by Pepys and famous for its fights and homicides in the period 1660–92.

Drury Lane Theatre.—See Drury Lane.

Catherine Wheel Yard, St. James's

(Formerly Catherine Wheel Lane or Alley)

Mrs. Delany lived here from 1768 to 1771 in a house facing Little St. James's Street.

Cato Street

(See Horace Street, Edgware Road)

Cavendish Place, Cavendish Square

14.—George E. Street, R.A., architect of the Law Courts, died here in 1881.

Mrs. Jameson lived here in 1825 and for many years afterwards in the house of her sister, a few doors from the square, and known at that time as 7 Mortimer Street.

Cavendish Road, Clapham

At the corner, facing Clapham Common.—Cavendish House. See Clapham Common.

Cavendish Square

(Built 1717–18)

Shares with Berkeley Square and Manchester Square the distinction of being the original of Gaunt Square in *Vanity Fair*, where the Marquis of Steyne lived. The best opinion favours Manchester Square, from its connection with the Queensberrys. See Manchester Square.

5, formerly 3.—Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived here, between 1723 and 1730. Captain and Mrs. Horatio Nelson lived in this house in 1787.

Corner of Harley Street, formerly 16.—Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., lived here from about 1761 until her death here in 1786. Other residents have been: Field-Marshal Viscount Beresford,

one of the Duke of Wellington's associates in arms; Thomas Hope, the author of *Anastasius*; and, in later years, George Watson Taylor, M.P., who had his collection of paintings here.

18.—American Consulate.

3, formerly 5.—Back of the Polytechnic in Regent Street. The International Chess Tournament of 1851 was held here.

20.—Right Honourable Herbert H. Asquith in 1920.

32, formerly 24.—Francis Cotes, R.A., famous for his crayon portraits, built the first house here for his own residence, and died here in 1770. George Romney, "the man in Cavendish Square," as Sir Joshua Reynolds used to allude to him, occupied the house from 1775 to 1797, and here his best work was done. In 1782 Emma Harte, the future Lady Hamilton, was introduced to Romney, and thereafter she became his favourite model. He painted fourteen portraits of her. When she returned to London in 1791 with Sir William Hamilton, she again sat for Romney here. When Romney left this house in 1797 to go to Hampstead his health had begun to decline and his mind to be affected. See Holly Bush Hill, Hampstead. Sir Martin Archer Shee, R.A., afterwards lived here as long as he practised his profession.

The Dukes of Portland long resided in Harcourt House on the west side of the square. House demolished early in the present century. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, lived in this square. He was formerly Bishop of Salisbury, in which position he distinguished himself by allowing Wyatt to almost ruin the cathedral, among other things permitting him to take the priceless stained glass from the windows and throw it into the town ditch. John Wootton, the painter of animals, built himself a house in this square, and occupied it until his death here in 1765. General Sir Robert T. Wilson died in 1849 at Marshal Thompson's Hotel here. It was in Cavendish Square that Lord Camelford, the bruiser, and Captain Barry, found the "Charlies" asleep and woke them up and beat them for amusement—a not uncommon diversion of the period.

Cecil Court, St. Martin's Lane

Abraham Raimbach, the engraver of some of Wilkie's best pictures, was born here in 1776.

Central Street, City Road
(Formerly Brick Lane)

On the site of one of the fortifications thrown up during the Long Parliament, a redoubt with two flanks.

Chalton Street, Somers Town

Between Chapel Street and Phœnix Street, was formerly known as Eversham Buildings. William Godwin came to live at 7 Eversham Buildings in 1793 and in 1797 he was married to Mary Wollstonecraft, who died here the same year. While here Godwin wrote *Caleb Williams* and published *Political Justice.*

John Abercrombie, horticultural writer, died in Chalton Street in 1806.

Chancery Lane

Dates from Henry III. (1216–72), when it was known as New Street. It has had its present name since Edward III. (1327–77).

It was in Chancery Lane that Coleridge saw the recruiting notice for men wanted to enlist in Eliott's Fifteenth Light Dragoons (formed in 1758, and commanded at this time by George Augustus Eliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield of Gibraltar fame), and proceeded to enlist under the name of Silas Tomkyn Comberback.

Public Record Office.—On the site of the House for Converted Jews, founded in 1233 by Henry III. Granted to the Rolls Office in 1377. The Domesday Book is kept in the museum here.

East side, between the Record Office and Bream's Buildings.—Site of Symond's Inn, where Mr. Vholes (*Bleak House*) had his chambers. Richard Carstone and his wife, Ada, lived in the next house, where Richard died.

45.—Jack Randall, the famous pugilist, known as "The Nonpareil," and winner of sixteen fights, kept the "Hole-in-the-Wall" here in the early years of the nineteenth century. Here Tom Moore used to come to gather the materials for his *Tom Cribb's Memorial to Congress, by one of the Fancy*, 1819; *Randall's Diary*, etc. Hazlitt was a frequent visitor and was thrown out on one occasion for having complained about a chop.

55.—Samuel Rose, Cowper's friend, lived here, and Cowper frequently came to breakfast with him.

Wall of Lincoln's Inn.—See Lincoln's Inn.

Gatehouse to Lincoln's Inn.—See Lincoln's Inn.

115.—Sir Richard Fanshawe, the friend of Charles I., who was sent by Charles II. to arrange his marriage with the Portuguese Princess, lived here. He was the translator of Guarini's *Pastor Fido* and the *Lusiad* of Camoens.

122.—Corner of Crown Court. Site of the house and shop of Izaak Walton, where he married the sister of Bishop Ken. The house was the seventh from the corner of Fleet Street, and is believed to

have stood at about this spot. Here he lived from 1627 to 1644. As Chancery Lane was widened in 1799 it is probable that the site of the house would now be covered by the present side-walk. In 1624 he was living in Fleet Street, near Chancery Lane. See Fleet Street.

Cardinal Wolsey lived on the east side of Chancery Lane, near Holborn, at one time. Sir Nicholas Hare, who defended Wolsey in 1530, died in Chancery Lane in 1557. Lord Strafford was born here in 1593, in the house of his maternal grandfather, Robert Atkinson, a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Lord Chief Justice Hyde lived here in a house afterwards occupied about 1670 by Francis North, first Baron Guilford. Tillotson, Dean of Canterbury, lived here, and in his house Bishop Wilkins of Chester died in 1672. Henry Baker, Defoe's son-in-law, and one of the founders of the Society of Arts, was born in Chancery Lane in 1698. Horace Twiss, the *Times* parliamentary writer, lived here at one time.

Jacob Tonson's bookshop was first located at the Fleet Street end of Chancery Lane, at the sign of the Judge's Head, until about 1697.

Chandos Street, Cavendish Square

10.—Joseph Planta, M.P., chief librarian of the British Museum, lived here for many years before his death in 1847, discharging his duties by deputy while he devoted himself to politics.

Chandos Street, Strand

3.—Lamert's blacking warehouse moved here from Hungerford Stairs during Dickens's time of employment as a filler of the bottles. It stood next to the southern corner of Bedford Street, and was demolished in 1889. Dickens and the other boys became so expert at their job that the passers-by would stand here in the street and watch them through the window. See Bedford Street.

A famous tavern called the "Hole-in-the-Wall" was located in Chandos Street in Charles II.'s time. Claude Duval, the highwayman, was arrested there in 1669, and afterwards hanged at Tyburn. At a later date Thomas Rawlins, the medallist, lived there when he wrote to Evelyn for assistance.

Change Alley, Cornhill

Dates from before the Fire, after which event it was enlarged and entirely rebuilt. Many tradesmen resided here, and the numerous

coffee-houses made the alley the gathering-place of merchants, traders and seafaring men. It was the scene of the wild speculations of the South Sea Bubble. The dealings at first took place in Jonathan's Coffee-House, but were finally conducted in the street itself and furnished incidents that were frequently referred to by the contemporary dramatists and writers.

West side, near Pope's Head Alley, in premises now occupied by Lloyd's Bank.—Site of Sam's Coffee-House, mentioned in 1697. This was one of the places chosen to receive subscriptions for the numerous projects floated at the time of the South Sea scheme.

East side, directly opposite Sam's. — Location of Jonathan's Coffee-House, described in No. 38 of the *Tatler* as the general mart for stock-jobbers. In 1773 the stock-brokers decided that the house should be called the Stock Exchange, and they took up a subscription of sixpence each and christened the house with punch. This was the original Stock Exchange of which the one in Capel Court is the descendant. Mrs. Centlivre has a scene at Jonathan's in her comedy of *A Bold Stroke for a Wife.*

Facing Birchin Lane.—Location of Garraway's Coffee-House, so called from its proprietor, Thomas Garway (or Garraway), who was the first who sold tea at retail about 1657. It was a place of importance in the business life of its time, and was one of the chief auction rooms in the City. As a place of entertainment it was noted for its wines, and figures largely in the literature of the period. About 1709 it was a favourite resort of Dr. Radcliffe, and in 1722 it is mentioned by Defoe as frequented by people of quality. Burned down in 1748, it was rebuilt and lasted until 1866, when it was closed after an existence of over two hundred years.

Another coffee-house that is often referred to in Change Alley was the "Morat the Great," about 1663.

Chapel Court, Regent's Street

1.—Sir William Beechey, R.A., lived here from 1777 until 1780.

Chapel Place, Cavendish Square

"Professor" Percival Leigh, author of the *Comic Latin Grammar* and the *Comic English Grammar* under the name of Paul Prendergast, was living here in 1841 when Henry Mayhew and Gilbert à Becket interested him in the establishment of *Punch*, to which he became one of the earliest contributors.

Chapel Place, Poultry

Led directly to the Poultry Compter, a City prison of very ancient date, and the only one the rioters did not attack in 1780. John Bradford was confined in it in 1550, and later was burned at the stake in Smithfield. Dekker, the dramatist and rival of Ben Jonson, was a prisoner here, and also Boyse, the poet. In 1772 the last slave in England, a negro named James Somerset, was confined here pending the consideration of his case which resulted in the decision that the moment a slave sets foot on English soil he becomes free. Place demolished in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Chapel Street, Belgrave Square

South corner of Grosvenor Place.—Zachary Macaulay and his family attended a chapel here when they lived in Cadogan Place, from 1818 to 1823, and the historian, as a child, trudged along with the rest on the regular Sunday journey over the Five Fields, now Belgrave Square.

14.—Richard ("Gentleman") Jones, the teacher of elocution, had his establishment here, and numbered among his pupils the best people in London, who came to him to prepare for the Church or for Parliament. It was here on 9 October, 1817, that John Philpot Curran came to dine with Jones to meet George Colman, the younger. It was Curran's last dinner out, for the next day he was taken with the illness that proved fatal in less than a week afterwards.

Chapel Street, Pentonville

45.—North-east corner of Liverpool Road. Charles and Mary Lamb lived here from 1796 to 1799, after the tragedy in Little Queen Street. It was while living here that Lamb fell in love with the Quakeress of "When Maidens such as Hester Die."

Chapel Street, South Audley Street

(See Aldford Street, Park Lane)

Charing Cross

The site of a battle in 1554 between the Royal forces and those of Sir Thomas Wyatt, in which Wyatt was victorious.

Charing Cross was formerly much narrower than it is now, Drummond's Bank and the houses on the west having been set back

forty feet. Hogarth's print "Night," published 1737, shows the street as it was before being widened. The open space was frequently used as a place of punishment. Several of the regicides were executed here: Hugh Peters, chaplain of Oliver Cromwell, Major-General Harrison, Thomas Scott, Gregory Clement, John Jones, Robert Scrope, John Cook and others being hanged, drawn and quartered in 1660. The pillory stood here in which Edmund Curll, the bookseller, was punished in 1727 for publishing a vile work called *Venus in a Cloyster*; Japhet Crook, alias Sir Peter Stranger (the "Japhet" of Pope's essay *Of the Use of Riches*), when convicted of forgery in 1731, was placed in the pillory for an hour and then had his ears cropped and his nostrils slit and seared by the common hangman; Titus Oates stood in the pillory here in 1685; and Parsons, in 1763, the man who engineered the fraud known as the Cock Lane Ghost. Proclamations were read here, and the earliest notice of Punch refers to a booth kept by an Italian at Charing Cross in 1666–7.

The statue of Charles I. has had a varied history, including burial in the ground during the dangerous days, and is said to be the first equestrian statue erected in England. It was placed in its present position by Wren in 1674, and stands on the site of the last of the crosses erected by Edward I. in 1291, to the memory of Queen Eleanor, along the route of the funeral procession from Harby, in Nottinghamshire, to Westminster Abbey. The cross was removed in 1647.

Corner of Northumberland Avenue.—Sir Harry Vane, the younger, had a house here next to Northumberland House. See No. 1 Strand.

30.—Thomson, the poet, lodged in a house on this site when he first came to London in 1725, in very humble circumstances. He is said to have written a part of *Summer* here.

45.—"Ship" Restaurant. The direct descendant of the "Rummer" Tavern, which stood at about this point and is associated with memories of Matthew Prior, the poet. Prior's uncle, Samuel Prior, kept the "Rummer" in 1685, and it was to him that Prior came after the death of his father. The uncle took him into his own family at the "Rummer," and sent him to Westminster School. While at the "Rummer" he attracted the attention of the Earl of Dorset, who found him reading Horace, and took such interest in him that he paid the expenses of his course at Cambridge. The Prior family ceased to be connected with the tavern in 1702. In 1710 the business of the "Rummer" was removed to the water side of Charing Cross, possibly to the "Rummer and Grapes" in Cannon Row, and the tavern was burned down in 1750. It was at the "Rummer"

that Jack Sheppard committed his first robbery by stealing two silver spoons. Hogarth's "Night," published in 1737, shows the "Rummer."

After the days of the "Rummer" another tavern stood here, called the "Salopian." Thomas Telford, the famous civil engineer and bridge-builder, lived at the "Salopian" so long that the landlords for twenty years bought and sold him with the goodwill of the business. He left for other quarters in 1820. Thomas Campbell stayed with him here for a time.

49.—Drummond's Bank, one of the oldest of the West-end banks, founded on the opposite side of Charing Cross in 1713, and located here since about 1715. In 1882, during excavations for the new building, many fossil bones were found in the Pleistocene gravels, including bones of the cave lion, the extinct Irish deer, red and fallow deer, extinct oxen, rhinoceroses, and bones and tusks of the mammoth and extinct elephants.

Drummond's stands on the site of the "Bull Head" Tavern, next door to which, in a house overlooking Spring Gardens, John Milton lodged with a man named Thomson. Here Milton wrote and published *Joannis Phillippi Angli Defensio.* Cromwell is said to have lodged in a house on this site, but whether that would be the "Bull Head" Tavern or the house next to it is uncertain. Thornbury says that this tradition of Cromwell's house refers to his residence in King Street, which was removed some years ago in the widening of Parliament Street.

Contemporary with the "Rummer," and two doors away from it, on a site also occupied by Drummond's, stood Locket's Ordinary, a famous tavern kept by Adam Locket, landlord in 1674, who died in 1688. It lasted into the time of George I., and figures in the literature of the entire period of its existence. Wycherley in 1675, Shadwell in 1691, Vanbrugh in 1708, Cibber and other dramatists of the time mention it in their plays; and Sir George Etherege himself was a constant frequenter, until he ran up such a large bill that he could not pay it and had to remain away. Jevon dedicated his *Devil of a Wife* to his friends who frequented Locket's Ordinary.

It will be recalled that Frank and Henry Esmond, on their way to Leicester Fields to fight the duel with Lord Mohun, stopped at Locket's for refreshment and cards.

Another tavern at Charing Cross was Robinson's, where Richard Savage, the friend of Dr. Johnson, with his companions, Merchant and Gregory, got into a drunken brawl and killed a man named James Sinclair. For this Savage was sentenced to death, but was pardoned after six months in Newgate, in spite of the efforts his

unnatural mother, the Countess of Macclesfield, made to secure his execution.

Curran and Sir Jonah Barrington were regular frequenters of the Cannon Coffee-House at Charing Cross.

Charing Cross Road

1 to 43.—From Orange Street to Little Newport Street. This portion was formerly Castle Street, the east side of which was torn down in the widening of Charing Cross Road. In Castle Street lived Sir Robert Strange, the engraver, between 1765 and 1774; Benjamin West's first London home was in Castle Street in 1764; Samuel Dyer, one of the supposed authors of *Junius*, died here in 1772; Archbishop Tenison's library, founded 1684, was in Castle Street, and was removed in the extension of the National Gallery; Porson, the Greek scholar, was carried to the workhouse in Castle Street when he was stricken with apoplexy while walking in the Strand; Liston, the comedian, was usher in a school in Castle Street in his early days.

Between 107 and 111.—Church of St. Mary the Virgin. On the site of the old Greek Church, founded here in 1677, through the influence of Compton, Bishop of London, and under the leadership of Joseph Georgeirenes, the Metropolitan of Samos, who had been driven into exile by the Turks and settled in London in 1676. In 1684 the church was leased to the French Huguenots who had been worshipping in the Savoy, and they retained it until 1822. From that time until 1849 it was occupied by the Baptists, and in 1850 it was altered and rebuilt and again enlarged in 1876. The old church figures in Hogarth's "Noon," but the picture is generally reversed in the engraving. In Hogarth's time this portion of the street was known as Hog Lane, later Crown Street, under which name it was widened and made part of Charing Cross Road.

East side, between Little Denmark Street and Denmark Street.—Here stood the house of the Duke of Wharton, of whom Pope writes, and who became an adherent of the Pretender, was indicted for high treason and died in Spain. In the same locality lived Alicia, Duchess Dudley, the great benefactress of St. Giles.

At Sutton Street.—This portion of the street, where Crosse and Blackwell were formerly located, was Hogarth's "Gin Lane."

Charles Square, Hoxton

Rev. John Newton, popular preacher, hymn writer and friend of Cowper, lived here. The suppressed preface of *Poems, by William Cowper*, is dated from here in 1782.

Charles Street, Berkeley Square

5.—Bulwer-Lytton lived here in 1839. It is now the "Running Footman" Public-House, the only one in London of that name. Thackeray mentions it in volume i., chapter xi., of *The Newcomes*, as the meeting-place of the club that Mr. Ridley honoured with his presence.

20.—Duke and Duchess of Clarence before his accession to the throne in 1830 as William IV.

27.—William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, lived here.

32, formerly 33.—Sydney Smith lived here from 1835 to 1839. Rear-Admiral Sherard Osborn died in this house in 1875.

42.—Beau Brummell, in 1792.

Miss Monckton, afterwards Countess of Cork, lived in this street with her mother, the Dowager Countess of Galway. Fanny Burney gives a lively account of an assembly here in 1782 which she attended with the Thrales, and at which Burke, Johnson and Reynolds were present. Sir James Lowther was living in this street in 1780 when the Duke of Rutland sent him a messenger asking his influence in placing Pitt in Parliament. The request was granted, and Pitt began his parliamentary career in 1781 as member for Appleby, one of Lowther's boroughs. Admiral Sir George Pocock died in this street in 1792; William Brummel, private secretary to Lord North throughout his administration, died here in 1794; Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, the victor of Navarino, was a resident; Thomas Baring, the financier, lived here and gathered his fine collection of paintings; the Earl of Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, had his house here; Lady Grenville, widow of the Premier of 1806–7 and sister of the notorious Lord Camelford, lived here for some time. James R. Hope-Scott, who became the owner of Abbotsford by his marriage with the granddaughter of Sir Walter Scott, was a resident in this street.

Charles Street, Hatton Garden

Joseph Strutt, author of *Sports and Pastimes, Queenhoo Hall* and other works, died here in 1802.

Charles Street, St. James's

Built 1673 from the square to Regent Street and extended to the east of Regent Street about 1761.

3.—Mme. Catalani lodged here in 1807.

4.—George Canning, in 1796.

11.—Junior United Service Club.

12.—Francis Chantrey, in 1806.

18.—John Hoppner, the portrait painter, lived here from 1792 until his death here in 1810. Joseph Farington, in his *Diary*, says that Hoppner and his wife lived here in great poverty.

This street was very early a residence of the nobility. There were living here in 1673: Richard, second Earl of Holland, and Thomas, Lord Clifford. The next year the list was increased by Sir Charles Lyttelton and Sir John Duncombe. Edmund Burke lived in this street during the Gordon riots of 1780, and his house was saved only through the protection of a guard of sixteen soldiers that had been sent here. In 1781 he received the letter which George Crabbe had written to him in his necessities, and not only accorded Crabbe the interview which he asked, but brought him to his house here, relieved his wants, introduced him to his friends, and finally secured his admission as a clergyman.

Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square
(Built 1763)

30, formerly 14. — Tom Dibdin, in 1807, when *Mother Goose* was produced.

76, formerly 35 Upper Charlotte Street. — Joseph Farington, R.A., whose *Diary* (the first volume of which was published in 1923) is a valuable contribution to the social history of the period from 1793 to 1821, lived here from 1780 until his death here in 1822.

When John Constable first came to London in 1795 he brought a letter of introduction to Farington, and was always a welcome visitor to his house. On Farington's death in 1822 Constable took the house and remained until his death here in 1837. From 1825 to 1828 he went with his family to a suburban residence in Well Walk, Hampstead, retaining a large portion of this house as a studio. After his wife's death in 1828 he again made this the residence of himself and his family, and the Hampstead home was used only occasionally. Constable's best work was done here: "Salisbury Cathedral," "The Lock," the "Canal Scene," the "Corn Field," "Hampstead Heath," "Yarmouth Pier," "Waterloo Bridge," the "Valley Farm," all being produced here.

78, formerly 36.—Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, lived here in 1771 and 1772. Woollett, the engraver, afterwards occupied the house.

85, formerly 63 Upper Charlotte Street.—John Constable lived here in 1812. Daniel Maclise lived here in 1835–6, when it became

the meeting-place of the sketching society of which Eastlake, Stanfield, David Roberts, Decimus Burton, Alfred and John Chalon, were members. At each meeting a subject was given and an hour was allowed for working it out.

105, formerly 54.—Richard Westall, R.A.

Opposite Windmill Street.—Site of Percy Chapel, where William Wilberforce worshipped for many years. Robert Montgomery, the epic poet, was minister for several years after 1843. Demolished 1867.

George Morland, the painter, lived in this street at one time.

Charlton Road, Charlton

Charlton House.—Built by Inigo Jones, 1607–12, for Prince Henry, eldest son of James I. John Evelyn was a frequent guest here.

At Church Lane.—The Parish Church of St. Luke. This was the second Protestant church to be established in England after the Reformation. Rebuilt in 1630. Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister assassinated in the lobby of the House of Commons in 1812, is buried in the church.

Charterhouse Square

The immediate precincts were originally well beyond the walls of the City, and were used as a burial-ground for some 50,000 victims of the plague of 1348–57.

In 1371 a Carthusian priory was founded here, the churchyard of which is the site of the present Charterhouse Square. John Houghton, the last prior of the monastery, was executed at Tyburn in 1535 for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. After the Dissolution the property finally passed into the hands of Sir Edward North, who built a mansion on the site of the little cloisters, in which he entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1558, and again in 1561. He died here in 1564, and in the following year Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, bought the place, enlarged and improved it, and called it Norfolk House.

John Foxe, author of the *Book of Martyrs*, lived in Norfolk House in 1565 as a member of the household of his patron, the Duke of Norfolk. The house was the scene of the conspiracy in favour of Mary Queen of Scots, for which Howard was executed in 1572 and his property sequestered. This house was afterwards returned to his son, who later became the Earl of Suffolk, the admiral who led the attack at the Azores. Here he entertained James I. in 1603. It was purchased in 1611 by Thomas Sutton, a London merchant,

and forms a large part of the present buildings. Here Sutton founded the Charterhouse School and a Hospital for Poor Brethren, and when he died in 1611 he was buried in the chapel.

Charterhouse School remained here until 1872, when it removed to Surrey, and the premises were sold to the Merchant Taylors' Company, which demolished most of the old buildings and built new ones for their school, now located here. The chapel was built as a mortuary chapel and dates from 1349, before the foundation of the monastery. J. C. Pepusch, the musical composer, was organist for many years, and died here in 1752 and is buried in the chapel. Among the Masters of the Charterhouse have been: Francis Beaumont, cousin of the dramatist, who had a grant of the Mastership for life under date of 1617; Sir Robert Dallington, author of *Aphorisms*, died 1637; George Garrard, correspondent of Lord Strafford; Martin Clifford, who is said to have been concerned in the writing of *The Rehearsal*; Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth*, who was Master between 1685 and 1715; Rev. Andrew Tooke, died 1731; Matthew Raine, D.D., was Headmaster from 1791 until his death in 1811, and is buried in the chapel.

Among those who were pupils here are: Richard Lovelace, the poet, who left the school in 1634; Thomas Dryden, third son of the poet, who was admitted in 1683; Richard Crashaw, the poet; Isaac Barrow, the theologian, who was here two or three years and was noted for his love of fighting; Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island; Sir William Blackstone, of the *Commentaries*; Sir Richard Steele, who came to the school in 1684, and Joseph Addison were pupils together until 1687, when Addison left, and here began the friendship that was to last throughout life; John Wesley, who left in 1720, laid the foundation of his good health by following his father's injunction to run around the playground three times every morning; Rev. William Cawthorne Unwin, the friend of Cowper; the first Lord Ellenborough, who died in 1818 and is buried in the chapel; Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, was here from 1757 to 1764; William Seward, author of *Anecdotes*; Charles Manners Sutton, Archbishop of Canterbury; Frederick Henry Yates, actor; Archdeacon Julius Charles Hare; Mr. Baron Alderson; Owen Jones, author of the *Grammar of Ornament*; Ralph Bernal Osborne; Lord Liverpool, Prime Minister; Sir C. L. Eastlake, the artist; Bishop Thirlwall and George Grote (who left in 1810), both historians of Greece, were here at the same time under Dr. Raine; General Sir Henry Havelock; John Leech; and William Makepeace Thackeray.

Among the Poor Brethren have been: John Bagford, the antiquary, died 1716; Elkanah Settle, the last City poet and rival of

Dryden, who died here in 1723; Isaac De Groot, admitted in 1777 at the earnest solicitation of Dr. Johnson, and died here in 1779—Dr. Johnson refers to him as a nephew of Grotius, but the *Gentleman's Magazine* stated at the time of his death that he was Grotius's great-grandson; Alexander Macbean, died 1784, Johnson's assistant in the *Dictionary*; John Major, bookseller; John Maddison Morton, author of *Box and Cox*; James Yeowell, for many years sub-editor of *Notes and Queries*, who died here in 1875. Walter Greaves, the artist friend of Whistler, was a pensioner in 1923. The curfew still rings each evening and tolls the number of Poor Brethren here.

Thackeray's fondness for the Charterhouse is well known. He was a pupil from 1822 until 1828, gives a good description of the school in *Pendennis*, and mentions it in several of his other works. It is the "Slaughterhouse" in his earlier writings, "Dr. Swishtail's" in *Vanity Fair*, but it is as "Greyfriars" in *The Newcomes* that he has made it famous. The good Colonel was a pupil and, eventually, one of the Poor Brethren, and it is in one of the houses in Wash-house Court that Thackeray locates the scene of the Colonel's death. Rawdon Crawley, George Osborne and his son, Arthur Pendennis, Clive Newcome, Harry Foker, Philip Ringwood, Philip Firmin and others of his characters were pupils here. Thackeray retained his interest in the school throughout his life, and his last visit was on Founder's Day in 1863, only two weeks before he died. The bed he died on was given to the school by his daughter, and is one of its prized possessions.

Thackeray boarded in Charterhouse Square with Mrs. Boyes in 1824, after he left Mr. Penny's establishment in Wilderness Row, where he had his nose broken. See Clerkenwell Road.

Lord Roos, heir of the house of Burghley, had a mansion in Charterhouse Square in 1617; the Venetian Ambassador lived in the square in 1657; John Howe, the famous preacher, lived here for a time and died here in 1691; William Wollaston, author of the *Religion of Nature Delineated*, lived here for over thirty years and died here in 1724.

Charterhouse Street

Richard Baxter took a house in 1686 on the east side of Charterhouse Lane, as the portion from St. John Street to Charterhouse Square formerly was called. Here he died in 1691. The house was demolished in 1864 to make way for the railway and meat-market extension.

It was in Charterhouse Lane that Mr. Huxter and his wife, Fanny Bolton, lived "over a baker's on the right-hand side as you go from St. John Street" (*Pendennis*).

Cheapside

"Cheapside, formerly called West Cheap, was the great street of ancient London — the street that contained the handsomest shops, that was inhabited by the richest burghers, and that witnessed more of the pomp of the Londoners, their fêtes, their processions, their public ceremonies, their executions, and all the paraphernalia of their municipal dignity, than all others in the City" (J. T. Smith, *The Streets of London*).

Probably no street in London is more frequently referred to in English literature than Cheapside. The street takes its name from the market, or "Chepe," which, under strict regulations, dating from Edward I.'s time (1272–1307), was held in the middle of the street. Lydgate in *London Lickpenny*, written in the early part of the fifteenth century, frequently refers to this "Chepe" in Cheapside. Ridings, or jousts, were also held here, the stone pavement being covered with sand to prevent the horses from slipping. As late as the fourteenth century the north side of Cheapside from the Guildhall was open ground, reserved for jousts and other entertainments. Scaffoldings were erected for the spectators of the shows, and Stow mentions a Riding in 1331 during which the structure upon which Queen Philippa was standing gave way and seriously injured those underneath. To prevent future accidents of the kind Edward III. built a stone structure against Bow Church, completely blocking the doors and windows on the Cheapside front. The balcony on the present church is a reminder of this old royal vantage-point for seeing the shows. The present Cheapside has been much widened and changed from the old days.

Cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to be three or four thousand years old, have been found in Cheapside. At the west end very deep excavations for a sewer were made in 1845, and at a depth of from eighteen to twenty-two feet a layer of ashes and burnt wood was found over the original gravel, and over that again great quantities of debris of the Roman period. The ashes and burnt wood are supposed by Sir Laurence Gomme to be relics of the Celtic settlers in London some three thousand years ago.

3.—Location of the shop of John Beyer, a linen-draper, said to have been the original of Cowper's John Gilpin. It will be recalled that John Gilpin was a linen-draper and had a shop in Cheapside. See No. 37.

Corner of Paternoster Row.—Location of the Church of St. Michael-le-Quern, in which Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio*

Medici, was baptised in 1605. The church was of very early date, and was destroyed in the Fire. Leland, the antiquary, who lived in the parish in his last years, was buried in the church in 1552. Peter Cunningham says that Abraham Cowley was born in the parish of St. Michael-le-Quern. This does not agree with a statement from another source that he was born at 192 Fleet Street (which see). Directly adjoining the church stood the Old Cross in Cheapside, which was taken down in 1390 and was replaced by the Little Conduit.

It will be recalled that John Gilpin was a linen-draper in Cheapside (see above), and lived at the corner of Cheapside and Paternoster Row.

Corner of Friday Street.—In 1912 a quantity of jewellery in a wooden box was found buried here on the site of Wakefield House. It is supposed to have been the stock of a seventeenth-century jeweller and to have been buried at the time of the Plague or the Fire by someone who may have died in one of those catastrophes, leaving no record of the concealment. A portion of it is now in the Guildhall and another part in the London Museum.

37.—With the ancient sign of the Chained Swan. This house is said to have survived the Fire of 1666. It is more probable that it is one of the few houses remaining of those erected immediately after the Fire.

W. G. Morris, in *New Rambles in Old London* (Homeland), gives No. 37 as the location of John Gilpin. See No. 3.

39.—Site of the "Nag's Head" Tavern, which the religious controversialists of Queen Elizabeth's time claimed was the scene of the consecration of the Bishops of the Reformed Churches in 1559. The story did not appear until fifty years after the consecrations had been properly performed at Lambeth.

South side, between Friday and Bread Streets. — Location of Goldsmiths' Row, built in 1461, and extending from about opposite Wood Street, east to Bread Street. These buildings were the most magnificent in London in their time, and were occupied exclusively by goldsmiths for many years. Contemporary literature has numerous references to them, and they remained the pride and wonder of the City until about 1631, when other merchants had gradually crept in and few goldsmiths were left.

Behind them, in later years, was located the "Mermaid" Tavern. It stood back from Cheapside and was nearer Bread Street than Friday Street, with an entrance from each of the three streets; from which circumstance it is variously known as the "Mermaid" in Cheapside, the "Mermaid" in Bread Street and the "Mermaid" in Friday Street. The entrance from Cheapside was the more important,

as leading from the greater thoroughfare. That the company at the "Mermaid" was of the wittiest of its period is evident from Beaumont's well-known *Epistle to Ben Jonson*. What is not so clear is some of the details concerning that company. Gifford, in his *Ben Jonson*, says that Raleigh founded a club there of which Jonson, Shakespeare, Beaumont, Fletcher, Selden, Carew, Martin, Donne and others of that following were members; but the origin of that story does not seem to go any farther back than Gifford. Fuller says that he was a witness of the wit-combats between Shakespeare and Ben Jonson; but Charles Knight points out that Fuller was only eight years old when Shakespeare died. Ben Jonson is also credited with having formed a club a short time after Raleigh's, and with the same membership. It is probable that the "Mermaid" was frequented by many of the best-known wits of the time, but whether Shakespeare was among them is uncertain, although highly probable. Jonson and most of the others mentioned certainly were faithful attendants.

John Rastell, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, was a printer at the sign of the "Mermaid" in Cheapside, west of the entrance to the "Mermaid" Tavern, in 1529; as appears from the imprint of the *Pastyme of the People*, published in that year.

Corner of Bread Street.—The "Mitre" Tavern (the same as the "Mitre" in Bread Street) is supposed to have been located here, but it was probably set back from the street with entrances from Cheapside and from Bread Street, like its neighbour, the "Mermaid," on the other side of Bread Street. Ben Jonson and his cronies were constant visitors. It is mentioned before 1475 and figures in the literature of the whole period of its existence. In *Sir Thomas More*, a play of Elizabeth's time, it appears; the third act of Wilkins's *Miseries of Inforced Marriage*, 1607, is laid in the "Mitre"; at that time the "Dolphin" and "Pomegranate" were the chief company rooms. It figures again in Middleton's *A Mad World, my Masters*, 1608. It was burned down in the Great Fire, 1666.

At Wood Street.—Cheapside Cross, one of the Queen Eleanor Crosses, stood in the middle of the street facing Wood Street. It was erected in 1291, and torn down during the Commonwealth in 1643, but proclamations continued to be read here long after the cross was removed. The tournaments were held between Cheapside Cross and Soper's Lane (now Queen Street).

The plane tree growing at the corner of Wood Street is protected from destruction by clauses inserted in the leases of the adjoining buildings. The open space in which it stands is the remainder of the churchyard of St. Peter's at the Cross in Cheap, burnt down in the

Fire and not rebuilt. Wordsworth represents Poor Susan as having visions of her country home as she gazed at this tree in the early morning hours, from which it is safe to deduce that Susan had some imagination. It is on record that a pair of rooks built a nest in it about 1836, and that two nests were built in 1845. The three small shops in front of the plane tree, opening in the rear on the tiny churchyard, have been there since 1687, and were built to replace those which occupied the same position before the Fire.

Opposite Honey Lane.—The Standard in Cheapside stood in the middle of the street at about this point. It was a drinking fountain, and marked the usual place of punishment for serious crimes and for burning seditious books. In 1326 Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter and Treasurer of Edward II., was dragged here by a furious mob and beheaded. In 1339 Henry IV. had the charters of Richard II. burnt at the Standard. Wat Tyler executed Richard Lyons and others at the Standard in Chepe in 1381 and Jack Cade beheaded Lord Saye and Sele here in 1450. In 1461 John Davy had his hand cut off here for striking a man before the judges in Westminster.

Bow Church.—The church of St. Mary-le-Bow, built by Wren in 1671 on the site of the old church of St. Mary de Arcubus, which dated from 1090, and had a spire upon which lanterns were placed at night as guides to belated travellers. In 1195 the old church became the sanctuary of William FitzOsbert, alias Longbeard, one of the earliest defenders of popular rights against the Norman nobles, and the church was set on fire to force him out. He was then taken to the Tower, and finally executed at Smithfield.

St. Mary-le-Bow, or de Arcubus, got its name from the stone arches, upon which it was constructed—the first church in the City to be built in that manner. The Court of Arches, the highest court pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, takes its name from being held in this church. Bow Church has been used for many years for confirming the election of newly-made bishops. The present church stands forty feet nearer the highway than the old one, but the old Norman arches were retained by Wren and he built the present church upon them as far as he could. To find a foundation for the tower Wren went through eighteen feet of made ground, under which he found a Roman road four feet in thickness built upon Roman brick and rubbish. On this he laid the foundations of the tower. The balcony has already been referred to as a memorial of the structure which Edward III. erected for viewing the tournaments. A plot was discovered in Charles II.'s time to murder the king and the Duke of York as they stood in this balcony during a Lord Mayor's procession.

Bow Bells have always been famous. To be born within sound of them makes one a Londoner. They recalled Whittington to his destiny as he listened to them at Highgate, according to an old legend. In the fourteenth century it was ordered that no person should be seen armed and no brewer should keep open after curfew was rung on Bow Bells; and again, in the fifteenth century, Bow Bells were to be rung nightly at nine o'clock. The old bells were destroyed in the Fire, but they have worthy successors in the peal of ten bells in the present church. The literature of centuries has many references to Bow Bells and the dragon on the steeple.

73.—One of the few houses remaining of those erected directly after the Fire of 1666. It was used as the Lord Mayor's residence from 1670 until the present Mansion House was built in 1737. In 1824 Thomas Tegg, the bookseller, opened a bookshop here, and held nightly sales of publishers' remainders, through which he accumulated a fortune.

76.—Keats lodged here in 1817 on the second floor of a building that extended over Bird-in-Hand Court. Here he wrote the sonnet on Chapman's *Homer*; that beginning "Great spirits now on earth are sojourning"; and the greater part of the first volume of poems which he published from here in 1817.

At Old Jewry.—The Great Conduit of the City stood in the middle of Cheapside near its junction with the Poultry, at about this point. The old conduits were leaden cisterns cased in stone, and the most important of them was this one in Cheapside. It was built about 1281–4, and for upwards of a century it was the only one in London. It was rebuilt at various times, and was destroyed in the Fire.

Between 86 and 89.—Mercers' Hall. On the site of the house in which Thomas à Becket was born in 1119. His father, Gilbert à Becket, was said to have been a Crusader and to have been captured in the East and imprisoned. By the assistance of a Saracen maid he was enabled to escape and returned to London. The maid followed him, and without any greater knowledge of the language than the words "London" and "Gilbert," she found him and married him and became the mother of Thomas à Becket. As a memorial to Thomas à Becket, his sister Agnes founded here, about 1390, the hospital of St. Thomas of Acon, the chapel of which was built on the spot formerly occupied by the house. At the Dissolution the hospital was granted to the Mercers' Company; the chapel was re-opened for service as Mercers' Chapel and a school was started—the original of the Mercers' School. Thomas Guy, bookseller and founder of Guy's Hospital, was bound apprentice in 1660 to a

bookseller in the porch of Mercers' Chapel. Hall, chapel and the other buildings of the Mercers were destroyed in the Fire, but the hall and chapel were rebuilt about 1672. The portico was a later structure and was built on a foundation largely composed of the debris from the old Royal Exchange that was burned down in 1838.

The Mercers rank first of the twelve great City companies. They were recognised as a Guild in 1172 and incorporated in 1393.

92.—Corner of Ironmonger Lane. John Boydell, Alderman of the City, and Lord Mayor in 1790, patron of engravers and publisher of engravings, famous for the *Shakespeare Gallery*, which he issued in 1786–9, lived on this site and had his shop here. The business that he founded is still carried on by Henry Graves of New Bond Street.

140.—Site of the "Half-Moon" Tavern, which Elias Ashmole mentions in 1682 when he presided there at a dinner of the Freemasons. It was the scene of many notable City dinners and existed until 1817; in its last years it was known as the "New London" Tavern.

141.—Saddlers' Hall, built 1822 on the site of an earlier hall, in which Anne Askew was examined in the persecution of 1545. Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., came to the City incognito to see the Lord Mayor's procession in 1736 and, being recognised and invited to a seat on the stand erected by the Saddlers, was so pleased with his entertainment that he joined the Company, and was chosen Master of it. The last plate of Hogarth's *Industry and Idleness* shows the Prince and Princess of Wales on the balcony of Saddlers' Hall. Sir Richard Blackmore, the physician, whose poetical attainments are highly spoken of by Locke and Addison, lived either in Saddlers' Hall or in a house directly adjoining.

The Saddlers claim to date from Anglo-Saxon times, but they were incorporated in 1363.

At Foster Lane.—The Little Conduit stood in the middle of the street facing Foster Lane and Old Change. It took the place of the Old Cross in West Cheap (not the Eleanor Cross), which was taken down in 1390. Daniel Defoe stood in the pillory at the Little Conduit in 1703.

George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, was born in Cheapside in 1597; Sir William Blackstone was born here in 1723—his father was a silkman, a citizen and a bowyer of London; Banks, whose dancing horse Morocco is often referred to by the old dramatists, was a vintner here.

Chelsea Hospital

Built by Wren in 1682 on the site of Chelsea College. The Infirmary was formerly the suburban residence of Sir Robert Walpole, where he lived from 1723 to 1743, and where Horace Walpole spent his youth. The drawing-room of the mansion became Ward No. 7 of the Infirmary. The gardens to the east were originally the gardens of the villa of the Earl of Ranelagh, the Jones of *De Grammont's Memoirs*. About 1742 they were changed into the Ranelagh Gardens, a place of public amusement that lasted until 1805 and furnished material for the novelists and dramatists of the period, who have many allusions to the Rotunda, the Boxes, the Concerts, Masquerades and Fireworks that made the resort popular. Dr. Johnson is on record as much pleased with the entertainment at Ranelagh Gardens.

Dr. Arbuthnot was physician to the hospital; Messenger Monsey was physician from 1746 to 1786; Dr. Somerville from 1827 to 1838, during which time it was the home of his wife, Mary Somerville, the astronomer. While here she published *Mechanism of the Heavens* and *Connection of the Physical Sciences*. Dr. Burney, Fanny Burney's father, was organist and lived here for over thirty years, and died here in 1814. He had been appointed by Burke in 1783, just before Burke resigned the office of Paymaster-General. He is buried in the cemetery. Rev. Philip Francis, the translator of Horace, and Rev. G. R. Gleig, were chaplains here. John Heriot, Comptroller of the hospital and the first editor of the *Sun*, died here in 1833.

It was in the chapel of the hospital that Hubert Herkomer made his studies of the old pensioners for his famous picture "The Last Muster," exhibited in 1875, which shows the old soldiers at worship there. Among those buried in the chapel are: Rev. William Young, the original of Parson Adams in Fielding's *Joseph Andrews*, died 1752; Sir Andrew Barnard, one of Wellington's officers, buried 1855.

In 1918 the hospital was bombed by the Germans.

Chenies Street, Bloomsbury

Mme. D'Arblay lived here from February until May 1813. Mrs. Jameson spent her early married life here.

Cherry Garden Stairs, Rotherhithe

The landing-place for Cherry Garden, a popular place of entertainment in Charles II.'s time, which Pepys frequented in 1664.

Chesham Place, Belgrave Square

29.—George Harvey, American Ambassador, lived here in 1922.

37.—Lord John Russell lived here from his second marriage in 1841 until 1870, with the exception of the season of 1858, when financial conditions compelled him to let it. Here his political career reached its climax in his second premiership in 1865–6. From 1847 he lived here only during the sessions of Parliament, and the house then became the headquarters of his political adherents.

Chester Place, Regent's Park

3.—Felix Moscheles, the artist and son of Ignaz Moscheles, the composer, was born here in 1833.

10.—Sara Coleridge, daughter of the poet and widow of Henry Nelson Coleridge, the poet's nephew and editor of his *Prose Works and Conversations*, died here in 1852.

Charles Dickens had a house in this street for a few months in 1847, and here his son, Sydney Smith Dickens, was born in that year. The house looked into Albany Street on one side and Regent's Park on the other.

Chester Square, Pimlico

(Built 1840)

2.—Matthew Arnold lived here until 1867, when he moved to Harrow. He wrote at the time: "We are fairly driven out of Chester Square, partly by the number of our children, partly by the necessity of a better school for the boys."

19.—Dr. Gideon Mantell, geologist, died here in 1852.

24.—Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, the widow of the poet and author of *Frankenstein*, died here in 1851.

76.—J. St. Loe Strachey, for many years editor and proprietor of the *Spectator*, lived here in 1926.

Chester Street, Grosvenor Place

19.—Frederick Locker (afterwards Locker-Lampson), the collector of the Rowfant Library and author of *London Lyrics*, *My Confidences*, and other works, lived here in 1850 shortly after his marriage.

Chester Terrace, Regent's Park

13.—Charles Robert Cockerell, R.A., President of the Institute of British Architects, lived here from 1853 until his death here in 1863.

31.—Alfred Sutro, dramatist, lived here in 1924.

Chesterfield Street, Mayfair

1.—J. W. Ward, afterwards Lord Dudley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs under Canning.

3.—The Honourable Mrs. Caroline Norton, poetess and granddaughter of Sheridan, lived here from 1845 until about 1875.

4.—George ("Beau") Brummell lived in this house from the time he left the army, and after he had inherited a fortune of £30,000, until 1810. Here his entertainments became famous, especially his dinners. George IV., when Prince of Wales, liked to come here to watch Brummell dress, and some of his visits lasted until morning.

11.—Sir Robert Adair, the diplomat, died here in 1855.

George Selwyn lived in this street in 1776, and for at least twenty years afterwards; Admiral the Earl of Dundonald, Lord Cochrane, lived here in 1847. When prosperity first dawned upon Somerset Maugham as a rising dramatist, the outward and visible evidence of it was his purchase of a residence in this street.

Cheyne Gardens, Chelsea

2.—G. Macaulay Trevelyan, the biographer, lived here in 1924.

Cheyne Row, Chelsea

24, formerly 5.—Thomas Carlyle and his wife lived here from 1834. Mrs. Carlyle died in 1866 while driving around the Ring in Hyde Park. Thereafter Carlyle remained here alone until 1881, when he died in the drawing-room to which he had asked to be removed. *The French Revolution, Cromwell, Latter-day Pamphlets* and *Frederick the Great* were all written here. In Carlyle's time almost every literary celebrity, and not a few other celebrities, found their way to this house at one time or another. There were a few constant visitors like Tennyson, who used to like to smoke clay pipes in the garden with Carlyle. Emerson was here frequently on his visit to England. Arthur Helps liked to spend an afternoon in the garden. George Henry Lewes was a frequent visitor and generally could get Carlyle into a violent argument by agreeing with anything he said. In 1851 Lewes brought Herbert Spencer here and introduced him to Carlyle,

but after a few visits Spencer never came again, as he could not tolerate Carlyle's mannerisms.

Corner of Upper Cheyne Row.—The Roman Catholic Church stands on the site of Orange House, where William De Morgan, the novelist, had a pottery from 1876 to 1882.

Sir John Goss, for many years organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, was a resident of this street at one time.

Cheyne Walk, Chelsea

3.—Sir John Goss, the organist and composer, lived here in 1824. Admiral W. H. Smyth, the geographer, lived here for some years, during which time the house was a meeting-place for the scientists of the period. R. E. Prothero, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, lived here from 1896 to 1900 and thereabouts.

4.—William Dyce, the artist, lived here in 1846. Daniel Maclise, artist and friend of Dickens, lived here from 1860 until his death here in 1870. George Eliot died in this house in 1880, about three weeks after her marriage to Mr. Cross.

5.—John Camden Neild, a notorious miser, lived here for many years with no other companions but the traditional two old women and a black cat. Dying here in 1852 in the meanest possible surroundings, he left his entire fortune of some £500,000 to Queen Victoria, who made excellent use of the bequest by building Balmoral Castle with it.

6.—Dr. Dominicetti, the quack doctor, sometimes referred to by Dr. Johnson, had his establishment here in 1670 and thereabouts.

10.—Count D'Orsay lived here for a time. Lloyd George was a resident in 1924–5.

15.—Cecil Lawson, the artist, lived here at one time. Lord Courtney of Penwith lived here for some years and died here in 1918.

16, formerly known as Queen's House, and associated with the name of Catherine of Braganza.—Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Swinburne and George Meredith took this house together in 1862. Meredith stayed but a short time, and it is still uncertain why he left. William Sharp says, "Rossetti's house was from 1871 until 1881 the Mecca of the 'romantic' devotee in both pictorial and literary art." Rossetti's best pictures were painted here, among them being the "Lilith," "The Beloved," "Pandora," "Beata Beatrix," "Venus Verticordia," "The Blessed Damozel," "La Bella Mano," "Dante's Dream," "Monna Vanna" and "Mariana." Here he wrote the *Poems*, 1870; the *House of Life*, and most of the ballads, lyrics and sonnets that followed. Some of Swinburne's best work was done here. Among

Rossetti's other whimsies was a small Zoo that he kept in the garden and that caused him no end of trouble when the animals escaped every little while. He died here in 1882. Rev. H. R. Haweis lived in this house for fourteen years until his death here in 1901. Here Renan visited him in 1886. Oliver Wendell Holmes also was a visitor, probably during *Our Hundred Days in Europe*.

In *Henry Esmond* Thackeray refers to this house as the residence of the "Dowager of Chelsea."

17.—Thomas Attwood, a pupil of Mozart, lived here.

18.—Location of Don Saltero's Coffee-House, established in 1695 by a barber named James Salter, a servant of Sir Hans Sloane, whom Vice-Admiral Munden dubbed Don Saltero. Here he gathered a museum of curios, to which Sir Hans Sloane contributed largely. Smollett was often to be found here, and mentions the place in *Peregrine Pickle*. Steele was a frequenter and has written of it in No. 34 of the *Tatler*. It also figures in the *Censor*, 1715, and generally in the literature of the time. The property passed to Mrs. Hall, Saltero's daughter, in 1768, and the collection was sold in 1799. Benjamin Franklin used to visit Saltero's Museum when he was a journeyman printer in London, and on one occasion he made the return journey by swimming from Chelsea to Blackfriars.

From 19 to 26, extending from the east corner of Oakley Street to the present No. 18.—Site of the New Manor House of Henry VIII., who obtained the Manor of Chelsea in 1536. Manor Street runs across the gardens of the old house, which was built in 1536–7.

Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth lived in the New Manor House here from 1536 to 1547. Queen Catherine Parr came here in 1543, and was secretly married to her second husband, Admiral Thomas Seymour, who was afterwards executed on suspicion of having murdered his wife. Another resident was John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, whose son Guildford married Lady Jane Grey; after most of the family had been executed for one reason or another, his widow regained possession of the place, and died there in 1555. Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry VIII., died here in 1557. The Duchess of Somerset lived here in 1559; and Admiral Lord Howard of Effingham, who defeated the Spanish Armada, in 1585; in 1636 another resident was the Duke of Hamilton, Master of the Horse to Charles I., who was executed in 1649 after his defeat by Cromwell; in 1657 Lord Charles and Lady Cheyne came here. Sir Hans Sloane finally came into possession of the house and lived here from 1742 until his death here in 1753. It was here that he developed the collection which afterwards became the nucleus of the British Museum.

Adjoining the Manor House and situated across what now is the river end of Oakley Street, was the Palace of the Bishops of Winchester from the time of Bishop George Morley in 1664 to that of Bishop Brownlow North in 1820. Dr. Richard Willis died here in 1781 and Dr. North in 1820. House demolished in 1828.

27.—Former residence of Bram Stoker, so well known from his association with Henry Irving.

West corner of Oakley Street.—Site of Shrewsbury House, the residence of the Earls of Shrewsbury from 1530 to 1590. Queen Elizabeth was a frequent visitor. The last earl, who married Bess of Hardwicke, was the custodian of Mary Queen of Scots, who may have stayed in this house. Demolished in 1813.

East corner of Lawrence Street. Carlyle Mansions.—In No. 12 lives Reginald Blunt, author of the *Handbook to Chelsea*, *By Chelsea Reach*, and other valuable works of the kind. Henry James lived in No. 21 from 1912 until his death here in 1916. His health was failing when he came to live here, and he occupied his apartment during the winter months only, going to his country place at Rye about June. Towards the last, however, his only outing while here had to be taken in a bath chair. It was here in 1913 that his friends in England presented him with a piece of plate on his seventieth birthday.

West corner of Lawrence Street. Cheyne Hospital for Children.—On the site of Holman Hunt's residence, where he finished "The Light of the World."

Corner of Church Street. St. Luke's Church—Chelsea Old Church.—One of the few London churches with stone vaulting. Founded in the twelfth century, but the oldest portion of the present church dates from the fourteenth, with alterations and repairs in 1667 and 1674, and again in 1873–4. It was the place of worship of Sir Thomas More, who added the chapel at the east end of the south aisle, in 1530. When he was Lord Chancellor he still continued to take part in the choir services, and the morning of his trial he came here to confession and received the sacrament.

Henry VIII. is said to have been secretly married here to Jane Seymour, a short time before their public marriage. John Larke, presented to the rectory by Sir Thomas More in 1530, was executed at Tyburn in 1544 for denying the king's supremacy. In 1597 a negro boy whom Sir Walter Raleigh had brought from Guiana was baptised here under the name of Charles. The parents of the profligate Earl of Rochester were married here in 1633. George Colman, the younger, was married here in 1788 to Catherine Morris of the Haymarket Company, after a previous marriage at Gretna Green. The funeral service for Henry James, the novelist, was held here in 1916.

Buried in the church, without monuments: Elizabeth Fletcher, died 1595, wife of Bishop Fletcher and mother of John Fletcher, the poet; Magdalen Herbert, died 1627, mother of George Herbert and Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Izaak Walton attended her funeral service in this church, and Dr. Donne preached her funeral sermon; Thomas Shadwell, died 1692, the poet laureate, whom Dryden refers to as MacFlecknoe. His funeral sermon was preached here by Nicholas Brady, associated with Nahum Tate in the version of the Psalms that goes by their names; Abel Boyer, died 1729, author of the *French Dictionary*; Henry Mossop, the actor, died 1775, one of the heroes of the *Dunciad*; William Kenrick, died 1779, immortalised by Goldsmith; Sir John Fielding, died 1780, the blind magistrate and half-brother of Henry Fielding; Dr. Chamberlayne, died 1703, author of *Angliæ Notitia*; Margaret Roper, daughter of Sir Thomas More; Jean Cavalier, Camisard leader.

In the churchyard are buried: Sir Hans Sloane, died 1753; Philip Miller, died 1771, author of the *Gardener's Dictionary* and gardener of the Physic Garden for almost fifty years; Henry Sampson Woodfall, the printer of *Junius*, died 1805.

The location of Bishop Atterbury's house has been a matter of some discussion (see below, Church Street, and Danvers Street), but in a recent statement Randall Davies points out that a perusal of the rate-books makes it clear that in 1696 Atterbury occupied the house next the church on the east, and that he moved to another on the east side of Danvers Street in 1704.

Chelsea Old Church figures in Henry Kingsley's novel, *The Hillyars and the Burtons*, in which the Lawrence family are the originals of the Hillyars. See Lawrence Street. He knew the church well, as his father was rector of it from 1836 to 1860. See Church Street, Chelsea.

Between Church Street and Sun Court.—Locally known as Lombard Terrace. This was the location of Arch House, an old mansion of the sixteenth century. Reginald Blunt, in a recent newspaper article, calls attention to the fact that Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London, lived in Arch House for fifteen years, and died there in 1596; and that his son, John Fletcher, the dramatist, must have spent a good portion of his youth there. In the eighteenth century Arch House still existed, but had been divided into four dwellings, in one of which lived William Lewis, the travelling companion of Smollett in the journey from Edinburgh to London, and his intimate friend. He figures in *Roderick Random* as Strap, the barber; but this distinction is also claimed for Hugh Hewson. See Buckingham Street, Strand. Lewis died here in 1783. Henry Sampson Woodfall, the publisher of the *Letters of Junius*, came to

live in another of these houses in 1793, and died there in 1805. Faulkner says that Bishop Atterbury also lived in one of these houses; if so and we accept the location of Swift's house as being at the corner of Cheyne Walk and Danvers Street, it would justify Swift's statement that Atterbury lived "just over against" his own habitation.

74.—Whistler died here in 1903.

West of Battersea Bridge.—Site of Chelsea Farm, the residence from 1740 to 1748 of Selina, Lady Huntingdon, the founder of the religious body known as "The Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion." In the latter part of her occupation Wesley, Whitefield and others of their associates were constant visitors and preachers here. In 1785 another resident was Hannah, Lady Cremorne, great-granddaughter of William Penn. The place was then known as Cremorne Farm and when, about 1825, the property was changed into a popular pleasure ground, it was called Cremorne Gardens. In 1877 or thereabouts the Gardens were closed, and the land was sold and built upon.

91.—E. V. Lucas mentions this house in *A Wanderer in London*. It was formerly called Belle Vue Lodge. "Michael Fairless" (Margaret Fairless Barber), the novelist, lived here and mentions the house in *Out of the Shadow*. She wrote part of *The Roadmender* here. Another resident was Charles Conder, the artist, who lived here from 1901 until his death here in 1909.

92.—For many years the residence of William Bell Scott, the poet and painter.

93.—Mrs. Gaskell was born here in 1810, and spent the first year of her life here, the family moving to Beaufort Street in 1811. See Beaufort Street.

From 96 to 100 was formerly a mansion built for himself by Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to Charles I. and the first practitioner of his day. It was afterwards bought by Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlain, who rebuilt it in 1668, and called it Lindsey House. From 1694 to 1699 it was occupied by the Duchess of Mazarin, niece of the cardinal and one of the prominent beauties of the Court of Charles II., during most of which time Saint-Evremond was a member of her household. In 1751 it was sold to the Moravian Society, whose bishop, Count Zinzendorf, lived here from 1751 to 1760. He built a chapel and formed a cemetery behind the house on part of the garden of Beaufort House. See Beaufort Street. In 1775 the mansion was divided into separate dwellings.

96.—Whistler lived here from 1866 to 1878, during which time he painted the portrait of his mother, the portrait of Carlyle and

the famous Peacock Room in Leyland's house in Prince's Gate. The Peacock Room decorations are now in the Freer Museum in Washington.

98.—Sir Marc Brunel and his son, Isambard Brunel, lived here from 1811 to 1826.

98–100.—Sir Hugh Lane, who left his collection of paintings to the nation, lived here for a time.

101, formerly 2 Lindsey Houses.—Whistler's first residence in Chelsea, from 1863 to 1866.

119.—J. M. W. Turner secreted himself here in his later days, under the name of Mr. Booth—a name he borrowed from his landlady. The small boys called him Puggy Booth, while the tradesmen knew him as Admiral Booth. He lived here alone from about 1847, and kept his residence here unknown to his friends and acquaintances. To observe the sunsets he used to go on the roof, and the protective iron railing is said to have been placed there by him. The window directly under the railing opens into the room in which he died in 1851.

Chichester Rents, Chancery Lane

8–9.—Supposed by some to be the location of Krook's rag and bottle shop, which figures in *Bleak House*. Opinions differ as to whether it was here or at 3 Bishop's Court. The Bishop's Court location is the one accepted in this book. See Bishop's Court.

Corner of Star Yard.—Site of the old "Ship" Tavern, which figures in *Bleak House* as the "Sol's Arms," where the Harmonic meetings were held with Little Swills very much in evidence. Here, also, Poor Jo testified at the inquest that was held after the death of Nemo.

Chiswell Street, Finsbury Square

46.—James Lackington, the famous bookseller of the eighteenth century, began business here in 1775 with a stock of books that he valued at twenty-five pounds.

Whitbread's Brewery, almost three hundred years old, and the oldest brewery in London. George III. and Queen Charlotte came here to visit the establishment, and Peter Pindar wrote a poem on that important event.

82–83.—H. W. Caslon and Company, type-founders, successors of the William Caslon, the friend of Benjamin Franklin, who devised the famous Caslon types and built the original foundry for their manufacture in Chiswell Street in 1720–63.

Richard Cecil, the evangelical divine, was born in this street where his father, Thomas Cecil, was scarlet-dyer to the East India Company.

Chiswell Street figures as part of the route taken by Oliver Twist and Bill Sikes on their way to the burglary at Chertsey.

Chiswick Lane

West side, corner of Mawson Lane.—Site of "y^e^ New Buildings, Chiswick," where Pope and his father lived from 1716; his father died here in 1717, and Pope stayed here until 1719. The British Museum has a number of letters addressed to Pope here, upon the backs of which he has written portions of the original draft of his translation of the Iliad.

Dr. William Rose, a pupil of Doddridge, kept an academy in this street, and Dr. Johnson liked to visit him here and take tea with him. Rousseau lived in this street in 1766, at a small grocer's shop near Dr. Rose's academy. James Ralph, the political writer and historian, and friend of Benjamin Franklin, whom Bubb Dodington refers to as a confidant of the Leicester House clique, was a resident of this street; Edward Moore, the journalist, author and dramatist, lived here when he was editor of the *World*.

Chiswick Mall

Walpole House.—Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland and mistress of Charles II., lived here during the latter part of her life, and died here in 1709. Horace Walpole owned the place in later years, and it is probably from him that it got its name. Daniel O'Connell lodged here with a Mrs. Rigby in 1796, when he was studying law. About 1904–5 Walpole House came into the possession of Beerbohm Tree, the celebrated actor.

Walpole House was at one time a private school where Thackeray was a pupil until 1822, when his mother returned from India with her new husband, Major Henry William Carmichael Smyth, and Thackeray was sent to the Charterhouse School. It is supposed to be the original of Miss Pinkerton's establishment for young ladies, where Becky Sharp and Amelia Sedley were pupils and where, on their departure, Becky distinguished herself by flinging Johnson's Dictionary out of the carriage window (*Vanity Fair*, chapter i.).

At the west end of the Mall. St. Nicholas's Church.—Built in 1884 on the site of a church which dated from the fifteenth century, the tower of which the present church retains. Buried in the churchyard:

William Hogarth, the artist, died 1764, and his wife, Jane Thornhill, died 1789—the inscription was written by Garrick; Miles Corbet, the regicide, died 1662; Barbara Villiers, Lady Castlemaine, Duchess of Cleveland, died 1709; Countess Fauconberg, Cromwell's third daughter—she was a constant attendant at this church until her death in 1713; Alexander Pope's father, died 1717; William Kent, gardener, architect and painter, the father of modern gardening, died 1748; James Ralph, the political writer and friend of Benjamin Franklin, died 1762; Charles Holland, the actor and friend of Garrick, who was baptised in the old church in 1733 and was buried in 1769 in the family vault in the churchyard—Garrick erected a monument to him in the church and wrote the inscription; P. J. de Loutherbourg, the painter, died 1812; William Sharp, the line-engraver, died 1824; Dr. William Rose, critic, journalist and translator of Ariosto, died 1843; Rev. Henry Cary, translator of Dante, died 1844; Lord Macartney, Ambassador to China, died 1806; Ugo Foscolo, the Italian patriot, died 1827, was buried here, but his body was taken back to Italy in 1871. James McNeill Whistler, died 1903, is buried in the new burial-ground farther to the west.

Cholmondeley Walk, Richmond

Asgill House.—Built in the eighteenth century for Sir Charles Asgill, whose son just escaped execution by the Americans in reprisal for the execution of an American officer during the American Revolution. The house is built on a part of the site of the Old Palace of Richmond, and marks the farthest extension of the Manor House of Sheen in Henry I.'s time. The summer-house in the wall is said to be part of the palace built by Henry VII.

Old Palace, formerly known as the Trumpeting House.—Built in Queen Anne's time on part of the site of the Old Palace of Richmond. Prince Metternich lived here in 1849, when Benjamin Disraeli visited him. Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, leased the house in 1911, and entertained many famous people here during his residence.

Queensberry House.—Built about 1831 on part of the site of the Old Palace of Richmond. Louis Philippe occupied it at one time when he was a French exile. It figures in the Baroness Orczy's *The Scarlet Pimpernel* and *The Elusive Pimpernel.*

The house is the successor to a previous house of the same name, built in 1708 by the Earl of Cholmondeley, somewhat nearer Cholmondeley Walk than the present building. About 1780 this first Queensberry House was sold to the fourth Duke of Queensberry,

the "Old Q." of the time. Here he lived for many years, but finally left it for his town residence in Piccadilly. When "Old Q." died in 1810 the house was left to Maria Fagniani, better known as "Mie Mie," supposed to have been his daughter by an Italian woman. She married the Earl of Yarmouth, afterwards third Marquis of Hertford, but allowed the house to fall into decay, and in 1830 it was pulled down and its materials were used to build the present house.

George Selwyn, the politician, wit and very prominent man about town, lived in a house next to Queensberry House, facing the river, in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Like "Old Q.," he rather thought that he might be the father of "Mie Mie," and so he left her a large legacy.

Christ Church Passage, Newgate Street

(See Greyfriars Passage)

Church Court, Ironmonger Lane

St. Olave, Jewry, destroyed in the Fire, was located here, and the tower still exists as part of the present rectory of St. Margaret, Lothbury. Between the tower and Ironmonger Lane, on the site of the pathway to the rectory, stood St. Martin Pomery, also destroyed in the Fire. This gives an idea of the way the churches were crowded together before the Fire, when the City contained one hundred and seven parishes.

Church Court, Richmond

Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen.—See Red Lion Street.

Church End, High Street, Willesden

Corner of Garnet Street. The ancient church of Our Lady of Willesden.—On the church property is a famous well, still resorted to by pilgrims for the supposed miraculous properties of its water in the cure of eye diseases. In the time of Henry VIII. the vicar narrowly escaped being burnt at the stake for permitting pilgrims to use this water, but matters were settled by handing over to the Crown the accumulated moneys left by grateful visitors and by payment of an annual fine of £1 2s. 6d. to be continued by succeeding vicars. This fine is still paid by the present incumbent. Charles Reade, the novelist, died 1884, is buried in the churchyard.

Church Road, Battersea Bridge Road

St. Mary's Church.—The successor of a long line of churches which have been located on this site for centuries. The present church was rebuilt in 1776 on the site of its immediate predecessor. Turner used to come here to sketch from the vestry windows.

Bishop Patrick, of Chichester and Ely, was vicar from 1657 to 1675. Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, Pope's friend, was baptised here in 1678, and was buried here on his death in 1751. His second wife, a niece of Mme. de Maintenon, also is buried here. William Blake was married here in 1782 to Catherine Boucher, who had been baptised in this church. Among those buried here are: Arthur Collins, author of *Collins's Peerage*, died 1760; William Curtis, author of *Flora Londiniensis*, died 1799.

The flour-mills north of the church are on the site of Bolingbroke House, the Manor House of Battersea, where Pope wrote his *Essay on Man* in the famous cedar room, the scene of so many meetings of Pope and Bolingbroke, which is still preserved in the present buildings.

Church Row, Fulham

1.—"Honest" John Phelps, the waterman, who acted as judge at the inter-University boat-races up to 1877, lived here from about 1849 until 1889. He was a great favourite with the Rev. William Rogers and Theodore Hook, who often employed him on their pleasure trips.

Church Row, Hampstead

8.—Rev. Rochemont Barbauld and his wife came here to live in 1785, and remained until 1800–2, when they moved to Haddon House in Rosslyn Hill. He had been appointed minister to a Unitarian congregation in Rosslyn Hill, and to eke out his income he took a class of young men here, while his wife had a class of young ladies, and also helped by her writings. Here she wrote her *Address to Life* and her contributions to *Evenings at Home*. Lucy Aikin, niece of Mrs. Barbauld, lived here with her mother from 1822 to 1830, when she moved to No. 18, after her mother's death. Barrett gives the number as 8, but also states that the house was next door to Mrs. Barbauld's old home, so that it is a trifle doubtful which house is meant.

10.—Jonathan Bagster, the Bible publisher, lived here.

17.—H. G. Wells, the novelist and historian, lived here in 1912 and thereabouts.

18.—Thomas Park, Esq., antiquary and bibliographer and his son, John James Park, the historian of Hampstead, lived here from 1795 to 1834. Here the latter wrote *The Topography and Natural History of Hampstead*. London, 1818. Lucy Aikin, niece of Mrs. Barbauld, and authoress of *Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth*, lived here from 1830 to 1844, when she moved to London. Here she published her *Life of Addison* in 1843.

21.—William Sewell, Q.C., lived here and here his son, George Augustus Selwyn, Bishop of Lichfield, was born in 1809 and lived here until 1810. John Fullerlove, R.A., lived here in recent years.

23.—Miss Maynard (Silverpen), the novelist, lived here.

25.—Margaret Gillies, the artist, lived here from 1862 until her death in 1887. Miss Maynard lived here previous to 1874. Wilkie Collins, Joseph Neuberg and Mr. and Mrs. Garth Wilkinson lived here at different times.

St. John's Church, Hampstead Parish Church.—Built in 1747 on the site of a chapel of the Blessed Mary which dated at least from 1312. The church was rebuilt and otherwise altered in 1878 and 1911. The iron gates and railings are of Swedish work, and were formerly at Canons, the seat of the Duke of Chandos at Edgware, when Handel was organist there. They were bought at auction in 1747.

Joanna Baillie was a regular attendant at this church. Coventry Patmore was married here in 1847 to his first wife, Emily Andrews, his "Angel in the House". Charles Incledon, the singer, died 1826, is buried in the church. Among others buried in the churchyard are: Thomas Jervis, actor, died 1688; John Pate, actor, died 1703; Dr. Anthony Askew, physician and book-collector, died 1774; James Macardell, mezzotint engraver, died 1765; John Harrison, inventor of the chronometer, died 1776; Miss West, better known as Jenny Dove, the pickpocket, died 1785; Mrs. Jane Lessingham, actress, died 1786; Henry Cort, inventor of the puddling furnace, died 1800; Sir James Mackintosh, died 1832; Josiah Wedgwood, author of the first meteorological thermometer, died 1831; William Popple, secretary and Governor of Bermuda, died 1764; John Carter, architect and antiquary, died 1817; John Constable, R.A., died 1837; Lucy Aikin, authoress, died 1843; Joanna Baillie, dramatist, died 1851, and her unmarried sister Agnes, died 1861; Lucy Aikin, authoress, died 1864, buried next to Joanna Baillie; Elizabeth Rundle Charles, author of the *Schönberg-Cotta Family*, died 1896; Norman Shaw, architect, died 1912. In the extension to the cemetery on the other side of the street are buried: George du Maurier, author and artist, died 1896—he was cremated and his ashes were

the first to be deposited here; Sir Walter Besant, died 1901; Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, actor, died 1917; Sir John Hare, actor, died 1921.

Among others who have lived in Church Row are: Joanna Baillie and her family, who lived here when they first came to Hampstead; Edward Walford, author of *Old and New London* and other works of the kind, lived here for many years; John Eyre, M.A., compiler of the *Treasury of Biblical Knowledge* and minister of St. John's Chapel in Downshire Hill for many years until his retirement in 1855, was a resident for a long period. George du Maurier lived in Church Row when he first came to Hampstead in the late 1860's, and from there he moved to New Grove House in 1874. John Rogers Herbert, the artist and headmaster of the School of Design at Somerset House, was a resident of Church Row. Austin Dobson lived here in 1862 and thereabouts.

Church Street, Bethnal Green

Bishop Wilson of Calcutta was born here in 1778.

Church Street, Camberwell

St. Giles's Church.—Built in 1844 from designs by Sir Gilbert Scott, on the site of an earlier church burned down in 1841. The east window was designed by Ruskin.

Richard Parr, Rector of Bermondsey, chaplain and biographer of Archbishop Ussher, was vicar of the old church for almost thirty-eight years, and was buried here at his death in 1691. Edward Alleyn, the actor and founder of the College of God's Gift at Dulwich, was married here to his second wife, the daughter of Dr. Donne, the poet and Dean of St. Paul's. John Wesley's wife is buried in the churchyard. Also Thomas Major, the engraver, died 1799.

Church Street, Chelsea
(Formerly Church Lane)

127.—William De Morgan, the novelist, lived here in 1914.

143–145.—Chelsea Arts Club.

Corner of Cheyne Walk. Chelsea Old Church.—See Cheyne Walk.

St. Luke's Rectory.—Built about 1700. The early home of Charles and Henry Kingsley, whose father became rector of St. Luke's (Chelsea Old Church) in 1836, and remained in the position until 1860.

Thomas Shadwell, the poet laureate, the MacFlecknoe of Dryden, lived in this street for many years, and died here in 1692. His son, Sir John Shadwell, physician to Queen Anne, George I. and George II., lived here in a house formerly occupied by Dr. Arbuthnot in 1714–17, and located opposite the residence of Swift, who is said to have lived in this street in 1711, "half a mile beyond the church." In his time the road was much lower than it is now. Opposite him lived Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, and it was here that the intimacy between the two began. Randall Davies says that Swift's house was on the west side of Danvers Street, near Cheyne Walk, where Crosby Hall now stands, and that Atterbury lived opposite. See pp. 131, 132, and Danvers Street.

Sir Richard Steele lived in Church Lane. John Bowack, the antiquarian, lived here from 1705 to 1730, and here he began to publish his *Antiquities of Middlesex* in 1705–6.

Church Street, Chiswick

The "Burlington Arms" Tavern, dating from 1507.

Church Street, Greenwich

Dr. Johnson lodged here in 1737, "next door to the 'Golden Heart.'"

Junction of Stockwell Street and London Street.—Parish Church of St. Alphage, on the site of the martyrdom of St. Alphage, who was slain by the Danes in 1012. According to tradition the exact spot was where the chancel steps are now located.

There was a church here in 1085. Later on this was replaced by a second church, which stood until 1710. The present church, except the tower, was built in 1718. Henry VIII. was baptised in the old church in 1491. In the church are buried: Thomas Tallis, "father of English cathedral music," died 1585; General James Wolfe, the victor of Quebec, died 1759; John Julius Angerstein, whose collection of pictures was the beginning of the National Gallery, died 1823. In the churchyard is buried Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly Peachum in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, who afterwards became the Duchess of Bolton, died 1760.

It was in St. Alphage's Church that Bella Wilfer and John Rokesmith were married, with Mr. and Mrs. Boffin looking on from their hiding-place near the organ (*Our Mutual Friend*).

Church Street, Kensington

David Wilkie's last residence in London was in a large detached house in the upper part of Church Street, then known as Vicarage Place. He left here in 1840 on the journey to the East from which he never returned.

Church Street, Minories

Holy Trinity Church, which now serves as a Sunday school for St. Botolph's, Aldgate.—Rebuilt 1706 on the site of the Church of the Abbey of Minoresses or Nuns of St. Clare, founded in Edward I.'s time. Here Edward I. deposited the heart of his mother, the unpopular Eleanor of Provence, who died in 1291.

At the Dissolution the convent was granted to the Duke of Suffolk in 1552. He was the father of Lady Jane Grey, and was beheaded in 1554, and here his severed head was kept for many years, having been found preserved in sawdust in a small vault on the south of the altar. It is now kept at St. Botolph's, Aldgate.

Here Sir Philip Sidney, after his death at Zutphen in 1587, lay in state before his great funeral at St. Paul's. Sir Isaac Newton is said to have worshipped here.

Members of the family of the Earls of Dartmouth are buried in this church. William Legge, Groom of the Bedchamber and Lieutenant-General of the Ordnance to Charles I., whom he attended on the scaffold, is buried in the same grave as his son George, first Baron Dartmouth, who was counsellor to Charles II. and James II., Master of the Horse to James II., and was appointed Admiral of the Fleet to prevent the landing of William of Orange. His son William, first Earl of Dartmouth, is also buried here. The Washington coat of arms, a shield with stars and stripes, is shown here on a monument to this family. It is said to be the original source from which the American flag was derived.

Church Street, Soho

(Built 1679)

Jean Paul Marat, who was assassinated by Charlotte Corday in 1793, was living here in 1776, when he published *An Inquiry into the Nature, Cause and Cure of a singular Disease of the Eye, by J. P. Marat, M.D.*, and dated it from Church Street, Soho.

Church Street, Stoke Newington

Old Parish Church, built 1563, on the site of an earlier church, and enlarged and improved in 1829. Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell and wife of General Fleetwood, died 1662, is buried under the church. Mrs. Barbauld, died 1825, and her brother, Dr. Aikin, died 1822, are buried here.

Abney Park Cemetery.—On the site of the town house of Sir Thomas Abney, in whose family Isaac Watts was a member as a valued personal friend from about 1713 or 1714, when they lived in Cheshunt, until his death here in 1748. Here Watts acted as chaplain, and here he wrote most of his *Divine and Moral Songs*, using a room in a turret on the roof as a study. The main entrance of the house was on the north side of Church Street, and when it was demolished in 1844 the grounds were converted into a cemetery. In the cemetery are buried: George Offor, the collector of bibles and editor of Bunyan, died 1864; William Hone, of the *Every-Day Book*, died 1842; General William Booth of the Salvation Army, died 1912, and Mrs. Booth.

168.—John Howard, the prison reformer, lived here in early life, before his removal to Great Ormonde Street, in 1777.

North side.—Edgar Allan Poe attended a school on the north side of Church Street from 1817 to about 1820.

Isaac D'Israeli lived in one of the first houses on the north side, before he moved to Bloomsbury Square in 1818.

South side, east of Lordship Lane.—Site of the house of Daniel Defoe, to which he came after his release from prison in 1704. It was while living here that he engaged in politics, as a result of which he was taken to Newgate from this house in 1715. *Robinson Crusoe* was said to have been written here, although it was not published until 1719–20. Defoe Road was cut through the grounds when the house was demolished in 1875.

South side, about the middle of Church Street.—Mrs. Barbauld lived here from 1816 until her death here in 1825. Opposite on the north side lived her brother, Dr. Aikin, in whose house the *Winter Evenings' Conversations* were written.

Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, lived on the south side of this street, in a house afterwards known as Sandford House.

Church Street, Twickenham

Parish Church of St. Mary.—Alexander Pope, the poet, is buried in the church, died 1744.

Cintra Road, Upper Norwood

Martin Tupper, of the *Proverbial Philosophy*, lived in "Underhill," in this street, in 1880.

Circus Road, St. John's Wood

7.—William Terriss, the actor and father of Ellaline Terriss, who was murdered by a madman in Maiden Lane in 1897, was born here in 1847.

10.—Charles Bradlaugh, the agnostic and social reformer, lived here from 1879 until his death here in 1897.

52, formerly 23.—Louis Napoleon lived here with his mistress, Elizabeth Hargett, or Howard, in 1847. She had been his mistress since 1838, when he was living in rooms in King Street in very poor circumstances.

58, formerly 26.—Douglas Jerrold lived here from 1853 to 1856.

City Road
(Built 1761)

Honourable Artillery Company.—Incorporated by Henry VIII. in 1537, and located here since 1642. From 1660 its commander has been either the King or the Prince of Wales. Milton, Wren and Pepys served in its ranks. In 1638 Robert Keayne, a member of this Company, founded the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1912 a tablet was placed by the Company on the site of the house in Windsor, corner of Thames and River Streets, where Keayne was born in 1595.

Artillery Grounds.—The exercising ground of the old City Trained Band established in 1585 when a Spanish invasion was feared. John Gilpin, it will be remembered, was a captain in the Trained Band. Since 1622 it has been the drill-ground of the Honourable Artillery Company which is, to some extent, a lineal descendant of the Trained Band.

The London Club, one of the earliest and most famous cricket clubs, met at the Artillery Grounds and played all their big matches here. An accidental blow from a cricket ball in these grounds eventually caused the death of the president of the club, Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. He died in 1751, and after his death the club gradually declined for a few years and then ceased to exist. From these grounds Lunardi, in 1784, made the first balloon ascension in England.

Dr. Abraham Rees, compiler of *Rees's Cyclopædia*, died in 1825 at his house in Artillery Place, as the east side of the Artillery Ground was then called.

47.—John Wesley's residence in which he died in 1791.

48.—Wesley's Chapel, of which John Wesley laid the foundation stone in 1777. He is buried behind the chapel. Charles Wesley used to officiate here.

Bunhill Fields, the "Campo Santo of Nonconformity," as Southey calls it, is the cemetery of Puritan England.—Originally an open field; then "a great pit in Finsbury," to which Defoe refers as being used as a burial place for those who died in the Plague of 1665; afterwards surrounded by a wall and known as Tindall's Burying Ground. Some 124,000 dissenters are buried here. Among them are: John Bunyan, died 1688, whose statue loses its nose occasionally, and is continually getting new ones. Bunyan died in Snow Hill, at the house of his friend Strudwick, who is also buried in this cemetery. Philips's *Life of Bunyan* states that Bunyan's coffin had been seen in Strudwick's vault. While Bunyan is undoubtedly buried in Bunhill Fields, it seems doubtful, therefore, whether his body is under his present monument, in Strudwick's vault, or in some other place. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, died 1690, and is buried in the Quaker section in Roscoe Street; Hanserd Knollys, the Baptist author of *Flaming Fire in Zion*, died 1691; Nathaniel Mather, brother of Increase Mather, died 1697; Theophilus Gale, author of the *Court of the Gentiles* and other works, died 1678; Vavasor Powell, the Whitefield of Wales, who died in the Fleet in 1670, after eleven years' imprisonment there; Thomas Doolittle, the persecuted rector of St. Alphage, died 1707; Daniel Quare, the clockmaker and inventor of the repeating movement in watches, died 1724, and buried in the Quaker section in Roscoe Street; Dr. John Owen, Dean of Christ Church and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford when Cromwell was Chancellor, who preached before the House of Commons the day after Charles I. was executed, died 1683; Dr. Thomas Goodwin, who attended Cromwell on his death-bed, died 1680; General Charles Fleetwood, Cromwell's son-in-law, died 1692; Dr. Daniel Williams, founder of the Williams Theological Library, died 1716; Daniel Defoe, died 1731; Isaac Watts, died 1748; Susannah Wesley, wife of Samuel Wesley and mother of John and Charles Wesley, died 1742; John Dunton, bookseller and author of the autobiographical *Life and Errors*, died 1733; Henry, Richard and William Cromwell, descendants, but not sons, of the Protector; Thomas Bradbury, who refused the bribe of a bishopric under Queen Anne, died 1759; Rev.

D. Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*, died 1743; Dr. Nathaniel Lardner, author of the *Credibility of the Gospel History*, died 1768; George Whitehead, died 1723, whose autobiography, *The Christian Progress of George Whitehead*, is invaluable to the historian of the Quakers; John Ward, author of the *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, died 1758; Dr. Richard Price, author of the *Northampton Mortality Table*, a standard work on *Reversionary Payments*, and many statistical, political and theological articles, died 1791; Dr. Andrew Kippis, author of *Biographia Britannica*, died 1795; Joseph Ritson, antiquary, died 1803; Rev. Theophilus Lindsay, founder of Essex Street Unitarian Chapel, died 1808; Joseph Hughes, founder of the Bible Society; William Blake, artist, engraver and poet, died 1827; Dr. Abraham Rees, compiler of *Rees's Cyclopædia*, died 1825; Thomas Hardy, who was tried for treason with Horne Tooke, died 1832; Thomas Stothard, R.A., died 1834; David Nasmith, founder of City Missions, died 1839.

It is not improbable that some of the names in his novels were suggested to Dickens by those on the tombstones in this cemetery. Among those that occur are Sarah Brass, Garland and Sophronia (used in the *Old Curiosity Shop*), Oram (*David Copperfield*), Blight and George Sampson (*Our Mutual Friend*).

At Old Street, south side, hospital corner.—It was on this corner that Clem Peckover and Bob Hewett parted after arranging for another appointment (George Gissing's *Nether World*).

212.—Eagle Dwellings, on the site of the "Eagle" Tavern.—In 1825 the tavern was turned into an amusement enterprise which John Hollingshead asserts was "the father and mother, the dry and wet nurse of the Music Hall." It was this establishment that Dickens uses for the entertainment of Jemima Evans and Samuel Wilkins in *Sketches by Boz*. Later on the "Eagle" was changed into the Grecian Saloon or Theatre, and still later the Grecian gave way to a Salvation Army Barracks. Demolished in 1901.

Robert Bloomfield, after the publication of the *Farmer's Boy*, took a cottage in the City Road, near the "Shepherd and Shepherdess." Here he worked for some time at his trade of shoemaker, and eked out his income by making Æolian harps, which he sold at good prices to those who desired to befriend him.

Clapham Common

South side, corner of Cavendish Road, facing the common.—Henry Cavendish, the millionaire scientist and second son of the

Duke of Devonshire, lived here at the end of the eighteenth century. Here he had his extensive laboratory and conducted those experiments on the composition of air which made his reputation as the founder of pneumatic chemistry.

Clapham Church.—Founded by the Evangelical Anglican Party, styled by Sydney Smith the Clapham Sect, of which Zachary Macaulay, William Wilberforce and Lord Teignmouth were prominent members.

110.—Alverstoke. John Burns, the prominent Labourite member of Parliament, lived here for some years up to 1924. Here he gathered his valuable library containing some six thousand volumes on London and six hundred items on Sir Thomas More.

Clare Market, Portugal Street

Dates from about 1657. Figures in the literature of the eighteenth century, but at that time it was more of a district and less of a street than it is now. The present Clare Market is only a remnant of the original locality of the name. In the Clare Market of long ago, Gibbon's Tennis Court was changed over to serve as a theatre. It is said that when Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice* was given there in 1660, a woman appeared as Desdemona instead of the male actor who usually took the part. This is said to have been the first appearance of a woman on the English stage, and credit for the innovation is given to Thomas Killigrew, whose company was conducting the performance at the time. Credit for the same innovation, however, is also claimed for Sir William Davenant at the Portugal Street Theatre (see Portugal Street), and also for the "Red Bull" Theatre, with which he was connected (see Woodbridge Street).

In its day Clare Market was a place of residence for people of quality, and had some very famous taverns. The "Bull's Head" in Clare Market was a fashionable resort in the days of Dr. Radcliffe, the founder of the Radcliffe Museum at Oxford, who was a constant frequenter of the place. In Hogarth's time a club of artists met at the "Bull's Head," and included in its membership Hogarth, John Laguerre, Colley Cibber, the etcher Boitard, the comedian Spiller, and George Lambert, scene-painter at Covent Garden. In later years the tavern was called the "Spiller's Head."

Clare Market finally became a district of slums in which Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin found hiding-places. It was here that Jack Sheppard obtained the butcher's frock and apron that he was wearing when he was captured at Finchley.

Claremont Square, Pentonville Road

4.—Thomas Carlyle lived here for five months in the early part of 1824.

Clarence Terrace, Regent's Park

1.—Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent and author, lived here for many years, and died here in 1900.

5.—William Charles Macready, the tragedian, lived here from 1843 to 1850.

George R. Sims of the *Referee*, journalist, author and dramatist, lived in this street in 1890. Henri Rochefort, the French journalist, who created such excitement in *L'Intransigeant*, lived here at about the same period.

Clarendon Square, Somers Town

Scriven, the engraver, and De Wilde, the illustrator of *Bell's British Theatre*, lived here in 1826. Theodore Hook lived in the square at one time.

In the centre of the square, at that time near fields and nursery gardens, there formerly existed a block of houses of irregular shape known as the Polygon. William Godwin was living in the Polygon from 1800 to 1807, and here he married his second wife. J. T. Willmore, the line-engraver, lived for many years at No. 23 in the Polygon. Charles Dickens lived at No. 17 in the Polygon in 1827–8, when the family moved there from Johnson Street. In *Bleak House* he makes it the residence of Harold Skimpole and his family. In Dickens's time Clarendon Square was a highly respectable place of residence much favoured by artists and engravers. The houses in the Polygon were demolished by the Midland Railway in 1891.

Clarges Street, Piccadilly

Built 1716. A turnpike stood at the Piccadilly end of this street, marking the old entrance into London, but it was removed to Hyde Park Corner in 1761.

3.—Macaulay lodged here from his return from India in 1838 until 1840. Here he wrote the paper on Clive.

9.—Daniel O'Connell, during the session of 1835 and probably during that of 1834 also.

10.—Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, the gossipy chronicler, in 1792.

11.—Lady Hamilton, from 1804 to 1806. Here Nelson's brother and heir was dining with her when word was brought to him of the parliamentary grant on account of Nelson's services, whereupon he produced the codicil to Nelson's will and threw it across the table to Lady Hamilton, with the suggestion that she could do with it as she pleased. The Countess Stanhope occupied the house in 1807.

12.—Edmund Kean came here in the autumn of 1815 and rented Lady Rycroft's furnished house. Here he remained until 1824, a period in which he reached his greatest success and popularity.

13.—Francis Jeffrey, during the session of 1832.

14.—William Mitford, the historian of Greece, from 1810 to 1822.

20.—Elizabeth Carter, translator of Epictetus and contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine* under the name of "Eliza," lived here at intervals for many years from 1762, occupying apartments on the first floor.

21.—Elizabeth Carter, Dr. Johnson's friend mentioned above, died here in 1806.

32.—Honourable Douglas Kinnaird, the friend and banker of Lord Byron, who frequently visited him here. It was here that Byron saw Sheridan for the last time, in 1815.

43.—C. J. Fox, in 1803.

47.—For many years the residence of the Dukes of Grafton, converted into the Turf Club in 1876. Famous as a great whist club.

Mrs. Delany lived in this street from 1742 to 1744; Mrs. Vesey moved here from Bolton Row in 1780 and here she gave the "Blue-Stocking" parties mentioned by Boswell and Walpole; Miss O'Neill, the actress, lived on the west side a few doors from Piccadilly; Admiral Earl of St. Vincent was a resident at one time.

Mme. Bernstein (Beatrix Esmond), the aunt of Harry Warrington, in *The Virginians*, lived in Clarges Street.

Claverton Street, Pimlico

49.—Holman Hunt lived here for a time in 1856 when he was working on the illustrations for Moxon's edition of Tennyson.

Clement's Inn, Strand

Mentioned in 1486–7. An old Inn of Chancery, a large portion of which was swept away when the Law Courts were erected and most of the rest rebuilt. Wenceslaus Hollar, the engraver, lodged "without St. Clement's back door" in 1661. It was in Henry Mayhew's chambers in Clement's Inn that the prospectus for *Punch* was drafted

in 1841, Henry Mayhew dictating it to Mark Lemon, who afterwards became the first editor.

Shakespeare's Justice Shallow was of Clement's Inn, "with little John Doit of Staffordshire, and black George Bare, and Francis Pickbone, and Will Squele, a Cotswold man." Here also "was Jack Falstaff, now Sir John, a boy and page to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk." Falstaff admitted that he remembered Shallow here. (Second Part, *King Henry IV.*, Act iii.).

This is the "Shepherd's" Inn of Thackeray's *Pendennis*, where Mrs. Bolton was the gatekeeper, assisted by her daughter Fanny. Captain Costigan and Mr. Bows lived on the third floor of No. 4, in the rooms that had been occupied by Charley Podmore, the singer of Drury Lane and the Back Kitchen. Here Lady Mirabel, Costigan's daughter, "the Fotheringay," occasionally visited her father. Next door lived Colonel Altamont and Captain Strong, and it was there that Mrs. Bonner recognised Altamont as the former convict Amory and Blanche Amory met her father.

Clement's Lane, Lombard Street

St. Clement's Church.—Built by Wren in 1686 on the site of an earlier church destroyed in the Fire. Thomas Fuller was lecturer here. Henry Purcell was organist here. It was in the old church that Bishop Pearson was rector, and preached those sermons on the Creed which he afterwards published in book form and dedicated to the parishioners of St. Clement's.

29.—Rogers, Olding and Company, the banking firm of which Samuel Rogers was a member for more than forty years, were located here after their removal from Freeman's Court in 1811. It was here in 1844 that the firm was robbed of £50,000, but as it was mostly in paper the thieves could not use, the firm quickly recovered from the blow.

Sir John Trevor, Speaker of the House of Commons, died at his residence in this street in 1717. Joseph Ames, the antiquary and author of the *Typographical Antiquities*, died here in 1759 in "Mr. Ingham Foster's counting-house in Clement's Lane."

Fragments of Roman pavements have been found in this street.

Clement's Lane, Portugal Street

The remains of a street which was the Bond Street of London in Charles II.'s time, and a favourite promenade of Steele, Bolingbroke, Pope, Swift and Addison. It then extended to the Strand, and passed through the present location of the Bankruptcy Court.

Clerkenwell

A district bounded on the north by the Pentonville Road and on the south by Holborn and Smithfield and extending from Goswell Road on the east to the Fleet River (Farringdon Road) on the west. Izaak Walton lived in this district from 1650 to 1661, during which time the *Compleat Angler* was published (1653) at eighteenpence. John Wilkes was born in this district in 1727.

Gabriel Varden lived at the "Golden Key" in Clerkenwell, not far from the Charterhouse (*Barnaby Rudge*). Mr. Venus, the taxidermist in *Our Mutual Friend*, had his establishment somewhere in the "working-jeweller population taking sanctuary about the church in Clerkenwall." Clerkenwell is the region of George Gissing's *Nether World*.

Clerkenwell Close, Clerkenwell Green

Formerly St. Mary's Close of the old Benedictine Nunnery of St. Mary. In later years it was part of the glebe of St. James's Church.

St. James's Church.—Built 1792 to replace an earlier church of 1625. The site was originally the choir of the church of the Benedictine Nunnery of St. Mary, founded in 1100, the last prioress of which was Isabel Sackville, daughter of Sir Richard Sackville, the ancestor of the Earls of Dorset. In the vault is the tomb of Prior Weston, died 1640, the last prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. Others buried in the vaults are: Two infant sons of Izaak Walton, each named Izaak, one of whom died in 1650 and the other in 1651; Elizabeth, Countess of Exeter, who married the grandson of Lord Burleigh, died 1653; Bishop Burnet, the historian of his own times, died 1715; Edward Cave, Johnson's friend and proprietor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, died 1754, was buried in the old church. In the churchyard: John Weever, the antiquary and author of the work on *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, died 1632; Richard Perkins and John Summer, famous actors of the days before the Restoration; Dr. John Bell, Bishop of Worcester and secretary to Henry VIII. during the divorces of Catherine of Aragon and Anne of Cleves, died 1556; Thomas Britton, the "musical small-coal man," died 1714.

At the Restoration there were still thirty-one good residences in the close. Sir Thomas Chaloner, Ambassador to Germany in Elizabeth's time, lived here from 1564 until his death here in 1565, during which time he finished his work, *The Right Ordering of the*

English Republic. The Earl of Clanricarde, who married the widow of Sir Philip Sidney, lived here in 1619. John Weever, the antiquary, the friend of Cotton and Selden, and author of *Ancient Funeral Monuments*, lived in a house adjoining No. 8, on the north side, in 1631. Oliver Cromwell lived in a house in the close, and it was said that the death warrant of Charles I. was signed here. Dr. Theophilus Garencières, the chemist who taught Thomas Britton, the musician, the elements of chemistry, was living in the close at the Restoration.

On the west side of the church in an unknown position, but probably within the limits of some of the houses there, lies a famous old well anciently known as Skinner's Well. Here the Mystery Plays of the Skinners of London were performed from very early times. Richard II. and his queen attended the performances. In Henry II.'s time, 1399–1413, the plays lasted eight days, and many of the nobility came to see them. In 1390 the *Passion of Our Lord* was played here; in 1409 the *Creation of the World* was given. The *Passion of Christ* was another of the Mysteries of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Others of the Mysteries associated with the well are, *Holy Trinity*, *St. Fabyan*, *St. Sebastian*, *St. Botulf*, *The Terement* (*Burial of Christ*), *Job's Sufferings*, and *Dives and Lazarus*.

Clem Peckover and her mother lived in Clerkenwell Close, with Jane Snowden as their drudge, until Sidney Kirkwood found apartments for Jane elsewhere. With the Peckovers lived the Hewett family, and here Sidney Kirkwood used to come to see Clara Hewett (George Gissing's *Nether World*).

Clerkenwell Green

Was a common place of punishment in early times, and hangings occurred here as late as 1538. In 1588 Thomas Holford, priest, and Robert Sutton, schoolmaster, were executed at Clerkenwell for their religion. In 1590 Anthony Middleton, priest, suffered the same fate. All three are among the English "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation at the ecclesiastical court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster. It is presumed that the executions took place at Clerkenwell Green.

It was at Clerkenwell Green that the Artful Dodger and Charley Bates gave Oliver Twist a lesson in the art and craft of a pickpocket when they picked Mr. Brownlow's pocket as he stood at a bookstall and Oliver was taken up as the culprit. Clerkenwell Green may be said to be the centre around which George Gissing built his tale of *The Nether World*.

Clerkenwell Road

Stone implements of Palæolithic man have been found here far below the surface.

28, in a section of the street formerly known as Wilderness Row.—Thackeray, when a student at the Charterhouse, lived here from 1822 to 1824 as one of fifty boarders in the house of Mr. Penny. One of the other boys was George S. Venables, in later life a successful lawyer. It was in a fight with Venables in the long room of this establishment that Venables broke Thackeray's nose.

Cleveland Row, St. James's

5.—Theodore Hook rented a house here from Lord Lowther in 1827, and made it his residence until he migrated to Fulham in 1831.

Mason, the poet, lived in Cleveland Row in 1767, at "the Golden Ball, last door but one nearest the Green Park Wall." Lord Rodney lived in this street before his victory over De Grasse in 1782, when he was in very reduced circumstances. Henry Flood, the Irish orator, lived here in 1784 when he was a member of the House of Commons. Admiral Sir Henry Smith lived here in 1809.

Cleveland Square, St. James's

3.—Viscount Sydney's house, where Lord Castlereagh lived in 1803.

Bridgewater House, residence of the Earl of Ellesmere. Built in 1847–50 by Sir Charles Barry on the site of Berkshire House, the residence of the Howards, Earls of Berkshire, in the seventeenth century. The Earl of Clarendon lived in Berkshire House after the Restoration, and later it was purchased by Charles II. for his mistress, Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, from whom it became known as Cleveland House, and was the scene of much of the revelry of Charles II. After his death the place seems to have been divided into several residences, in one of which the Earl of Nottingham was living in 1691 when Bentley wrote to his chaplain, Rev. W. Wotton. Charles Jervas, the portrait painter, lived in one of the residences for many years, and died there in 1739. It was here that Pope took lessons from him in portrait painting during 1713–17, while he was residing with him. Colonel John Selwyn, aide-de-camp to Marlborough, and father of George Selwyn, lived in one of these dwellings, and it was in his house that the quarrel between Sir Robert Walpole and Lord Townshend reached the point where blows were exchanged.

Gay used this incident as the original of the quarrel scene between Peachum and Lockit in the *Beggar's Opera*. George Selwyn inherited this house and died in it in 1791, although he lived in Chesterfield Street most of the time. Cleveland House eventually became the property of the Duke of Bridgewater, and was demolished in 1847 and the present building erected.

Cleveland Street, Euston Road

22, formerly 10 Norfolk Street.—Corner of Tottenham Street. Charles Dickens lived here in 1831.

Charles Dickens's earliest recollection of London dated from his third year, 1815–16, when his father was living in lodgings in this street, then known as Norfolk Street. The studio of the Pre-Raphaelite brotherhood—Millais, Holman Hunt and Rossetti—was located in this street in the early days of the movement.

Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street

Devised to Robert de Clifford in 1310, and let to students of the law about 1340. It is the oldest inn in Chancery and as such was originally a law school to prepare students for the larger Inns of Court. All six attorneys of the Marshalsea had their chambers here with their students. Sir Edward Coke and John Selden were both members of Clifford's Inn, and resided here for a time before being entered at the Inner Temple. Harrison, the regicide and Cromwell's lieutenant, before joining the parliamentary forces was a clerk here in the office of an attorney, Thomas Houlker, where he persuaded a fellow clerk named Bramston (cousin of the Sir John Bramston of the *Autobiography*) to join him and his political associates. Sir William Beechey's second experience as a law clerk before he became an art student was in the office of an attorney named Hodgson in this inn, about 1770.

The Fire of 1666 reached this point, but was extinguished after it had burnt but one house. The houses facing the green were built in 1663. The hall was built in 1766 on the site of the old hall in which Sir Matthew Hale and the principal judges sat to decide the disputes on the boundaries of property resulting from the great Fire. The initials P.W.M. refer to Principal William Monk. During the World War the War Office built a hut on the green for their eyesight-testing department.

12.—Dates from 1624, and is the oldest house here. Repaired in 1719. The initials P.J.F. refer to Principal James Foster.

13.—George Dyer, the friend of Charles Lamb and the "Amicus Redivivus" of *Elia*, lived here from 1792 until his death here in 1841. He edited here the one hundred and forty volumes of the *Delphin Classics* for Valpy, the publisher. Leigh Hunt used to visit him here, and his rooms were a gathering-place for Sir Walter Scott, Southey, Coleridge, Lamb, Talfourd, and others of the most noted literary men of the time. In his later years Dyer distinguished himself by marrying his laundress, a worthy woman who could neither read nor write, but who took very good care of him.

15.—Samuel Butler lived here from 1864 until his death here in 1902. Here he wrote *Erewhon*, *Erewhon Revisited* and *The Way of All Flesh*, and painted his pictures. His painting-room overlooked Fetter Lane, and his sitting-room faced the garden. The house dates from 1663.

William McFee was a resident of Clifford's Inn, and it was while living here in 1908 that he drew up the first draft of his *Casuals of the Sea*. Most of this first draft, however, was destroyed.

Clifford's Inn Passage, Fleet Street

It was here that Mr. Rokesmith took Mr. Boffin aside and offered him his services as secretary (*Our Mutual Friend*).

Clifford Street, New Bond Street

Corner of New Bond Street.—Site of the Clifford Street Coffee-House, in 1798 the meeting-place of a debating society of which Sir James Mackintosh, Richard ("Conversation") Sharp, Lord Charles Townshend and George Canning were members, and where they acquired considerable practice in discussion.

3.—Royal Aero Club.

5.—Bishop Hurd, in 1792. The house was afterwards occupied by Robert Liston, the famous surgeon, in 1841.

7.—Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, lived here with his father, Dr. Addington. He mentions two visits from Lord Nelson in 1805.

8.—The Prince of Orange lodged here at his tailor's when he was courting Princess Charlotte of Wales.

9.—Sophy Streatfield, of whom Mrs. Thrale was so jealous, lived here from 1792 until 1799.

14.—Sir Arthur Wellesley lived here in 1806.

18.—John Bright had apartments here on the second floor during the parliamentary session of 1888.

Charles Lyttelton, Bishop of Carlyle, President of the Society of Antiquaries, and a member of "Johnson's Club," died at his house in this street in 1768.

William Pitt lodged in this street at the beginning of his parliamentary career.

Clifton Hill, St. John's Wood

18, formerly 44 Clifton Road East.—Clement Scott, dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, lived here when he was employed in the War Office.

100, formerly 20 Clifton Road.—Herbert Spencer lived here from 1851 until 1853, when he resigned as sub-editor of the *Economist.*

105, formerly 33 Clifton Road.—Shelley's Jane Williams came to live here in 1830, after she had married Shelley's friend, Thomas Jefferson Hogg, and here she died in 1875. Hogg wrote his *Life of Shelley* here, and died here in 1862.

114.—William Powell Frith, the painter of the "Derby Day," "The Railway Station" and other popular works, lived here in his old age.

Clink Street, Southwark

Site of Winchester House, built in 1107 by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, and the town residence of the Bishops of Winchester for over five hundred years. The last of them to occupy the place was Lancelot Andrewes, who died here in 1626.

The principal front faced the river, and it was surrounded on the south and west by gardens and a park of about seventy acres, which afterwards was converted into the territory known as the Liberty of the Clink. The Liberty extended from the river south to the boundaries of St. George's Parish, west to Christ Church or Paris Gardens, and east to St. Saviour's Dock. Within it was included the Globe, Rose and Hope Theatres, and the residences of Henslowe, Alleyn, Shakespeare, and others connected with the playhouses. The Stewsbank of early notoriety and later respectability was included in its jurisdiction. See Bankside.

Simon de Montfort and his wife, the daughter of King John, occupied Winchester House during a temporary vacancy in the See. When Cardinal Beaufort was bishop he lived here, and great festivities marked the wedding of his niece, Joanna, to James Stuart, King of Scotland, in 1424. Stephen Gardiner was made a prisoner

in his own house here in 1551. Sir Edward Dyer, the poet and friend of Sir Philip Sidney, lived in Winchester House in 1587. During the Commonwealth Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Lilburne lived here for a time. In 1642 Parliament converted the house into a prison, which seems to have been used mainly as a place of detention for persons of quality, and is not to be confused with the other prison known as the Clink that was of much later date and was located at Gravel Lane corner of Maid Lane. Sir Kenelm Digby was among those confined in this Winchester House prison, and while there he wrote his *Observations* on Sir Thomas Browne's *Religio Medici*. At the Restoration the place reverted to the See again, but it was not occupied as a residence; and in 1663 the premises were divided into streets. The house itself was burned down in 1814.

Clipstone Street, Marylebone

29.—The Artists' Society moved to this house in 1835, and in 1838 the Langham Sketching Club was organised here and remained in these quarters until 1860.

Sir James Mackintosh, on his first arrival in London in 1788, lodged in this street with a wine-merchant named Fraser. Thomas Holcroft, author of *The Road to Ruin*, died at his house in this street in 1809.

Cloak Lane, Dowgate Hill

A fine Roman herring-bone pavement was found here.

Cock Lane, Giltspur Street

33.—Site of the house where the Cock Lane Ghost made such a stir in 1762. The house was occupied by Parsons, the officiating clerk of St. Sepulchre's Church, whose daughter was the medium of the mysterious manifestations. After having gained considerable notoriety the fraud was exposed by a committee of investigation, of which Dr. Johnson was a member, and Parsons was punished. The literature of the time has many references to the occurrence. It was the subject of *The Ghost*, a poem by Churchill, and of a pamphlet which Goldsmith wrote for Newbery, and it figures in Hogarth's plate, "Credulity, Superstition and Fanaticism."

Corner of Giltspur Street.—Pye Corner, where the great Fire of 1666 stopped. It started at Pudding Lane, near the Monument. See Giltspur Street.

Cockspur Street, Charing Cross

26–27.—Site of the British Coffee-House, a favourite meeting-place of the Scottish residents of London in the early eighteenth century. It existed as early as 1722, and in 1759 it was kept by a sister of Bishop Douglas of Salisbury. It was the headquarters of the Beeswing Club, composed of about ten Scotsmen, among whom were Lord Campbell, Dr. Haslam, Andrew Grant and George Gordon. It was a favourite resort of Smollett, who was here with Dr. Carlyle in 1745, when the news of the Battle of Culloden was received, and had some little difficulty in leaving without being violently handled by the mob. Later on Smollett read to his friends here his poem, *The Tears of Scotland*, inspired by the Battle of Culloden. It was here that John Home brought his tragedy of *Douglas*, in 1758. It is related that Home, Gibbon and Goldsmith had a good dinner here on their way to see Colman's *Man of Business*. Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor here, despite his antipathy to Scotsmen in general.

Joseph Farington, in his *Diary*, says that John Hoppner, R.A., and his wife, lived in poverty in a house in Cockspur Street, up two pair of stairs.

Coldbath Square

Formerly Sir John Oldcastle's Field, in which a spring of very cold water was discovered in 1697, and used to supply baths much frequented by invalids.

Eustace Budgell, a relative of Addison, and the writer of many articles in the *Spectator*, lived here in 1733.

Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell

Samuel Barmby, in George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee*, lived here before he became a partner in Mr. Lord's business.

Colebrook Row, Islington

(See Duncan Terrace)

Coleherne Court, Old Brompton Road

Edmund Tattersall, famous as the proprietor of Tattersall's, lived here for some years and died here.

Coleman Street, City

Stone implements of Palæolithic man have been found here far below the surface.

Coleman Street figures largely in the literature of the seventeenth century, when it was known as a haunt of the Puritans.

St. Stephen's Church.—Built by Wren in 1676 on the site of a twelfth-century edifice destroyed in the Fire. John Goodwin, a Puritan religious writer, who favoured the condemnation of Charles I., was rector of the old church in 1633. He it was who waited on Charles I. the day before his execution and offered to pray with him. After the Restoration he opened a private conventicle in Coleman Street, in which he died in 1665.

St. Stephen's Churchyard was one of the principal places of interment for victims of the Great Plague in 1665. Defoe mentions the heroic sexton of this church, John Hayward, who remained at his duties during the entire period of the trouble, carting the dead to the plague pits and removing them from the houses.

Thomas Keats, father of the poet, died 1804, is buried in the north aisle. The poet's brother Tom, died 1818, is also buried here.

At Great Swan Alley.—Venner, the leader of the insurrection known by his name, was hanged and quartered in 1661 at this point in Coleman Street.

81.—Armourers' Hall, rebuilt in 1840, on the site of an older hall that escaped the Fire. There has been an Armourers' Hall on this site for over five hundred years. The company is mentioned in 1307–27, but was incorporated in 1453. The craft of the Blacksmiths united with it in 1515, and the Brasiers in 1708.

Francis Bacon, arrested for debt in 1598, was confined in a house in Coleman Street. William Cuningham, physician and astronomer and author of *Speculum Cosmographiæ*, published in 1559, lived in this street. Dr. Robert Fludd, or De Fluctibus, as he called himself, died here in 1637. The five members accused of treason by Charles I. in 1642 concealed themselves in Coleman Street. The "Star" Tavern in Coleman Street was an occasional resort of Oliver Cromwell and several of his associates. The "Bell" was a favourite with the Cambridge carriers.

Randolph's *Hey for Honesty* refers to Coleman Street. Justice Clement, in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, lived in Coleman Street; and the house of Oliver Cob, the water-carrier, stood by London Wall at the bottom of the street. Cowley wrote a play called *The Cutter of Coleman Street*, which the Royalists considered as a caricature of the carousing cavalier officers, and their resent-

ment was a factor in his failure to become Master of the Hospital of St. John at the Savoy, a position for which he had long waited. In Trollope's *Prime Minister* the offices of the mining company in which Lopez was interested were in Coleman Street.

When Mr. Pickwick was arrested at the "George and Vulture" by "Namby, Bell Alley, Coleman Street" and his assistant, Smouch, he was taken to Namby's house, which stood very close to Coleman Street.

Coleman Street Buildings, Coleman Street, City

6.—Rev. John Newton, the hymn-writer and commentator, and friend of Cowper and Wilberforce, lived here from 1786 to 1794.

College Hill, Cannon Street

So called from the College of St. Spirit and St. Mary, founded by Richard Whittington in the fifteenth century, together with God's House or Hospital, an almshouse which existed here until 1808, when it was removed to Highgate. On its site the Mercers' School was built, and remained here until 1894, when it removed to Barnard's Inn.

21–22.—Site of the residence of Richard Whittington, several times Lord Mayor of London, and noted for his charities and endowments.

St. Michael Paternoster Royal.—Built in 1677–8, on the site of a thirteenth-century church, destroyed in the Fire. The old church was rebuilt and made a collegiate church from funds left by Richard Whittington, among his other benefactions. He was buried three times in the old church: at his death in 1423; disinterred in Edward VI.'s time and reburied; again disinterred in the time of Queen Mary and again reburied. John Cleveland, satirist of the Parliamentary party in the time of the Civil War, was among those buried in the old church in 1658.

The second and last Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, the "Zimri" of Dryden, lived in a large house at the top of College Hill, where he used to intrigue with the City men of the Puritan party. In College Hill was the freehold estate of Robert Knight, cashier of the South Sea Company, which was seized upon the failure of the company and sold for the benefit of the victims.

College Place, Camden Town
(Formerly Little College Street)

In 1824, while he was working in the blacking warehouse, and after his mother went to live with her husband in the Marshalsea,

Charles Dickens lived here, probably in what was then No. 37 Little College Street. His landlady, Mrs. Roylance, afterwards figured as Mrs. Pipchin in *Dombey and Son*. After leaving the Marshalsea the Dickens family stayed with Mrs. Roylance a short time.

College Road, Dulwich

Old College Buildings.—In the chapel is buried the founder of the college, Edward Alleyn, actor and manager of the playhouses of the period, died 1626.

College Street, Dowgate Hill

Fragments of Roman pavements have been found here.

Corner of Little College Street.—Innholders' Hall, built in 1886, but with a front toward Little College Street, dating from 1670. The old hall was burnt down in the Fire. The company was a guild in 1446 and was incorporated in 1515.

Compton Street, Brunswick Square

19.—Charles Dickens, for a few months in 1826, attended a school here kept by a Mr. Dawson.

Conduit Street, Regent Street
(Built 1713)

9.—Royal Institute of British Architects. Formerly the town residence of the Earl of Macclesfield.

16.—Site of the "Coach and Horses" Tavern, the favourite resort of Thurtell, the murderer of Mr. Weare, who drove away from here in his gig to meet his victim.

36.—Sir Walter Farquhar, the friend and physician of Pitt.

37.—George Canning lived here during the Addington administration, in 1802–3. Washington Irving mentions a dinner here, at which he met Moore, Sydney Smith and others. Dr. John Elliotson, the famous physician and early exponent of mesmerism, lived in this house after Canning.

39.—Sir Astley Cooper, the surgeon, died here in 1841.

61.—William Windham, the statesman, was injured here in 1809 in helping to save the library of his friend, Frederick North, whose house here was on fire, and in 1810 he died from the effects of the accident.

Charles James Fox was born in Conduit Street in 1749. James Boswell lived here in 1772. William Wilberforce lodged here in 1786. Michael William Balfe, the composer, was a resident. Mrs. Jameson lived here for some time, and died here in 1860. It was in this street that Lord Camelford, the bruiser, insulted Captain Vancouver, under whom he had served in the voyage around the world. In the "Prince of Wales" Coffee-House in this street in 1788 David Williams founded the Royal Literary Fund. In the same coffee-house in 1804 Camelford had the quarrel with Captain Best about a woman named Symons, Camelford's mistress, which led to the duel the following day in the grounds of Holland House in which Camelford was killed. In 1832, after her literary success, Harriet Martineau took lodgings in Conduit Street on the upper floor of a tailor's shop, and remained there until 1833.

Connaught Place, Hyde Park

2.—Lord Randolph Churchill, in 1887–90.

7.—Caroline, Princess of Wales, lived here in 1814 when Princess Charlotte came here in a hackney coach after she had quarrelled with her father, and had run away from Warwick House. It took the combined efforts of the Duke of York, the Duke of Sussex, Lord Eldon, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Brougham (afterwards Lord Brougham) and a few others to get her to go home again when they had discovered her hiding-place. See Warwick House Street.

Connaught Street, Edgware Road

25.—J. R. Green, the historian, lived here from about 1876.

43.—Letitia E. Landon, the poetess, from 1836 until her marriage in 1838.

Constantine Road, Hampstead

At South End Green.—Location of Clifton House, for some years the residence of M. Jullien, the orchestra conductor. James Frank Redfern, the sculptor, lived in Clifton House for many years, and died there in 1876.

Constitution Hill

Three attempts were made here upon the life of Queen Victoria, each time by a lunatic: in 1840, when Edward Oxford fired at the Queen as she was riding in an open phaeton with Prince Albert;

in 1842, by Francis; and in 1849, by Hamilton. Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse here in 1850, just by the gate into Green Park, and received the injuries from which he died a few days later.

Copthall Chambers, City

3.—Horace Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, had offices here.

Coram Street
(Formerly Great Coram Street)

13.—Thackeray lived here from 1837, shortly after his marriage, until 1843, although it is probable that he let his house the latter part of the time, for in 1842 he was living in lodgings in Jermyn Street. While here Mrs. Thackeray's mind became affected; he wrote the *Paris Sketch-book*; and made his famous call on Dickens at Furnival's Inn, and proposed to illustrate Dickens's books, only to be met with a refusal. It was here one morning in 1840 that Richard Monckton Milnes had breakfast with Thackeray before they went to Newgate to see Courvoisier hanged—a scene that Thackeray afterward wrote up for *Fraser's Magazine*.

John Leech and Charles Keene were residents of this street at the same time as Thackeray.

Thackeray makes this street the residence of Mr. Todd, of Osborne and Todd, in *Vanity Fair*.

Cork Street, Bond Street

13.—Halcyon Club (Ladies')

15.—George Peabody, the American banker and philanthropist, lived here in 1861.

19–20.—Burlington Hotel. This was Cecil Rhodes's favourite stopping-place when in London.

Mrs. Masham (Lady Masham), Queen Anne's celebrated woman of the bedchamber, lived in this street and died here. Dr. Arbuthnot was living in this street in 1729, and died here in 1735. Erasmus Lewis, the agent of the Harleys and the intimate friend of Pope, Arbuthnot and Swift, had his home here. He figures in *Gulliver's Travels*. Field-Marshal Wade lived here in a house built for him by the amateur architect, the Earl of Burlington, which Horace Walpole considered the most unlivable mansion he had ever seen. Dr. Johnson frequently visited a Mr. Diamond in this street, and about 1752 he used to dine there almost every Sunday, accompanied by his blind friend Miss Williams.

Cornhill

The north wall of the first Roman settlement ran along Cornhill and Leadenhall Street, from Walbrook on the west to Billiter Street on the east. Excavations show that Cornhill was about in the centre of the later Roman London which extended from the river to London Wall. The street in its present general condition dates from long before the fourteenth century.

Royal Exchange.—The third Exchange on this site.

The first Exchange was built in 1566–70 by Sir Thomas Gresham, the most prominent merchant of his time, Grand Master of the Freemasons and founder of Gresham College. In it Izaak Walton had a tiny linen-draper's shop, only seven and a half feet long and five feet wide. This first Exchange was burned down in the Fire of 1666, about the only thing that escaped destruction being the statue of Gresham.

The second Exchange lasted until 1838, when it, too, perished by fire, and again Gresham's statue was saved. Also the statue of Charles II., by Grinling Gibbons, now in the present Exchange, and the statues of Charles I. and Charles II., by John Bushnell, now in the Sessions House in Old Bailey. In the lower part of this Exchange Alexander Cruden had a bookshop, and here he compiled and published his *Concordance* in 1737, with such disastrous financial results as to ruin his business and to drive him out of his mind. Lloyd's moved from Pope's Head Alley to quarters in this Exchange in 1774, largely through the initiative of John Julius Angerstein, the "father of Lloyd's," and here it remained until it was burned out.

The present, and third, Exchange dates from 1842–4. The vane on the tower is the original grasshopper that was on the first Exchange, and some of the interior pavement dates from the same early building. In excavating for the foundations the workmen found a gravel pit at a depth of eighteen feet below the surface, which had been filled with Roman rubbish that showed it must have been located about the centre of the town at that time. On the completion of the new building Lloyd's resumed its old quarters and has been there ever since.

The town stocks and pillory stood in Cornhill as early as the fourteenth century, and the pillory was still there in front of the Royal Exchange in 1703 when Daniel Defoe stood in it as part of the punishment for his political activities and for publishing his *Shortest Way with the Dissenters*.

East of the Exchange, where the Peabody statue now stands,

was the church of St. Benet Fink, where Richard Baxter was married in 1662. Burned down in the Fire, another church was erected on the site by Wren in 1679. In this second church Cardinal Newman was baptised in 1801. The church was demolished in 1844 in building the new Exchange.

To the east of the Exchange beyond where the Peabody statue now stands, was located Freeman's Court, demolished in 1848. Daniel Defoe had a shop in Freeman's Court, as hosier and wool-dealer, from 1685 to 1695. There, also, was the firm of Rogers, Olding and Company, in which the father of Samuel Rogers was senior partner and where Rogers himself was a clerk when he wrote the *Pleasures of Memory*. Dodson and Fogg, of Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, were located in Freeman's Court.

1.—At the junction of Lombard Street and Cornhill. Site of the shop of Thomas Guy, the bookseller, where he accumulated the fortune which enabled him to found Guy's Hospital in 1721, with some assistance from successful speculation in Government securities and South Sea stock. The "little corner house of Lombard Street and Cornhill" was then known as the Oxford Arms. From 1798 until 1826 a famous lottery agent named Tom Bish was located here, and at that time the corner came to be known as Lucky Corner. It was also known as Pidding's Corner at one period, from another lottery agent of that name.

15.—Birch's, dating from about 1690, was the oldest shop of its kind in London. It took its name from one of its proprietors, Alderman Birch, Lord Mayor in 1815, poet, orator and author of *The Adopted Child* and other dramatic works. For many years the Lord Mayor's banquet was ordered from Birch's. Among the specialties of the house were maid-of-honour cakes and a turtle soup, of which the secret will probably die with the house. The ovens extended well under the street. Birch's was torn down in 1926.

Opposite the Royal Exchange. Location of Batson's Coffee House, a favourite resort of physicians in the eighteenth century. Here they would come at certain hours to meet the apothecaries, hear the details of the cases and prescribe accordingly. Dr. Mead had his regular appointments here in 1795 and Sir William Blizard continued the practice into the nineteenth century. Sir Richard Blackmore was a constant frequenter of Batson's about 1697.

30.—Location of the prison known as the Tun in Cornhill, built 1282, and in active service for some hundreds of years, for it was enlarged in 1475 to meet the growing requirements of the City. As it was mainly used for the night-walkers of the town its enlargement may be a hint of the numbers of that sort of gentry. The

drinking-fountain at the south-east corner of the Exchange marks the site of the old well over which the Tun was built.

41.—Site of the house in which Thomas Gray, the poet, was born in 1716. It was burned down in 1748, and immediately rebuilt by Gray, who owned it at his death in 1771, and left it to his cousin.

Corner of St. Michael's Alley.—St. Michael's Church. The earliest record of the church is prior to 1133, but it is probable that a Saxon church first stood here. The present church was built in 1672 by Wren, on the site of the previous church, which was almost entirely destroyed in the Fire. What was left of the tower was retained and rebuilt in 1721. Since then the whole edifice has undergone complete restoration.

The old church was one of those in which the Duchess of Gloucester did penance in 1441 when she walked from Queenhithe barefooted with a lighted taper in her hand. In it were buried Robert Fabyan, the author of the *Chronicles of England and France*, died 1513; the father of John Stow was buried there in 1559, and the grandfather in 1526. In the present church are buried: Philip Nye, curate of St. Michael's from 1620 to 1633, who was ejected for failing to comply with the ecclesiastical constitution; and the father of Thomas Gray, the poet. Peter Le Neve, the antiquary, was baptised here in 1661.

St. Peter's Church.—This church claims to be not only the first church built in London, but to stand upon the earliest consecrated ground in England (somewhat similar claims are made for St. Pancras, Pancras Road, and also for St. Margaret's, Westminster). King Lucius is said to have been baptised here in the second century, and the church remained the Metropolitan Church of the land until the coming of St. Augustine four hundred years later. Thackeray's essay "On a Lazy Boy," the first essay in the *Roundabout Papers*, tells the story of this King Lucius.

The present church was built by Wren in 1681 on the site of the earlier building destroyed in the Fire. The organ was made by Father Schmidt, and dates from 1681. Mendelssohn played on it, and the keyboard he used in 1840 and 1842 is preserved in the vestry. Bishop Beveridge, famous for his *Syriac Grammar* and his work on the Apostolical Canons, was vicar from 1672 to 1704, and set up the rood screen. There is but one other church in the City that has a rood screen, St. Margaret, Lothbury, and that was brought from All Hallows the Great when it was demolished in 1895.

Intersection of Gracechurch Street, Leadenhall Street and Bishopsgate Street.—Location of the Carfax, mentioned in the time of Edward III. (1327–77). Its site was afterwards occupied by the

Standard in Cornhill, a conduit with four spouts built in 1582 by Peter Morris, a Dutchman, who was the first to convey water into houses through lead pipes. By means of machinery invented by Morris the Standard was supplied with water forced up from the Thames, and carried over the steeple of St. Magnus Church in lead pipes. The Standard was disused as a water supply about 1598–1603, but the structure itself remained long afterwards. An earlier Standard of a similar nature seems to have been located here in 1418. For years this site was considered the heart of the City, and distances throughout England were measured from the Standard in Cornhill.

65.—The office of Smith and Elder, the publishers, in the sixties. It was here in 1860 that the *Cornhill Magazine* was founded with Thackeray as its first editor. Here also, in 1848, came Charlotte and Anne Brontë to introduce themselves to the publishers of their books. Mrs. Gaskell, Leigh Hunt and others of the literary fraternity of the period were associated with the place something in the same way that Byron and his contemporaries made John Murray's office in Albemarle Street their meeting-place some years previously.

77.—George Crabbe's only friends in London were connected with the senior member of the firm of Burcham and Company at this address when he first came to town in 1780; and it was to be near them that he took his lodgings at Vickery's in Bishopsgate Street.

John Stow, the antiquary and historian, was born in Cornhill about 1525.

Those who remember Charlotte Brontë's *Villette* will recall Lucy Snow's enjoyment of Cornhill on her first visit to London.

Cornwall Gardens, Kensington

27.—Sir Henry Maine, the distinguished lawyer and author of *Ancient Law*, *Village Communities* and other works of similar character, lived here in 1874.

Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington

39.—Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect, died here in 1878.

Covent Garden

Originally part of the Convent Garden of the Abbey at Westminster, which extended to Long Acre. After the Dissolution the Crown granted the land, about seven acres, to John Russell, first Earl of Bedford, in 1552. In 1631 the fourth earl laid out the square

with St. Paul's Church on the west; open arcades, called Piazzas, were built as residences on the north and east in 1633–4; and the garden wall of Bedford House occupied the entire south side. In the centre of the square thus formed a market was established in 1634.

At present the north, or Great, Piazza, remains; the Little Piazza, as the portion on the east side south of Russell Street was known, was burnt down in 1769, and when rebuilt the houses were without the arcade, so that nothing remains of the Little Piazza; on the south side Bedford House was demolished in 1704, and Tavistock Row was built on the site of the old garden wall. Nothing now remains of the row, and the east side has been still further changed by the development of the market. St. Paul's Church still exists on the west, but much changed from its original condition.

The Piazzas, in their time, were very fashionable residences. Viscountess Muskerry, the "Countess of Babylon" of De Grammont's *Memoirs*, lived in the north-west corner of James Street in 1676; Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law, lived in the second house eastward from James Street in 1733, and started a school for painting in James Street (see James Street); from 1681 to 1702 Sir Godfrey Kneller lived in the north-east corner near the Covent Garden Theatre, with a garden running back to Dr. Radcliffe's house in Bow Street. In this same angle Thomas Killigrew, the wit, lived in 1660–2, and the same house was afterwards occupied by Aubrey de Vere, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford, from 1663 to 1673. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived in the Piazzas in 1730–1; Earl Ferrers in 1722; and the list from 1666 up to the time of the first two Georges includes Lords Brownlow, Lucas, Newport, Barkham; Duke of Richmond; Earls of Bedford, Sussex and Peterborough; Bishop of St. David's; Marquis of Winchester.

Covent Garden figures largely in literature. It is the scene of Dryden's *Sir Martin Mar-All*, and also of Crowne's *Sir Courtly Nice: or, It Cannot Be*, 1685. Otway has a scene here in the *Soldier's Fortune* and Wycherley has one in the *Country Wife*. The dramatists of Charles II.'s time generally refer to Covent Garden, mostly in reference to the loose morality of the place at that time. The market shares attention with the general locality. In *Humphrey Clinker* it is described by Smollett through the medium of a letter from Matthew Bramble to Dr. Lewis. Thackeray refers to it on occasion. It may also be mentioned that Covent Garden was one of the localities in London in which brick houses were first built, about 1618 to 1636.

St. Paul's Church.—Built about 1631 by Inigo Jones, burnt down in 1795 and restored according to the original plan, rebuilt

again in 1872. It was one of the earliest churches built after the Reformation, and the first Protestant church of any size to be built in London. It was said to have buried within it and in its churchyard more persons of note than any other church in London except Westminster Abbey and St. Paul's. Simon Patrick, Bishop of Ely, was rector here for many years. Archbishop Ussher was preaching here when sent for by Charles I. to quiet his conscience on signing Strafford's death-warrant. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu was baptised here in 1689, and Quin, the actor, in 1693. William Turner, father of J. M. W. Turner, the artist, was married here in 1773 to Mary Marshall; J. M. W. Turner was baptised here in 1775; and his father was buried here in 1830.

Samuel Butler, author of *Hudibras*, died 1680, was buried here at the expense of his friend, Mr. Longueville of the Temple. Among others buried here are: Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, the notorious favourite of James I. and the poisoner of Sir Thomas Overbury, died 1645; Sir Henry Herbert, brother of George Herbert and Lord Herbert of Cherbury and Master of the Revels, died 1673; Richard Wiseman, companion of Charles II. in exile and his surgeon after theRestoration, died 1676; Sir Edward Greaves, physician of Charles II., died 1680; Sir Peter Lely, the painter, died 1680; Joseph Haines, the actor, died 1701; John Zachary Kneller, the painter and brother of Sir Godfrey Kneller, died 1702; Edward Kynaston, the actor of female parts, died 1706; Dick Estcourt, the actor and wit, died 1712; William Wycherley, the dramatist, died 1715; Pierce Tempest, publisher of the *Cryes of London*, died 1717; Grinling Gibbons, the sculptor and woodcarver, died 1720; Susannah Centlivre, author of *The Busy-body* and *The Wonder*, died 1723; Robert Wilks, the great actor of the times of William III. and Anne, and the original Sir Harry Wildair, died 1732; Thomas Southerne, poet and dramatist, died 1746; James Worsdale, the painter, who carried Pope's letters to Curll, died 1767; Dr. Thomas Augustine Arne, the musician and composer of *Rule Britannia*, died 1778; Dr. John Armstrong, who wrote a poem called *The Art of Preserving Health*, died 1779; Thomas Davies, the bookseller, in whose shop Boswell first met Johnson, died 1785; John Edwin, comedian, died 1790; Sir Robert Strange, the engraver, died 1792; Charles Macklin, the actor, died 1797; Thomas Girtin, father of the English school of water-colour painting, died 1802; Thomas King, the actor, died 1805, famous for his Lord Ogleby and Sir Peter Teazle; Daniel Button, who kept Button's Coffee-House; Fielding's "Inimitable Betty Careless," the "Charming Betty Careless" of the mad scene in the *Rake's Progress*, who was buried here from the parish workhouse; John Wolcot ("Peter Pindar"), the poet, died 1819;

Michael Kelly, the actor and composer, died 1826; William Linley, the musician and father of Mrs. Sheridan, died 1835; Mrs. Davenport, the actress, died 1843.

In a common shed immediately beneath the portico of the church there was a place kept by Tom King and known as King's Coffee-House, but more commonly referred to as "Moll King's," from the strenuous spouse of Tom. It is shown in Hogarth's picture "Morning." It flourished during the eighteenth century, and Arthur Murphy says it was "well known to all gentlemen to whom beds are unknown." The clientele extended from the bottom to the top of the social scale, and it was quite a fad of the period for noblemen and high-life rakes to repair thither from their fashionable assemblies to associate with chimney-sweeps, porters and others of the lowest characters. Mr. Apreece, a wealthy and prominent man of the time, was such a constant frequenter that he was known by the nickname of Cadwallader.

The portico of St. Paul's is the scene of the first act of George Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*.

Lockharts Ltd.—Location of Clunn's, a resort of Douglas Jerrold, and the meeting-place of "Our Club," which he founded. Lankrink and Closterman, the painters, lived in this house. It was afterwards Richardson's Hotel, and was later rebuilt as Lockhart's Cocoa-Rooms.

Tavistock Hotel.—On a part of the site of the old convent from which Covent Garden takes its name. The wine cellars are said to have been cells in the convent.

It also includes the site of a house in which Sir Peter Lely lived from 1662 until his death there in 1680. The house was afterwards occupied by Roger North, the executor of Lely, and by his famous brother, Sir Dudley North, who died here in 1691. Johann Zoffany, the theatrical portrait painter, was a resident of the same house in later years, and here he painted Foote in the character of Major Sturgeon. Still later, Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, lived in the house, and occupied the same apartments that Lely had lived in, until his removal to Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, about 1771. The house afterwards became Robins's Auction Rooms, later Langford's Auction Rooms and, finally, Cox's Auction Rooms. They were at last included in the Tavistock Hotel premises, when what had been Wilson's apartments were used as breakfast-rooms. At Cox's Auction Rooms Sir Christopher Wren's library was sold in 1748. It was in Cox's Auction Rooms that Hogarth gave a free public exhibition of his "Marriage à la Mode." In 1842 the library of Horace Walpole was sold at Robins's rooms.

The hotel also covers the site of the coffee house which Macklin,

the actor, opened in 1754, and in which he made such a failure that he returned to the stage in 1755. See Floral Street. In 1756 his coffee-house was known as the Great Piazza Coffee-House. Its successor was the Piazza Hotel, where Captain Marryat's Japhet Newland made his headquarters in his search for a father; where Sheridan and John Kemble often dined; and where Charles Dickens stayed in 1844 and 1846. Dickens mentions it in chapter xxiv. of *David Copperfield* as the place where Steerforth was to breakfast. The hotel was swept away in the building of Floral Hall.

One of the Tavistock traditions refers to an occasion when Toole and Sothern took charge of the office one night, sending the porter away, and playing many pranks with returning guests. Among other things they informed a famous clergyman that his attentions to a chambermaid had been discovered, and that he must leave the house at once.

At the Tavistock Hotel were held the meetings of the Finches of the Grove, of which Herbert Pocket and Pip were members (*Great Expectations*).

See James Street, Covent Garden (Sir James Thornhill).

North-east corner.—Site of the Bedford Coffee-House, a favourite resort of the literary people of the eighteenth century, and at the height of its fame in 1754, when Foote had his favourite corner and reigned supreme as Addison did at Button's. When Jack Stacie (who had been apprentice to Tomkins, the proprietor of the "Shakespeare" Tavern under the Piazza), kept the Bedford, a Shilling Rubber Club held its meetings in the parlour. Among the members were John and Henry Fielding, Hogarth, Churchill, Lloyd and Goldsmith. At one of these meetings Hogarth and Churchill quarrelled, and as a result Churchill wrote his satirical *Epistle to William Hogarth*. Hogarth retaliated by engraving a plate which delineates Churchill as a growling bear. Garrick, Collins, Arthur Murphy, Pope, Sheridan, Shuter, the comedian, Horace Walpole, Quin, Macklin, were all constant frequenters of the Bedford. The library of Peter Le Neve, president of the Society of Antiquaries from 1707 to 1724, and a famous book-collector, was sold at the Bedford in 1731. Here also, in 1734, took place the eighth sale of the library of Thomas Rawlinson, another noted book-collector.

The Honourable Mr. John Damer, son of Lord Milton and husband of Mrs. Damer, the sculptress, shot himself in the Bedford in 1749. In 1744 Dr. J. T. Desaguliers, the distinguished natural philosopher, died in his lodgings in the Bedford in extreme poverty. It was from a window in the Bedford in 1779 that Rev. James Hackman shot Miss Ray as she was going to the Covent

Garden Theatre to sing in *Love in a Village*; and it was at the door of the theatre, directly opposite the Bedford Coffee-House, that she fell.

It was at the Bedford Coffee-House that Harry Warrington, in *The Virginians*, stopped when he first came to London.

South corner of Russell Street. Hummums Hotel.—The successor of an earlier hotel of the same name, which was located next door to the present building. It was opened in 1708 as a bath and lasted until 1865. Peter Pindar made it one of his favourite resorts, and George Crabbe used to stay there during his later visits to London. Tennyson was a guest at the Hummums in 1844. Parson Ford, so prominent in Hogarth's "Midnight Modern Conversation," died in the old hotel, and his ghost was said to have been seen there occasionally. Wheatley and Cunningham, however, state that Parson Ford died in the Fleet in 1731. Johnson makes the statement of his death at the Hummums in the course of his conversation with Boswell about the ghost.

The literature of its time had frequent references to the Hummums. It figures in *Great Expectations* as the place where Pip slept after he had received Wemmick's warning not to go home to his chambers in the Temple.

South side.—Originally the garden wall of Bedford House, it was built up into dwellings when the old wall was demolished and the street was called Tavistock Row. There were fourteen houses in the row, and among the residents were William Godwin, in 1755; John Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, lived in No. 3 during his early London days in 1800; Charles Macklin, the veteran actor, died at No. 4 in 1797. It was here that Charles Mathews, the elder, called on Macklin to get his opinion of his qualifications for the stage, much to his discomfiture. The house was also the residence of Miss Ray, the mistress of Lord Sandwich, who was murdered in Covent Garden in 1779 opposite the Bedford Coffee-House, by the Rev. Mr. Hackman. (See North-east corner.) Willem Van de Velde, the younger, died at No. 5 in 1707; and Thomas Major, the engraver, died there in 1799. "Irish Johnstone," the actor, afterwards lived in the same house. In No. 13 lived Zincke, the famous miniature painter. Nathaniel Dance lived there after Zincke. Dr. Wolcot ("Peter Pindar") lived in the garret of the same house from 1783 to 1805, and wrote some of his bitterest lines there.

Nicholas Rowe lived in Covent Garden in 1716. John Zachary Kneller, the painter and brother of Sir Godfrey Kneller, died at his residence here in 1702. There were several famous taverns in Covent Garden at various times, one of which was Chatelaine's, much

frequented by the wits of Charles II.'s time, and frequently mentioned by the dramatists of the period; it was still a fashionable resort at the end of the seventeenth century. Another celebrated place was the "Shakespeare" Tavern under the Piazza, to which the "Lion's Head" had been removed from Button's, when the vogue of that establishment had passed. The "Shakespeare" was the first tavern opened in Covent Garden after the passing of Button's. It speedily became popular, and it was there that Sheridan wrote the alterations in *Pizarro* while the actors were sitting around Covent Garden Theatre waiting for their parts, and finished the job not half an hour before the curtain went up.

Coventry Street

North side, east corner of Great Windmill Street.—Site of Piccadilly Hall, originally a private residence, but which became a fashionable place of entertainment and gambling-house about the middle of the seventeenth century. Philip Porter used to frequent the place, and mentions it in his *Farewell*, published in 1682. Sir John Suckling, the poet, spent a good portion of his time gambling in the place, and not only used his own money, but also the inheritance of his sisters, who used to come here and implore him to stop. The house was demolished in 1685.

South side, from the Haymarket to Whitcomb Street.—Site of Shaver's Hall, a gambling-house built about 1635 and situated in extensive grounds containing bowling-alleys, a tennis-court and an orchard. It is frequently mentioned in the literature of the period.

Cowcross Street, Smithfield

It was in a cook's shop in this street that St. Giles spent his last threepence for pudding (*St. Giles and St. James*, by Douglas Jerrold).

Craig's Court, Charing Cross
(Built 1702)

The Sun Fire Office was established here in 1726. Teresia Constantia Phillips lived here in 1748–9, when she published her *Apology*. The Society of Arts met here in 1755. George Romney, the painter, had his first London residence here in 1763–7. At the corner of Charing Cross was the West-end office of Woodfall, the publisher of the *Public Advertiser* and the *Letters of Junius*.

Cranbourn Street, Leicester Square

Originally a narrow alley, little more than a footway for pedestrians, but a favourite locality for goldsmiths and silversmiths, to one of whom, Elias Gamble, at the Golden Angel, Hogarth was apprenticed to learn silver-plate engraving. About 1725 it was well known for its hawkers of street songs, ballads, etc., and later on it became famous for its cheap millinery shops and a "Cranbourn Alley article" became a synonym for anything cheap or vulgar. Sir Joshua Reynolds lived here in a house that was occupied by the Reynolds Galleries until very recently. Fuseli, on first coming to England in 1763, lodged in Cranbourn Alley, filling in time by translating Winckelmann. The literature of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries contains many references to the alley. In 1843 the southern side was demolished and the street widened to its present size.

Crane Court, Fleet Street

First house on the right, entering from Fleet Street.—Dryden Leach, the printer, had his residence and his office here when he was arrested in 1763 on suspicion of having printed No. 45 of Wilkes's *North Briton*.

3.—Site of the printing office of William Last, who, in 1841, became one of the original group of four proprietors of *Punch*, the first numbers of which he printed at his printing house here.

6.—The second circulating library in London was started here in 1745. The first meetings of the Society of Arts were held in the library in 1754.

7.—Royal Scottish Corporation. On the site of the residence of Dr. Edward Browne, president of the College of Physicians and son of Sir Thomas Browne, author of *Religio Medici*. The building was owned by Dr. Nicholas Barebone, son of Praise-God Barebone, who used to live here, from whom it was purchased in 1710 by the Royal Society on motion of the president, Sir Isaac Newton. Here the Royal Society remained until its removal to Somerset House in 1780, Newton being a constant attendant in his time and presiding on many occasions. Later on, when the Philosophical Society met here, Coleridge delivered his lectures on Shakespeare, beginning in 1819. The building was burned down in 1877.

10.—The *Illustrated London News* was first published here in 1842.

In the days when all newspapers could not legally be published

without a stamp a good many of the unstamped papers were printed here and sent down to Fleur-de-Lis Court through a chute, to evade the officers watching for them.

Craven Street, Strand

27.—James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, lived here for many years, and died here in 1839.

32.—Heinrich Heine lived here during his only visit to England, from April to August 1827.

36.—Benjamin Franklin and his son, William, with their negro servants, lived here from 1757 to 1762, when he was acting for the Colony of Pennsylvania. During that time he was made a member of all the learned societies, received degrees from Edinburgh, Oxford and Aberdeen, and met the celebrities of England. He returned here again when he came back to London in 1764 as agent for Pennsylvania and, later, of New Jersey, Georgia and Massachusetts, and secured the repeal of the Stamp Act in 1765. He remained here until 1772, when the landlady, Mrs. Margaret Stevenson, who had become his personal friend, moved to another house in Craven Street, and he went with her.

39.—Mr. Brownlow's residence, where he secured a confession from Monks. Here Rose Maylie and Oliver came to visit him (*Oliver Twist*).

Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, who was murdered in 1678, had his business place, a wood wharf, at the river end of Craven Street. The old premises existed as late as 1829. Subsequent improvements have removed the locality far from the river. Grinling Gibbons, the wood-carver, lived in Craven Street at one time. Mark Akenside, the poet and physician, lived here from 1759 until 1761 or later. Sir Joshua Reynolds visited him here in 1761, when Akenside was physician to Queen Charlotte. Rev. James Hackman, who shot Miss Ray in Covent Garden in 1779, was living in this street at the time. Another resident of Craven Street was Caleb Whitefoord, the wine-merchant, who affected humour and whose "Cross Readings," "Ship News" and "Mistakes of the Press" foreshadowed *Punch's* "Charivari." Here he gathered his valuable collection of pictures.

Crawford Passage, Clerkenwell

Formerly Pickled Egg Walk, from the "Pickled Egg" Tavern, which stood half-way up the street, where Charles I. is said to have stopped to taste a pickled egg in one of his trips around the suburbs. This street was notorious for its cock-pit about 1775.

Creechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street

14.—Davison, Newman and Company, tea dealers and general grocers, at the sign of the Crown and Three Sugar-loaves. Probably the oldest business firm in London by virtue of its succession and continuity in business from the shop started in 1650 by Daniel Rawlinson, at the sign of the Crown and Three Sugar-loaves, at what is now 44 Fenchurch Street (which see). Through the courtesy of the present firm the facts there stated have been secured. Americans are interested to know that it was from the old establishment in Fenchurch Street that a part of the tea was purchased which later was thrown into Boston Harbour by the "Boston Tea Party."

Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill

The first edition of Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar* was printed and sold by Hugh Singleton at the sign of the Gylden Tunne in Creed Lane. James Stuart, the painter, who became known as "Athenian Stuart" after the publication of his work on the *Antiquities of Athens*, was born in Creed Lane in 1713.

Crescent Place, Cartwright Gardens

4.—Robert Owen, the Socialist, editor of the *New Moral World*, lived here for several years and lectured on his favourite theories in a neighbouring building.

Cripplegate Buildings

Location of the northern gate known as Cripplegate, rebuilt 1244 and 1491, and demolished in 1760.

Cromer Street, Gray's Inn Road

116.—"Boot" Public-House. There has been a tavern of this name here since 1630. The present house was rebuilt in 1801, and probably is the descendant of the "Boot" in *Barnaby Rudge*, where Dennis, Hugh, Sim Tappertit and their followers made their head-quarters. In the London *Times* of 25 October, 1895, a correspondent states that in 1867 Dickens admitted to him that this was the place he had in mind when writing of the "Boot," and locating it in Lamb's Conduit Fields, back of the Foundling Hospital.

Cromwell Place, Cromwell Road

5.—Sir John Lavery, R.A., the famous artist, in 1921–4.
7.—Sir John Millais lived here from 1862 to 1879.

Crooked Lane, City

A tessellated Roman pavement was found here on the site of the old church of St. Michael.

Crosby Square, Bishopsgate Street

A grey and white tessellated Roman pavement was found here.

Cross Street, Hatton Garden

Location of Hatton House, built by Sir Christopher Hatton, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, on ground that belonged to Ely Place, the residence of the Bishops of Ely, which he forced Bishop Cox to lease to him. See Ely Place. Here he died in 1591. His widow, who continued to reside here, married Sir Edward Coke, and the house became the scene of their constant quarrels, until she refused him any further admission to it. She died here in 1646. The younger Sir Christopher Hatton lived here and was a patron of Orlando Gibbons, the composer, who states in the preface to his book of *Madrigals* that most of them were composed at Hatton's house here. On the death of the last Lord Hatton in 1762 Hatton House reverted to the Crown.

William Whiston, translator of Josephus and friend of Newton, lived in a house at the lower end of this street from 1712 to 1717. There, during 1715–17, he held a weekly assembly for worship, using a liturgy that he composed himself. Edward Irving first came into public notice from his preaching in 1822 in a chapel in this street, attached to the Caledonian Asylum.

Cross Street, Islington

66.—**"Old Parr's Head" Tavern,** the descendant of the tavern of the same name where John Henderson, one of the best Falstaffs ever known on the stage, made his first appearance in London, in the middle of the eighteenth century.

Dr. William Hawes, founder of the Royal Humane Society, was born here in 1736 at the "Job's House," also known as the "Old Thatched Tavern," where his father was landlord.

Crown Court, Drury Lane

The recreation ground is formed out of the cemetery where Nemo was buried in *Bleak House*. After Lady Dedlock fled from her home it was here that she was found lying dead at the gate with her arms around the old palings.

Crowndale Road, Camden Town

Corner of Camden Street. Working Men's College, founded in Red Lion Square in 1854 by Frederick Denison Maurice.

Crutched Friars

Location of the Hall of the Crutched Friars, which was converted in 1557 into one of the earliest glass manufactories in England, where the finer sorts of glasses were made. It was burned down in 1575. Dr. William Turner, author of the *Herbal*, published in 1568, had his house and botanical garden in Crutched Friars. Bishop Kennett lived in this street. Dr. Richard Mead was a resident from 1703 to 1711, when he was appointed physician to St. Thomas's Hospital. The Navy Office, where Samuel Pepys was Secretary of the Admiralty, had an entrance in Crutched Friars, although the building itself was located in Seething Lane. See Seething Lane, Hart Street and Pepys Street.

A Roman pavement was found in this street.

Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park

4.—Residence of the famous actress, Marie Tempest (Mrs. Graham Browne).

Sir William Follett, the great lawyer, died in the house of Mr. Pennell, in this street in 1845.

Cumming Street, Pentonville Road

Mary Wollstonecraft was living here in 1797, just before her marriage to William Godwin.

Cunningham Place, St. John's Wood

10A.—Thomas Landseer, A.R.A., the engraver and brother of Edwin Landseer, lived here until he moved to his brother's house at 18 St. John's Wood Road.

16.—The Misses Constable, daughters of John Constable, the artist, lived here in 1844. They probably prepared their *Memoirs of John Constable* here.

Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane

2.—Site of Sloman's sponging-house, the probable original of "Coavinses' Castle" in *Bleak House*. It is described in Disraeli's *Henrietta Temple* as the place where Captain Armine was held. It was here that Rawdon Crawley (*Vanity Fair*) was taken after he had been "nabbed by Moss of Cursitor Street." The Rev. Charles Honeyman (*The Newcomes*) also landed in this establishment through the medium of Mr. Moss. It will be recalled that it was to a sponging-house in Cursitor Street that Harry Warrington was taken by the bailiffs, to be rescued later on by his new-found brother, George Warrington (*Virginians*, volume i. chapter xlv.). This might well have been a predecessor of Sloman's on this site.

Sloman's had many celebrated occupants in its day. Byron found Sheridan there talking to his lawyer. At a later period Mme. Vestris was detained there for some time. Each night a bailiff would escort her to the theatre, would wait until the end of the performance, and would escort her back again. On these occasions it was her custom to find comfort in a hearty supper, served on her return, and generally eaten while she was curled up in bed.

John Scott, afterwards Lord Chancellor Eldon, on arriving in London after having eloped from Newcastle with Bessie Surtees, his wife, had his first legal residence in London in Cursitor Street, opposite Sloman's sponging-house at No. 2.

Curtain Road, Shoreditch

84.—Corner of New Inn Yard. Location of the "Blue Last," where porter was first retailed. The street was then known as Curtain Ditch. It was widened in 1752.

Curzon Street, Mayfair

1.—Mme. Vestris, the celebrated dancer, theatrical manager and wife of Charles Mathews, the younger, lived here when at the height of her beauty and popularity. House demolished in 1849.

8.—Mary and Agnes Berry, the friends of Horace Walpole, both died here in 1852, after having lived here many years. It was here that they gave their brilliant receptions which were the rendezvous of the best society of the day, but which were subject to discrimina-

tion by the Misses Berry when too many women attended. On such occasions they passed the word "No more petticoats" to Murrell, their servant, and he hung out a lantern as a sign that no more women were to be admitted. Baron Bunsen lived in this house for a few months in 1841.

14.—Richard Stonehewer, friend and correspondent of the poet Gray, lived here.

Cardinal Manning stayed in this house during the summers of 1852 and 1853.

15.—**Crewe House,** now and for many years past the property and the residence of the Marquis of Crewe, British Ambassador at Paris in 1924. During the Great War the house was used by Lord Northcliffe as the headquarters of his propaganda against Germany. In 1924 it was rented at £2,000 a year by the American Ambassador, Frank B. Kellogg, as his official residence. His successor, Ambassador Houghton, also occupied the house.

For a long time this house was known as Wharncliffe House, and was the London home of the family of Stuart-Wortley, the chief of which is the Earl of Wharncliffe. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu lived here, as did her great-grandson, the Lord Wharncliffe who edited her *Works* here.

16.—Sir Henry Halford, the distinguished physician, from 1819 until his death here in 1844.

19.—Lord Beaconsfield purchased the lease of this house with the proceeds of his last novel, *Endymion*. He came to live here in the beginning of 1881, and died here three months later.

21.—Mrs. D'Oyley, who befriended Chantrey during his early struggles in an attic at No. 24, lived here in 1809–10. She was a friend of Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Vesey and other social leaders of the time.

22.—The No. 201 of *Vanity Fair*, where Becky Sharp and Rawdon Crawley lived, and where she entertained the Marquis of Steyne, and Crawley discovered them both.

A recent volume mentions No. 39 as the probable location of Becky Sharp's residence.

24.—Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, lived in the attic here in 1809–10, when he was a struggling young artist and entirely unknown, during which time his chief support came from Mrs. D'Oyley, who lived at No. 21. Here he modelled the "Satan" and the bust of Earl St. Vincent.

30.—George, Earl Macartney, Ambassador to China, lived here from 1786 until his death here in 1806.

South side, between West Chapel Street and East Chapel Street. Sunderland House.—Built by William K. Vanderbilt, of New York,

as a present to his daughter Consuelo on her marriage to the Duke of Marlborough, from whom she was divorced in 1920. During the Great War it was used by the Office of Works, and after the War it was the London headquarters of the League of Nations. It stands on the site of Curzon Street Chapel.

Curzon Chapel figures in *The Newcomes* as Lady Whittlesey's Chapel, which the Rev. Charles Honeyman leased and where he held forth to a very fashionable congregation, meanwhile renting the cellars to his landlord, Mr. Sherrick, for wine vaults.

South side, east corner of East Chapel Street.—Location of Keith's Chapel, a notorious institution of the eighteenth century, conducted by the Rev. Alexander Keith, for the performance of irregular, unlicensed or "Fleet" marriages. Keith opened it about 1741, and called it St. George's Chapel, Mayfair, in opposition to St. George's, Hanover Square. He performed but two ceremonies in 1741, but in 1742 his record was 723 ceremonies against 40 in Hanover Square. In 1743 there were as many as 117 in one month alone. The ceremonies were carelessly performed by Keith, or an assistant, but there was no record kept of the officiating clergyman. The place flourished for some years, despite ecclesiastical antagonism, but was abolished by the Marriage Act of 1753.

Every once in a while these marriages are referred to in law-suits, one of the latest occasions being in 1924, when the title to the Dukedom of Somerset was under discussion in the House of Lords, and the original book of records of St. George's Chapel was put in evidence. The Registers of Keith's Mayfair Chapel have been printed by the Harleian Society. Among a long list of marriages here were: "Handsome Tracy," to the daughter of the butter-woman of Craven Street, in 1748, to which Horace Walpole refers at some length; William, Earl of Kensington, to Rachel Hill of Hempstead, in 1749; Edward Wortley Montagu to Elizabeth Ashe, in 1751; James, Duke of Hamilton, to the younger of the beautiful Misses Gunning, in 1752, when the ring of the bed-curtain was used as the only ring available; Lord George Bentinck to Mary Davies, in 1753.

In the *Secret History of the Court of England*, by Lady Anne Hamilton, the statement is made that George III., when Prince of Wales, married Hannah Lightfoot, the pretty Quakeress, in Curzon Chapel in 1759. The fact is that in 1753 Hannah Lightfoot was married here to Isaac Axford, assistant to a grocer in Ludgate Hill. At the church door, or shortly after the marriage, she was taken away by agents, who were supposed to be working in the interest of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III., who was said to have married her himself in St. Anne's Church, Kew Green, six weeks

later, and to have kept her concealed for years afterwards until her death. At any rate her family never heard of her again; and from time to time claims have been made in behalf of children said to have been born of this marriage.

67, formerly 6 Bolton Row.—Charles Reade, the novelist, lived here for eight years previous to 1868.

Corner of South Audley Street.—Chesterfield House, the residence of Viscount Lascelles and Princess Mary. See South Audley Street.

Smollett lived in Curzon Street in 1746 in very humble lodgings. In 1753 Mrs. Delany lived between Clarges Street and Berkeley Street, a portion then known as Bolton Row. Pope's Lord Marchmont lived in this street; Mason, the poet, lived here in 1775; Mrs. Vesey was a resident, and here she gave her very fashionable and literary parties before she moved to Clarges Street in 1780; General Eliott, Lord Heathfield, lived here in 1782. Harry Furniss relates that Pellegrini, the artist of *Vanity Fair*, being desirous to obtain a portrait of Disraeli for his paper, arranged with "Monty" Corry (afterwards Lord Rowton) that he should walk Disraeli up and down Curzon Street while Pellegrini stood at the corner and sketched him.

Czar Street, Evelyn Street, Deptford

About the end of this street was located Sayes Court, the residence of John Evelyn from 1648 until 1665 or later. Originally the residence of Sir Richard Browne, who died here in 1604. Here he entertained the Earl of Sussex and his retinue, with results that Scott has recorded in *Kenilworth*, chapters xiii.–xv. It was here that Queen Elizabeth visited her sick servant; and that Master Tressilian visited the Earl of Sussex. Evelyn bought the place in 1652; and his father-in-law, also a Sir Richard Browne, died here in 1683. Admiral Benbow rented the place from Evelyn at one time; and the house and its grounds were almost ruined when Evelyn allowed Peter the Great to occupy it when he came to England to learn shipbuilding. The house was demolished in 1728–9, and a workhouse built upon its site. The grounds were extensive and highly cultivated, and a small part is now the recreation ground in Barnes Terrace, Grove Street.

Dagmar Road, Camberwell

Samuel Barmby lived here after he became a partner in Mr. Lord's business, in George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee.*

Danvers Street, Chelsea
(Built 1696)

Site of Danvers House, built in 1623 as the residence of Sir John Danvers, the regicide, who married the mother of George Herbert and Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Demolished in 1696.

Corner of Cheyne Walk.—Crosby Hall, erected on a part of the garden of Sir Thomas More's house. See Bishopsgate Street. Randall Davies states that in 1711 Dean Swift lived on the west side in one of the small houses which were removed to make way for Crosby Hall, and that Bishop Atterbury lived opposite on the east side in 1704 and later after removing from Cheyne Walk. See pp. 131, 132, and Church Street.

Dartmouth Park Hill

The upper part of the ancient Maiden Lane, which was opened to the public in 1300, and was then and for many years afterwards the main road to Highgate and the north.

Davies Street, Berkeley Square

2.—Duke of Westminster. On the site of Bourdon Manor House, attached to Bourdon Farm, which extended through Pimlico, and was the foundation of the wealth of the Grosvenors through the marriage of Sir Thomas Grosvenor to Mary Davies, the heiress of the property, in 1676.

24–25.—Joe Manton, the famous gun-maker, had his residence and his shop here in 1792, when he patented his principal improvements, and for twenty-five years afterwards. Here Byron used to come to shoot in Manton's gallery.

56.—Barbara, Marchioness of Donegal, and her sister, Mary Godfrey, the friends of Moore, Rogers and the other literary celebrities of the time, lived here for some years.

Thomas Moore and his wife lived in Davies Street in 1817. Dr. John Elliotson, who saved Thackeray's life when he was taken ill at the time he was writing *Pendennis*, and to whom Thackeray dedicated that work, died at his house here in 1868. He was one of the most progressive physicians of his time, a pioneer in the use of the stethoscope, one of the earliest advocates of clinical teaching in hospitals and an investigator of mesmerism.

Deacon Street, Walworth Road

6, formerly 20 Prospect Row.—Southey lived here in 1797.

Dean Street, Soho
(Built 1681)

Corner of Carlisle Street.—See Carlisle Street.

17.—Sir Joseph Banks's library, a portion of his residence which extended from Soho Square to Dean Street. After his death it was occupied as a residence by his friend, Robert Brown, keeper of the botanical collection in the British Museum, who lived here for more than thirty years, until his death here in 1858.

19–20.—St. Anne's National School. Formerly a famous music room. It was afterwards the auction room of the elder Christie.

33.—Site of Jack's Coffee-House, so called from its proprietor, John Roberts, one of the singers at Garrick's Drury Lane. It was a favourite resort of Goldsmith and Johnson and others of that group, who used to meet in the front room on the first floor. Later on, Walker's Hotel was located here; Nelson is said to have slept there the night before he left London for Trafalgar.

42–43.—Francis Hayman, the artist, lived here in 1769.

Between Old Compton Street and Shaftesbury Avenue.—St. Anne's, Soho. See Wardour Street.

61.—W. Hamilton, R.A., the painter, in 1789.

62.—W. Hamilton, R.A., in 1786.

73.—Royalty Theatre. Formerly Fanny Kelly's Theatre, which she built in 1840 in connection with her school of acting. Here in 1845 Charles Dickens played Bobadil in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*, with Douglas Jerrold as Master Stephen, Mark Lemon as Brainworm, John Forster as Kitely and John Leech as Master Matthew. The theatre was afterwards enlarged into the present building. *Trial by Jury*, the first of the famous Gilbert and Sullivan series of operas, was produced here in 1875.

75.—In 1702, when this was a very fashionable locality, Sir James Thornhill designed and built himself a house here; and it was here that he was living in 1729 when his daughter left her home here and eloped with William Hogarth. After Hogarth and Thornhill were reconciled they decorated the house with frescoes. It is believed that eventually the house came to Mrs. Hogarth as her marriage portion. It is probable that it was here that Hogarth painted the portraits of Isaac Newton and David Garrick. E. H. Baily, R.A., the sculptor, lived in this house in 1821. In 1922–3 the entire inside decoration of fifteen of the original twenty rooms of this house was torn out and taken to New York and reset according to the original

plan, in a building especially prepared for the purpose. Panelling, details of decoration, frescoes, staircases and window frames were all transported, nothing being left of the original building but the brick walls.

83.—George Henry Harlow, the painter, died here in 1819. James Ward, R.A., the animal painter, lived in this house in 1833.

91.—W. Behnes, sculptor, lived here in 1824.

Mrs. Thrale lived in Dean Street before her marriage in 1763; Mrs. Chapone was living here in 1783, at either No. 7 or No. 8; Mme. Vestris (*née* Bartolozzi) was born here in 1797 in a house next door to Fanny Kelly's Theatre. Joseph Nollekens, R.A., the sculptor, was born in Dean Street in 1737. Roubiliac, the sculptor, was held up and robbed in Dean Street in 1750; Theodore, King of Corsica, lodged in a garret in Dean Street; when the Rev. Charles Caleb Colton, author of *Lacon*, left the Church, he opened a wine shop in Dean Street, in a cellar underneath a Methodist chapel, the while he lived in a garret in Wardour Street; Horne Tooke hired a house in Dean Street, in a row then called Richmond Buildings; Michael Angelo Rooker, the engraver, died in Dean Street in 1801; Ralph Willett, the collector of the famous Merly library, had his town house in Dean Street about the middle of the eighteenth century.

One of the characters in Fielding's *Amelia* lived at the "Pelican and Trumpet" in Dean Street, not far from the church. George Warrington and his wife, Theo, lived in Dean Street when they were first married (*The Virginians*).

Dean Street, Southwark

(See Tooley Street)

Dean Stanley Street, Westminster

(Formerly Church Street)

9.—Residence of Jenny Wren, the dolls' dressmaker in *Our Mutual Friend*. After her father's death Lizzie Hexam came to live with her, and here it was that Charley Hexam brought Bradley Headstone to visit Lizzie.

Dean's Yard, St. Paul's

The Deanery, said to have been built by Wren on the site of the old Deanery, burned down in the Fire. Sancroft, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was its first occupant. Others who have lived here are: Edward Stillingfleet, from 1678 to 1689; John Tillotson,

1689–91; William Sherlock, the non-juror; Joseph Butler, author of the *Analogy of Religion*, 1740–50; Bishop Thomas Newton, from 1768 until his death here in 1782; Dean Sumner, in 1826; Edward Copleston, from 1827 to 1849. Dean Milman lived here, and died here in 1867.

Dean's Yard, Westminster

Westminster School, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1560 on the remains of the long-pre-existing monastic school. The open-space was the site of the ancient granary of the monastery, which was the scholars' dormitory in Queen Elizabeth's time. Here, in 1716, Edmund Curll, the bookseller, was decoyed by the Westminster scholars and tossed in a blanket for having printed a school oration on Dr. South, and printed it with false Latin.

The houses here were used as residences in the past. Mrs. Purcell, widow of the composer, was living here in 1699; William Wake, Bishop of Lincoln and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, lived here in 1708; Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, the novelist and friend of Johnson, died here in 1804, very old and very poor.

William Camden was one of the earliest headmasters. He lived "in the gatehouse by the Queen's scholars' chambers in Dean's Yard." The list of scholars includes: Ben Jonson; William Hemming, dramatic poet; Thomas Randolph, dramatic poet; Richard Busby, afterwards headmaster for nearly fifty-five years; Sir Harry Vane, Sir Arthur Haselrigge, Abraham Cowley, Adam Littleton, John Dryden, John Locke, Sir Christopher Wren, Robert South, Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, Elkanah Settle, Nathaniel Lee, White Kennett, Francis Atterbury, Matthew Prior, Sir Richard Blackmore, Nicholas Rowe, Barton Booth, John Dyer, Bishop Thomas Newton, Isaac Hawkins Browne, Thomas Sheridan, Thomas King, William Cowper, Charles Churchill, Warren Hastings, Richard Cumberland, Robert Lloyd, George Colman, Robert Southey.

Deepdene Road, Denmark Hill

The location of Deep Dene Hall, the residence of Jonas Oldacre, the wretched and scheming builder who was supposed to be murdered in "The Adventure of the Norwood Builder" (*The Return of Sherlock Holmes*).

Defoe Road, Stoke Newington

Built in 1875, through the grounds of the house that Defoe occupied in Church Street, Stoke Newington—which see.

Denbigh Street, Pimlico

43.—Samuel Lover, author of *Handy Andy* and grandfather of Victor Herbert, the American composer, lived here in 1855.

Denman Street, Golden Square
(Formerly Queen Street)

Thomas Denman, Lord Chief Justice, was born here in 1779.

Denmark Hill, Camberwell

119.—**"Fox under the Hill."** It was at this tavern that Wemmick's wedding breakfast was held, in Dickens's *Great Expectations*.

163.—John Ruskin lived here from 1843 to 1871, with the exception of a few years after 1848. He describes the house in *Præterita*. Here he finished *Modern Painters*, and produced his most important works.

In this street Thackeray locates the residence of the Misses Dobbin, in *Vanity Fair*.

Denmark Street, St. Giles's

Built 1689. The scene of one of the Hogarth series, *Four Times of the Day*.

9.—Johann Zoffany, the painter, lived here. The same house was the scene of Bunbury's caricature, "The Sunday Evening Concert."

Sir John Murray, secretary to Prince Charles Edward during the rebellion of 1745, and who afterwards turned king's evidence against his associates, lived in this street until 1771, when he was carried away from here insane.

Deptford Green

The mystery of Christopher Marlowe's untimely death has been cleared up by Dr. J. Leslie Hotson, a Harvard scholar, who found documents in 1925 referring to the matter. It seems that on 30 May, 1593, Christopher Marlowe, Ingram Ffrysar, Nicholas Skeres and Robert Poley dined at the establishment of Eleanor Bull in Deptford Strand, as this street was called at that time. In a dispute about the settlement of the bill Marlowe and Ffrysar quarrelled and Marlowe maliciously drew Ffrysar's dagger, and wounded him from behind,

inflicting two bad stabs on the head. Ffrysar, in self-defence, took his dagger away from Marlowe, and with it stabbed Marlowe over the eye, so that he died instantly. Ffrysar was afterwards acquitted by a jury. The documents relating to the affair are in the Record Office in Chancery Lane.

Derby Street, Whitehall

Corner of Cannon Row.—Site of Derby House. See Cannon Row.

De Vere Gardens, Kensington

29.—Robert Browning lived here from 1887 until 1889, when he died in Venice. Here his body was brought and from here it was taken to its interment in Westminster Abbey.

34, formerly 13 De Vere Mansions.—Henry James, the novelist, lived here from 1886 until 1901, when he let his flat and took permanent quarters, for winter use, at the Reform Club. From 1898, when he began to spend the summers at Lamb House, Rye, he lived here only in the winters. In 1899 his brother William and his family occupied the apartment during their visit to London.

Devereux Court, Strand

Built on a part of the site of the house and grounds of Essex House.

20.—Site of the Grecian Coffee-House, which was opened in 1652 by Constantine, a Greek servant (another version says Pasqua, a Greek slave) brought to England by Daniel Edwards, a Levant merchant. This Greek was the first to teach the method of roasting coffee, to introduce the drink into England, and to call himself a "coffee-man." The place existed until 1843, when it was closed as a coffee-house. During its whole existence it was a resort of the more scholarly and learned of the celebrities of the time. Steele mentions it in the first number of the *Tatler*, 1709, as the place from which he shall address "all learned articles." Addison, when he started the *Spectator* in 1710, states that his face was well known at the Grecian; and in No. 49, 1711, he mentions it again. The meetings of the Royal Society were generally followed by a banquet at the Grecian, when Sir Isaac Newton, Sir Hans Sloane, Dr. Halley and others of the members would be found there. Ralph Thoresby, the Leeds topographer, describes one such banquet of the Royal Society in 1712, at which he was present. Roger North, Attorney-General in James II.'s time, describes in his *Examen* the Privy Council Board as held at the Grecian Coffee-House. It was much favoured by

Goldsmith, who often came here for supper, for he was always sure of meeting many of his friends among the Irish and Lancashire Templars, with whom the Grecian was very popular. It was Foote's morning rendezvous, and Akenside liked to look in as he was passing. One of the anecdotes related by Dr. William King of Red Lion Square, concerns two young gentlemen who quarrelled at the Grecian about the accent of a Greek word, and settled it in Devereux Court by fighting a duel in which one of them was killed.

Tom's Coffee-House, opposite the Grecian, at the south-west angle of Twining's present premises, numbered many of the same class among its patrons. Dr. Thomas Birch, the antiquary, was one of its constant attendants, and Dr. Akenside made it one of his calling-places. There is a letter of Pope's addressed to Fortescue, his kind unpaid lawyer, at Tom's Coffee-House. About 1710 the site was occupied by Twining's tea-shop, which became the fashionable afternoon resort for ladies who came to drink tea, much as they now frequent the confectioners' shops at the West End.

Marchamont Needham died in this court in 1678 at the house of a man named Kedder. He was the publisher of three newspapers, which he wrote himself: *Mercurius Britanicus*, for the Presbyterian cause; *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, for the King's party; and *Mercurius Politicus*, for the Independent party.

Devonport Street, Hyde Park Gardens

1.—William Collins, R.A., died here in 1847.

Devonshire Mews, Devonshire Street, Marylebone

Site of the Manor House of Marylebone, which had probably been the hunting-lodge of the royal domain in Queen Elizabeth's time. It was afterwards known as Oxford House, and was the residence of the Harleys, Earls of Oxford, from about 1710 to 1734. The great Harleian Library was housed here. House demolished in 1791.

Devonshire Place, Marylebone

On the site of Marylebone Gardens, which extended from Beaumont Street to the north end of Harley Street, and were a fashionable place of public amusement in the latter part of the seventeenth and the early eighteenth centuries. Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, was satirised for spending so much of his time here bowling. Among its patrons were many well-dressed gamesters and

sharpers, and Gay alludes to this feature of it when he makes it a favourite resort of Captain Macheath and the scene of his debauches. In later years the gardens catered to a more miscellaneous patronage, and included among the attractions bear-gardens, cockpits, dog-fights, and prize-fighters of both sexes. James Figg had an amphitheatre here, where the champion female fighter was ready to meet all comers. He was succeeded by John Broughton, in whose establishment James and Smallwood fought in 1745. These fighting-booths must not be confused with similar establishments Figg and Broughton had in Oxford Street, opposite Poland Street (which see). They probably were temporary places used during the summer season, when the gardens were crowded. It was in Marylebone Gardens that Dick Turpin stole a kiss from Mrs. Fountayne, wife of the Marylebone schoolmaster, and comforted her by telling her that she had been kissed by the notorious Dick Turpin.

In the theatre of Marylebone Gardens Charles Dibdin and Bannister first appeared. John Trusler, father of Dr. Trusler, was manager of the gardens for some time, and made a reputation for his dinners; the Marylebone tarts and cakes are frequently mentioned in the popular literature of the time. In 1769 Dr. Samuel Arnold, the composer, leased the gardens, and James Hook, father of Theodore Hook, wrote songs for him. In 1773 Dr. Arne conducted performances of his glees. Fireworks were among the attractions for many years, and were managed by the famous Torré. The gardens were closed in 1777–8 and the ground was built upon.

4.—William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, lived here.

5.—Sir Joseph Crowe, journalist and writer on art, lived here in 1843, when he was a Bow Street reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*.

9.—M. G. ("Monk") Lewis lived here in 1803–5.

17.—On the site of the orchestra of the old Marylebone Gardens.

20.—Martin F. Tupper, author of the *Proverbial Philosophy*, was born here in 1810.

39.—Residence of John Kenyon, the wealthy cousin of Elizabeth Barrett, who financed her elopement with Browning in 1846, and at his death left the Brownings some eleven thousand pounds. The Brownings stayed here in 1856. Mrs. Browning refers to him as "dear friend and relative," and dedicated to him her poem, *The Dead Pan*.

Devonshire Street, Bishopsgate Street

Laid out on the site of Fisher's Folly, a mansion built by Jasper Fisher, a member of the Goldsmiths' Company, who found it far

beyond his means to complete and had to part with it at a great loss. It is mentioned in Butler's *Hudibras*, and figures generally in the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The Earl of Oxford occupied it in later years, and entertained Queen Elizabeth there. It finally came into the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, and in 1660 Charles II. and the rest of the royal family were entertained there. During the Civil War it was converted into a Presbyterian and Baptist meeting-house, and remained as such until about 1870, when the Baptist congregation moved to other quarters at Stoke Newington.

Devonshire Street, Portland Place

14.—Mr. Storer, whose letters form the attraction of the Auckland correspondence, came to live here in 1722.

31.—Rev. H. R. Haweis lived here for several years.

56.—Sir John Herschel lived here from 1824, when he was elected Secretary of the Royal Society, until 1827. While here he received the Lalande prize for astronomy in 1825, published the account of his invention of the neutralised magnetic needle, and wrote the article on "Light" for the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*.

Charles Babbage, the famous mathematician and inventor of the calculating machine, now in South Kensington Museum, lived in this street from 1815 to 1827.

Devonshire Street, Theobald's Road

29.—William Brockedon, artist and author of *Illustrations of Passes of the Alps*, lived here for several years from 1828.

Edmund Curll states that Pope's last school was in this street, and was kept by a popish renegado named Bromley. This was one of the streets that received considerable attention from the Gordon rioters, who attacked several houses of Roman Catholic residents here.

Devonshire Terrace

(See Marylebone Road)

Doctors' Commons

(See Knightrider Street)

Dodington Grove, Kennington

Some of the houses here were built on ground filled in with the earth removed from St. Saviour's at Southwark during the extensive

renovating and rebuilding operations, and it is probable that the dust of most of the illustrious dead buried there in old times is now part of this locality.

Dolben Street, Blackfriars Road
(Formerly George Street)

Mary Wollstonecraft took a house here in 1787, when she began her literary career, and lived here for some years, during which she wrote the *Rights of Women* and her *Answer to Burke*.

Dorset Square, Regent's Park

The square was named after the Duke of Dorset, one of the earliest patrons of cricket.

George Cruikshank's family lived here when he was a boy. They occupied a four-story building, with the upper story reserved for Isaac Cruikshank's studio and workrooms, where he laboured at his etchings on copper with his sons, George and Robert, to help colour the plates.

In 1787, Thomas Lord (who had been connected with the White Conduit House in Barnsbury Road, the headquarters of the White Conduit Cricket Club), after a conference with Lords Darnley and Winchilsea and Sir Horace Mann, interested the Duke of Dorset in his new scheme for a cricket ground and secured Dorset Square for the purpose. Here he formed the first Lord's Cricket Ground, supported by his associates in the enterprise under the name of the Marylebone Cricket Club. The first game played here was in 1787. In 1788 the Marylebone Cricket Club here defeated the White Conduit Club, and thus became the great authority on cricket which it has since remained. The last game played here was in 1810, when the lease ran out, and the ground was taken over by its new owner, Mr. Portman.

Dorset Street, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street

53.—Michael Faraday, when an apprentice boy, used to come here to attend the lectures on physics given by John Tatum, a silversmith. In 1812 Faraday came here as Tatum's assistant.

Sir John Suckling, the poet, lived in Dorset Street. A portion of the old burial-ground of Bridewell Prison still exists on the east side of this street.

Dorset Street, Portman Square

1.—Sir David Brewster, the scientist, lived here during the Great Exhibition of 1851. Charles Babbage, the mathematician, lived in this house for some time, and died here in 1871.

13.—Robert Browning and his wife stayed here a short time in 1855, when Tennyson was also a resident. At a dinner here in that year Tennyson read his poem *Maud* to the Brownings, Rossetti and Arabella Barrett. Rossetti made a sketch of him at the time, which shows him sitting on a sofa reading the poem.

Dr. Wollaston, F.R.S., lived in this street in 1828.

Doughty Street, Mecklenburgh Square

14.—Sydney Smith lived here from 1803 to 1806. This was his first London residence after leaving Edinburgh, and his life was a continual struggle with poverty and misfortune. His infant son died here, and he was in such reduced circumstances that his wife had to sell a bequest of jewels to help out. In 1803 he was alternate evening preacher at the Foundling Hospital, and preached at Berkeley Chapel and Fitzroy Chapel on alternate Sunday mornings. While here he contributed to the *Edinburgh Review*. In 1804 he delivered a course of lectures at the Royal Institution, and their eventual success proved the turning-point in his fortunes. His son, Douglas, was born here shortly before his removal in 1806.

40.—Edward Dutton Cook, dramatic critic of the *World* until his death in 1883, was living here in 1875.

43.—Edmund Yates, the novelist and journalist, lived here from 1855 to 1861.

48.—Charles Dickens moved here in 1837 from Furnival's Inn, and remained until 1839. He had been in the house but a short time when his sister-in-law, Mary Hogarth, died here. She is supposed to have been Dickens's real love, and the woman he should have married, and is said to have been the original of Agnes. While here Dickens finished *Pickwick Papers*, wrote *Oliver Twist* and a large portion of *Nicholas Nickleby*, and began *Barnaby Rudge* just before he left in 1839. The house has recently been secured by the Dickens Fellowship, who will occupy it and will found here a Dickens Museum and Library. This was the first house that Dickens ever rented. It is also the only one of his London residences which remain practically unchanged.

Shirley Brooks, successor to Mark Lemon as editor of *Punch*, was born in this street in 1816. Tegg, the publisher of the "Peter Parley" series, etc., lived opposite No. 43 in 1855.

Dover Street, Piccadilly

Built 1686, and occupies the site of the centre of Clarendon House. See Piccadilly.

6–7.—John Manton, the gunsmith, who shared the reputation for excellent fire-arms with the more celebrated Joe Manton, had his residence and his shop here.

17.—Ladies' Imperial Club. On the site of Mackellar's Hotel, where Oliver Wendell Holmes stayed during his visit to London in 1886.

22.—Richard Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, lived here.

23.—Lady Byron, the widow of the poet, lived here in 1841.

28–29.—Sesame Club. Lord Truro lived in No. 29 in 1888. John Nash, the architect, lived here from 1800 to 1823, and here he designed Regent Street and Regent's Park.

30.—Earl of Ashburnham in 1888, and then known as Ashburnham House. It had previously been the residence of the Russian Ambassadors from Prince Lieven to Prince Pozzo di Borgo.

32.—Ladies' Athenæum Club.

34.—Bath Club. The Marquis of Abergavenny lived here in 1890.

35.—Samuel Whitbread, M.P., the wealthy brewer, was living here when he killed himself in 1815. The Empress Club is now located here.

37.—Ely House, given to the Bishops of Ely in exchange for their ancient residence in Ely Place, Holborn, and their London house since 1772. It is now the Albemarle Club.

38.—Peter, seventh Lord King, known as the "Bishop-hater," author of the *Life of Locke*, published in 1829, died here in 1833.

40.—Arts Club.

John Evelyn lived in Dover Street from 1699 until his death here in 1706. His house was the ninth house on the east side from Piccadilly. Henry Jermyn, Baron Dover, the "Little Jermyn" of De Grammont's *Memoirs*, had his mansion on the east side at the same time. Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford and Lord Treasurer, who began the collection of the great Harleian Library, lived in this street with Humphrey Wanley as his librarian. After his death the collection was inherited by his son Edward, the second earl, who retained Wanley as librarian until he died in 1726. William Oldys was then appointed librarian. Edward Harley died at his

residence here in 1741. In 1729 Pope secured permission from the second earl to reside in his house here, and frequently availed himself of it during his visits to town.

Dr. Arbuthnot ("Martinus Scriblerus") lived in the second house on the west side from 1714, when the death of Queen Anne forced him to leave St. James's Palace, until 1721. Lord Bolingbroke, when in town about 1730, lodged at Mr. Chetwynde's in Dover Street. Sir William Windham, the statesman, lived here, and here his first wife died in 1731, Archdeacon Coxe, the historian, was born in Dover Street in 1747. Sir Joshua Reynolds lived in this street, and often entertained Johnson and Boswell here. His sister, whom Mrs. Thrale used to refer to as Renny, lived here, and had her "Conversations," which were largely attended by the literary ladies of the period. Dr. Johnson visited her as early as 1775, and in 1783 finished the trying experience of sitting to her for his portrait, of which he afterwards spoke in no very complimentary terms. Shelley lived at a hotel in Dover Street, and one of his children was born there. Edward Moxon, the publisher, who married Emma Isola, the ward of Charles Lamb, had his publishing house in Dover Street for many years up to 1870, during which time it was one of the meeting-places of the literary fraternity of the period.

Dowgate Hill, City

Here stood one of the Roman water-gates for the convenience of those using the ferry, or *trajectus*, across the river. This ferry landed on the Southwark side, at the end of the old Roman road that ran from Dover, and on the London side at the foot of Dowgate Hill. Fragments of Roman pavements have been found in this street.

4.—Tallowchandlers' Hall. Built by Wren in 1672 on the site of the previous hall, destroyed in the Fire. Rebuilt in 1871. The company was incorporated by Edward VI., but existed as a brotherhood for a long time previously.

8.—Skinners' Hall. On the site of the old hall which dated from Henry III.'s time and was destroyed in the Fire. The present hall has been rebuilt and altered in 1790 and 1850. The company was incorporated in 1327.

10.—Dyers' Hall. In excavating for the foundations of the hall in 1839 extensive Roman remains were found at a depth of fourteen feet from the surface.

The Dyers were constituted a guild in 1425 and incorporated in 1472. They have the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames,

and they mark their birds with "four bars and one nick," the nick being cut on the bill.

Sir Francis Drake lived in Dowgate Hill at one time in a house called the Erber, which had numbered among its other residents at different times the Duke of Clarence, who was drowned in the butt of malmsey; the Earl of Warwick, the "King-Maker"; and the Earls of Shrewsbury.

Down Street, Piccadilly

Corner of Piccadilly. Junior Athenæum Club.—See Piccadilly.

8.—Henry F. Cary, translator of Dante, lived here in 1816. Hazlitt lived in Down Street from 1823 to 1827. While here he held his *Conversations with Northcote.*

Downing Street, Whitehall

Built in 1663–71 by Sir George Downing, who graduated from Harvard University in 1642. In its early days it was occupied by numerous residences, but these have been swept away by the Government buildings.

10.—The official residence of the Prime Minister ever since Sir Robert Walpole occupied it in 1735. This house was part of the forfeited property of the Earl of Lichfield, who retired with James II., to whom he was Master of the Horse. As Crown property George I. gave it to Baron Bothmar, the Hanoverian Minister, for life. On his death in 1731 George II. offered it to Sir Robert Walpole, but he would accept it only for his office of First Lord of the Treasury, to which position he got it annexed for ever. He came here from St. James's Square in 1735 and remained until 1742, when he left it for the small house in Arlington Street. Lady Walpole died here in 1738.

Lord North had his chambers here when he was premier, during which time this was the scene of the discussions concerning the American Revolution. It was here in 1781 that Lord George Germain (see Pall Mall), Lord Walsingham and the Lord Chancellor (see Great Ormonde Street) brought Lord North his first information of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Lord North, realising that the Colonies were lost, was completely overcome (see Lord Stormont, Portland Place).

Pitt and Lord Grey made this house their home during their premierships. Lord Melbourne and Sir Robert Peel used it only during their hours of business. Lord Liverpool, Canning and Gladstone all lived here when in office. Disraeli gave his Parliamentary

dinners here. The old Council Chamber is on the ground floor. Mr. Gladstone used a small room upstairs for consultation with his colleagues. The Agreement between the British Government and the Irish representatives was signed here in 1921.

In 1924 a curious practice became common, of touching the door-knocker of the house and then hastening away. Visitors to London originated the rite and seemed entirely satisfied if they could accomplish their purpose. No reason was ever discovered for the practice, and it ceased as suddenly as it had commenced.

11.—Official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

12.—Government Whip's Office.

The De Veres, Earls of Oxford, had their residence in Downing Street in the days when dwelling-houses existed here, and in it Aubrey de Vere, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford, died in 1703. James Boswell had lodgings in this street in 1763. Gibbon frequently stayed here as the guest of Lord Sheffield. Lord Chatham was carried to a house here after his fatal swoon in the House of Lords. There was formerly a whole row of lodging-houses here, occupied chiefly by Scottish and Irish members. In one of these Tobias Smollett had his first settled home in London, and here he tried to establish himself as a surgeon in 1744.

At the old Colonial Office in this street (demolished in 1876) Sir Arthur Wellesley and Lord Nelson met for the only time in their lives, while both were waiting to see the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Downshire Crescent, Hampstead

23.—Thomas J. Wise, bibliographer, lived here.

Downshire Hill, Hampstead

At Keats Grove. St. John's Chapel of Ease.—Built in 1818 and never consecrated. William Harness, the friend of Byron, was one of the earliest incumbents. John Eyre, M.A., compiler of *The Treasury of Biblical Knowledge*, was minister for many years until 1855, when he retired. Canon C. D. Bell, author of several religious works, was minister from 1855 to 1861. Canon Girdlestone, the biblical scholar, was a later incumbent.

Sara Coleridge and her cousin, Henry Nelson Coleridge, lived in this street from their marriage until 1837. Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his wife, Elizabeth Siddall, his former model, lived at Spring Cottage in this street in 1860, just after their marriage in that year.

Drummond Street, Euston Square

Connected with one of Dickens's youthful pranks. According to Dr. Dawson, one of Dickens's schoolmates at Wellington House Academy in 1824–6, it was a favourite diversion for a group of the boys to go to Drummond Street, and there to play on the feelings of kindly old ladies by pretending poverty and asking alms. Dickens was not only a member of this squadron but, at times, was its leader, and enjoyed the sport immensely.

Drury Lane

A very old road, representing the high road of the old Danish village of Aldwych, and connecting it with the Hospital of St. Giles, and formerly known as the Via de Aldwych. The present name dates from the time of Queen Elizabeth, when Sir Thomas Drury built his house here at the point where Kingsway now enters Aldwych. In its day Drury Lane was a very aristocratic locality, but it lost that character early in the time of William III., and rapidly degenerated. In later years Gay, Pope, Goldsmith and others all refer to the disreputable type of its residents. The scene of Hogarth's "Harlot's Progress" is laid in Drury Lane. It was one of the first places visited by the Great Plague of 1665.

Arthur, Baron Chichester, the soldier and statesman, lived in Drury Lane in 1624; the Marquis of Argyll in 1634–7; Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the poet, in 1634–7; Oliver Cromwell in 1646; Arthur Annesley, Earl of Anglesey and Lord Privy Seal, lived here from 1669 until his death in 1686; John Lacy, the comedian, lived two doors away from Lord Anglesey from 1665 until his death here in 1681; Lady Jacob, wife of Christopher Brooke, the poet, lived here; Nell Gwynn in 1667; the Earls of Clare and Craven in 1683; Lavinia Fenton (afterwards Duchess of Bolton), the original Polly Peachum in the *Beggar's Opera*, lived in a coffee-house in Drury Lane. Nan Clarges, daughter of a blacksmith in the Strand, and who became the laundress to General Monk, and married him to blossom out as the Duchess of Albemarle, lived in Drury Lane. It was here that Lord Mohun and his associates made their unsuccessful attempt to carry off Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress. At a tavern in Drury Lane, Captain Scrope, Sir John Fenwick and other conspirators against William III. met in 1695. Macaulay mentions this particular meeting when the tavern was sacked by the mob and the conspirators were arrested. South of the theatre was the chapel of the popular preacher, Daniel Burgess.

Drury Lane Theatre.—Has its back to Drury Lane and its main entrance in Catherine Street. Up to 1719 it was variously known as the Covent Garden Theatre (there was no theatre in Covent Garden until 1732), the King's Theatre, the King's House and the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The present building is the fourth on this site.

The first theatre opened in 1663 with the King's Company under Thomas Killigrew in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Humorous Lieutenant*. This was the theatre of Hart, Mohun, Clun, Betterton, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Saunderson and Nell Gwynn. Pepys frequently mentions this theatre, and it figures largely in the literature of the time. It burned down in 1672.

The second theatre was designed by Wren, and opened in 1674 with a prologue written by Dryden. Christopher Rich was patentee in 1707; Cibber and Wilks afterwards managed the place with Doggett as a partner from 1709 to 1712, when he left because Booth was taken into the firm; Sir Richard Steele was granted a life patent in 1714, but it was revoked five years later, although he continued to carry on affairs until 1723, with the assistance of Wilks, Booth and Cibber; Lacy and Garrick were partners in management in 1747, and it continued under Garrick's rule until his retirement from the stage in 1776, when Sheridan, Linley and Ford became proprietors. Here in 1705 was produced, for the first time in England, the first English translation of an Italian opera, *Arsinoe, Queen of Cyprus*. The entire cast was English, and the performance was a complete success. In 1724 what is claimed to have been the first real pantomime was produced here by John Thurmond, a dancing-master. It was part of the Christmas festivities and was called *Doctor Faustus*. The favourite Drury Lane harlequin of the time was William Pinkethman, Pope's "Poor Pinky." It may be noted, however, that the production of the first pantomime is also claimed for the Portugal Street theatre under John Rich (see Portugal Street). The introduction of Harlequin is said to have been at the Curtain Theatre in 1607 (see Hewett Street).

It was an old custom at theatres to have a Beefsteak Club that met every Saturday, and to which wits and authors were invited. Some time before 1709 a Beefsteak Club was established here, and met in a room at the top of the theatre. Although this theatre was sometimes referred to at that period as the Covent Garden Theatre, this club must not be confused with the similar institution that was formed at the real Covent Garden Theatre some years afterwards. The *Spectator* mentions this club at Drury Lane in 1710–11. Dick Estcourt was the Providore, or President, until his death in

1712. John Beard, the singer, was one of the later presidents. Wilkes was a member of the club, and through his sponsorship Charles Churchill became a member. Churchill's personal life and conduct soon became so shocking, however, that he resigned to avoid expulsion.

In this second Drury Lane Theatre Betterton played in his later years (he retired in 1710); Joe Miller, of the *Jest-book*, made his first appearance on the stage here in 1715 in Farquhar's *A Trip to the Jubilee*; Louis Laguerre, the French painter, died in the theatre in 1721; Quin played here from 1736 to 1741; Macklin's first triumph was in 1741, when he appeared here as Shylock; Garrick's first appearance at Drury Lane was in 1742, and in 1747 he began his famous revival of Shakespeare's plays with a prologue written by Dr. Johnson; King, the original Sir Peter Teazle, Lord Ogleby, Puff and Dr. Cantwell, began his London career here in 1748; in 1755 David Mallet produced his great success, the *Masque of Britannia*, with music by Dr. Arne, in which "Rule Britannia" appeared for the first time; Mrs. Abington made her first appearance at Drury Lane in 1756–7, and her last in 1798; Mrs. Siddons first appeared here in 1775 as Portia; Thomas Linley, the composer, was musical director from 1776 to 1781; Mary ("Perdita") Robinson, *née* Mary Darby, came here in 1776, and it was while she was playing Perdita in *A Winter's Tale* in 1779, that the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., fell in love with her to her everlasting undoing; Henderson was engaged by Garrick for Drury Lane in 1777; in the same year Sheridan brought out *A Trip to Scarborough* and *The School for Scandal*, and in 1778 he bought Lacy and Ford's shares in the theatre; Miss Farren made her first appearance here in 1778, and her last as Lady Teazle in 1797, when she left the profession to marry the Earl of Derby; it was here that Freeman tried to shoot the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II.; and in 1780, when George III. was present, a No Popery mob created a row during the Gordon riots; Mrs. Crouch, the singer, made her debut here in 1780 as Mandane, and she appeared in 1787 with Kelly and again in 1788; Joe Grimaldi made his first appearance in this theatre in 1781 in a *Robinson Crusoe* pantomime, and stayed here for almost twenty-five years; John Kemble, Mrs. Siddons's elder brother, first appeared at Drury Lane in 1783 as Hamlet, and in 1788–9 he succeeded King as manager and so remained until 1801; Mrs. Jordan (the former Dorothy Bland) came out at Drury Lane in 1785 as the heroine of *The Country Girl*, and it was while she was starring here that the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., first saw her in 1791, and became infatuated with her; Mme. Storace made her

debut in this house in 1789 in her brother's comic opera, *The Haunted Tower*. Any number of others famous on the stage appeared in this second theatre, and among them must be mentioned Mrs. Clive, Mrs. Pritchard and Peg Woffington. The theatre had become rather ruinous as early as 1741, but was repaired and rebuilt from time to time; but in 1791 it was finally pulled down.

The third theatre opened in 1794. Storace had been engaged by Linley to compose for it, and in 1792 he had written for it *The Siege of Belgrade, Lodoiska* in 1794, and in 1796 he wrote *The Iron Chest*. Most of his music was written for Braham and Kelly. In 1795 Harriot Mellon made her first appearance in Drury Lane as Lydia Languish. John Braham's first appearance in Drury Lane was in 1796 in Storace's opera *Mahmoud*; in 1800 Hatfield fired at George III. as he entered the theatre to see Cibber's *She Would and She Would Not*, but the occurrence made so little impression on the king that he stayed through the performance as usual; Mrs. Billington sang alternately at Drury Lane and Covent Garden in 1801–2; here, in 1806, Charles Lamb's farce *Mr. H.* was produced, and proved a failure, although a body of his fellow-clerks from the East India House attended to applaud and John Lamb brought a contingent from the South Sea House to help along; Bishop produced his opera, *The Mysterious Bride*, in 1808, and the night before the theatre burned down in 1809 he produced *The Circassian Bride*, the score of which perished in the flames. With the fire of 1809 disappeared the third Drury Lane Theatre. Sheridan had invested heavily in it, and the fire practically ruined him financially; yet, as he watched his fortune going up in flames, he could still joke about the right of a man to enjoy his own fireside. The fire was the occasion of the famous *Rejected Addresses* of Horace and James Smith, and this humorous masterpiece stands as a memorial of the Drury Lane catastrophe.

The present theatre was built largely through the efforts of Mr. Whitbread, Sheridan's creditor, who also gave the leaden statue of Shakespeare which is still over the entrance. It is by Cheere of Hyde Park Corner—"the leaden figure man"—from a design by Scheemakers, the master of Nollekens. The theatre was opened in 1812 with a prologue written by Lord Byron and recited by Elliston. The plays were *Hamlet*, with Elliston in the title-rôle; and *The Devil to Pay*. It is the oldest theatre in London, except Sadler's Wells, which now seems about to be renovated and to enter upon a new lease of life. Elliston was lessee in 1819. Everything has been in this house from Drama and Opera to Van Amberg's Menagerie. John Howard Payne appeared here for a short time in 1813, and was a complete failure. Dr. Doran says that nothing succeeded in the new

house until 1814, when Edmund Kean appeared as Shylock and became the sensation of the day, thus starting the theatre on its career of prosperity. It was here that Harriet Mellon appeared on the stage for the last time, as Audrey, in 1815, a short time after having married Coutts, the banker; in 1818 Planché's burlesque *Amoroso, King of Little Britain*, was produced here; Mme. Lucia Elizabeth Vestris appeared here under Elliston's management in 1820 as Lilla, Adela and Artaxerxes, as Phœbe in *Paul Pry*, and also in a burlesque of *Don Giovanni* (Harley playing Leporelló), and was unusually successful in her songs "The Light Guitar," and "Rise, Gentle Moon." The same year saw James Wallack as principal tragedian here; William Charles Macready appeared at Drury Lane at various times up to 1826, and after his return from America he appeared up to 1843; in 1826 Bishop produced his *Aladdin* to compete with Weber's *Oberon*, which was running at Covent Garden. and in 1827 he adapted Rossini's *Turco in Italia* for this theatre, following it in 1830 by an adaptation of Rossini's *William Tell*; Charles Kean's first appearance on any stage was in 1827, when he appeared here as Norval while his father was playing at Covent Garden. He was again at Drury Lane in 1838. His wife, Ellen Tree, first appeared in Drury Lane as Violante in *The Wonder*, and after she married Charles Kean in 1842 they both appeared together here on many occasions; in 1828 Planché's *Charles XII.* was produced here; the same year saw the last appearance of Joe Grimaldi, the clown; Mrs. Nisbett, afterwards Lady Boothby, made her first appearance in 1829; Mme. Celeste was here all the way from 1830 to 1874; Balfe, whose first association with Drury Lane was in the orchestra, produced his first two operas here in 1835–6—*The Siege of Rochelle* and *The Maid of Artois*—with Malibran in the principal rôle of the latter; Clara Novello, afterwards Countess Gigliucci, made her debut here in 1843 as Sappho; Jullien gave his promenade concerts here, and did much to popularise good music among the masses. In 1848 he produced grand opera in English with Hector Berlioz as conductor of the orchestra; Sims Reeves made his reputation in this theatre. Any number of other associations could be named in connection with this house, and in these latter days it is proposed to use it for the production of cinematograph shows. It has now added another record to its list, in that *Rose Marie*, the American musical comedy, has run for more than a year—the first time a play has lasted that length of time here.

15.—Tom Moore lodged here in 1838.

West side, above Russell Street.—Recreation Ground. See Crown Court.

*H

124–40.—Peabody Buildings, on the site of the Cockpit Theatre, which stood at about No. 135. In Shakespeare's time it was occupied by a company known as "The Queen's Servants." In 1617, when it was quite a long-established institution, it was wrecked by a mob of apprentices, but was rebuilt under the name of The Phœnix, and was one of six theatres licensed by the government in Charles I.'s time. It seems to have had the usual experiences of the period in being suppressed and used for other purposes, but a company under Rhodes seems to have played there until 1648, when, through the influence of Killigrew, supported by Herbert, Master of the Revels, the Rhodes company was suppressed and his players joined Killigrew's company. In 1658 Sir William Davenant opened the Cockpit with a newly-formed company in a production called *The Cruelty of the Spaniards in Peru*. This company remained here until they went to a theatre of their own in Portugal Street in 1662. See Portugal Street.

Shirley's first printed play, *The Wedding*, was produced at the Cockpit in 1629. It was in the Cockpit in 1659 that Betterton began his career as an actor. He played here in *The Loyal Subject, The Wild Goose Chase, The Spanish Curate* and several others of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays, which were popular at the time. Mohun, Hart and Edward Kynaston, the impersonator of female parts, all appeared here, and the theatre was of great importance in the development of the modern playhouse. In later years the Cockpit Theatre disappeared, and on its site was made Cockpit Alley, later called Pitt Place. It ran from 135 Drury Lane to 20 Great Wild (now Wild) Street. Titus Oates, originator of the Popish Plot, lived in Cockpit Alley. It was also the location of the "Black Post" Tavern, one of the resorts of Sir George Barclay and others concerned in the assassination plot of 1696. It may be that this was the tavern Macaulay referred to as the meeting-place of Scrope and Fenwick. See the first part of Drury Lane.

Stone implements of Palæolithic man have been found in Drury Lane far below the surface.

Duke Street, Adelphi

(Built in 1675)

Dr. John Shadwell, the celebrated physician and son of the poet laureate, lived in this street. Humphrey Wanley, the bibliographer and librarian of the Earl of Oxford's Harleian Library, lived here in 1707.

Duke Street, Aldgate

The northern portion, formerly Duke's Place, stands on the site of Holy Trinity Priory, founded in 1108 and said to have been the richest priory in England. It was the first to be dissolved. Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, to whom the priory had descended after the Dissolution, lived here in great state, and it was at his house that Hans Holbein died of the plague in 1543.

At Church Passage. Great Synagogue.—John Braham, the famous singer, was brought up by a singer at the Duke's Place Synagogue.

Duke Street, Manchester Square

Talma, the great French tragedian, received his education at a school in this street kept by a Mr. Prendergast.

Duke Street, Richmond

1-3.—Shakespeare is said to have visited here when the house was occupied by an intimate friend of his.

Duke Street, St. James's

6.—Edmund Burke, in 1793.

8.—Captain Marryat, in 1839. While here he wrote and published *Percival Keene.*

10.—Thomas Campbell, the poet, in 1832, when interested in the cause of Poland, lived here at Polish headquarters in Sussex Chambers. He refers to the main room as that in which Cromwell used to receive the foreign ambassadors, and opposite him in the same building were Milton's apartments where he wrote the *Defence of the English People.*

15.—Thomas Moore lived here in 1833. Kenny Meadows visited him here and got something of a shock to find him with his boots off and wearing pink silk stockings.

25.—Edmund Burke, in 1794.

67.—Edmund Burke's last residence in London. It was while living here that his son Richard was elected in 1795 to succeed him as M.P. for Malton, and died a short time afterwards.

Corner of Ryder Street.—William Yarrell, the naturalist and author of *British Birds* and *British Fishes*, was born here in 1784, where his father had a small news-dealer's shop.

Sir Carr Scrope, whom Lord Rochester handled so severely in

his poems, lived at the north end of the east side of this street from 1679 to 1680. Edward B. Sugden, Lord St. Leonards and Lord Chancellor of Ireland, was born in this street in 1781, the son of a barber.

Mr. Twemlow, the "innocent piece of dinner furniture" in *Our Mutual Friend*, lodged in Duke Street "over a livery stable yard," and here he was found by Veneering one morning after he had had an egg shampoo.

Dulwich Common

South side, corner of Lordship Lane. Grove Hotel.—On the site of Dr. Glennie's Academy, where Byron was a pupil for two years with General le Marchant, Sir Donald M'Leod and Captain Barclay, the pedestrian, as fellow pupils. One of the features of the place was the Saturday evening concerts at which Thomas Campbell, the poet, Howard and Wilkie, painters, and Barker, the painter of panoramas, frequently were guests.

Duncan Terrace, Islington

64, formerly 19 Colebrook Row. — Colebrook Cottage, where Charles and Mary Lamb lived from 1823 to 1827. This was Lamb's first experience as a householder. It was while leaving this house after a visit that George Dyer walked into the New River, as recorded in *Amicus Redivivus*. The New River still flows in front of the house, but is now covered over. The *Essays of Elia* and most of Lamb's later essays were written here, and he also did much of his work on Hone's *Table Book* at the British Museum while living here. It was here also that he "came home for ever on Tuesday" in 1825, when he was given his pension from the India House. Southey was one of his visitors here in 1823.

Colley Cibber, the poet, actor and dramatist, lived in Colebrook Row for a time.

Dunster Court, Mincing Lane

Alderman Beckford, father of the author of *Vathek*, had his counting-house here, where he accumulated the wealth that enabled his son to indulge his eccentricities.

Durham House Street, Adelphi

On the site of the gardens of Durham House, where Sir Walter Raleigh lived for twenty years. See John Street, Adelphi.

The portion from John Street north was formerly James Street. Isaac D'Israeli lived at No. 2 James Street before his marriage. The same house was afterwards occupied by Thomas Hill, the Hull of Theodore Hook's novel, *Gilbert Gurney*, and the original from whom Poole drew his character of Paul Pry. He was a sort of walking chronicle that knew everybody and was to be met with everywhere. A book-collector and a patron of Bloomfield and Kirke White, when he established the *Monthly Preceptor* he printed in it some of Kirke White's early poems, which so encouraged White that he ventured to publish a volume of his works in 1803. Hill died here in 1840, after a residence of many years.

Dyer's Buildings, Holborn Bars

William Roscoe was living here in 1824 when he published his edition of Pope's *Works*.

Dyott Street, Bloomsbury

Dryden's "Corinna" (Elizabeth Thomas) lived in this street when she carried on the correspondence with Dryden (who signed himself "Pyrades"). This correspondence was published after her death in 1731. In 1710 there was a "Mendicants' Convivial Club" held at the "Welch's Head" in this street. The club was founded in 1660. At the "Black Horse" and "Turk's Head" public-houses in this street Owen Haggerty and John Holloway, in 1802, planned the murder of Mr. Steele on Hounslow Heath, for which they were arrested at the "Black Horse" through the help of old Jack Norris, the shrimp-seller, and executed at the Old Bailey in 1807.

Eagle Street, Holborn

Martin van Butchell, the quack doctor and dentist of the latter part of the eighteenth century, was born here in 1735.

Earl Street, Westminster

During the Plague of 1665 a plague pit was dug here for the bodies of the victims.

Earl's Terrace, Kensington

4.—Mrs. Inchbald, the dramatist, lived here in 1812.

George du Maurier lived in this street for a few years after his marriage. Walter Pater lived here for a time.

Eastcheap

From the location and its relation to the old Roman roads, it has been assumed that this was originally the market-place of Roman London.

Mentioned by Lydgate in *London Lickpenny*, but since his time the south side has been swept away in widening and the western end has given way to the London Bridge improvements. From Lydgate's time to that of Ben Jonson, Stow and Strype, Eastcheap was famous for its butchers.

The portion between St. Mary-at-Hill and Idol Lane was formerly known as Little Tower Street. Here at No. 1 Little Tower Street stood the "Crooked Billet," the original of the tavern of the same name, in which Joseph Willet enlisted and in which he was locked up for the night after his supper of tripe and onions (*Barnaby Rudge*). At No. 12 Little Tower Street was the academy where Thomson, the poet, was tutor in 1726, and where he wrote a part of *Summer*. Little Tower Street was part of Little Eastcheap at one time.

East Lane, Bermondsey

John Ratcliffe, the ship-chandler, who became a famous book-collector, kept his library in his residence here, where he lived for many years, and where he died in 1776.

East Mount Street, Whitechapel Road

In 1642 Parliament erected fortifications here. It was while disguised and watching the construction that Sir Kenelm Digby was arrested.

East Street, Finsbury Circus

North corner. Roman Catholic Chapel.—In the vaults under the chapel, Carl Maria von Weber was buried at his death in 1826, and here his body remained until 1844, when it was removed to Dresden.

East Smithfield

Edmund Spenser is said to have been born in this street, which then included all of the open space east of the Tower.

Eaton Place, Pimlico

5.—Lord Carson, the strong opponent of Home Rule in Ireland, and organiser of the Ulster Volunteers.

15.—Lord Kelvin lived here for many years.

36.—Sir Henry Wilson, former Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was living here in 1922, when he was shot by Irish bravoes, just as he had alighted from a cab and was about to enter the house. He fell to the side-walk, and died as he was being carried into the house.

Eaton Rise, Ealing

75.—Austin Dobson lived here in 1920.

Eaton Square, Pimlico

Built in 1827 upon the five fields of Ebury Farm, the estate of Alexander Davies, which the Grosvenors acquired by the marriage of an ancestor to the heiress.

48.—Lord John Russell lived here in 1858 when financial conditions compelled him to let his own house in Chesham Place.

63.—Lord Napier of Magdala died here in 1890.

71.—The Speakers of the House of Commons lived here as a temporary residence pending the completion of the official residence at Westminster.

75.—Ralph Bernal's residence, in which he had gathered his valuable collection of majolica, porcelains and other works of art. He died here in 1854.

83.—Lord Chancellor Truro died here in 1855.

92.—Admiral Sir Edward Coddrington, the hero of Navarino, died here in 1851.

93.—Residence in 1920–3 of the Right Honourable Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer and since Prime Minister, who arranged the funding of the British debt to the United States.

St. Peter's Church.—Built in 1824–6. Admiral Coddrington was buried here in 1851.

George Peabody, the American banker and philanthropist, lived in this square and died here in 1869. "Jacob Omnium" (M. J. Higgins) lived here.

Ebury Street, Pimlico

42.—Tennyson stayed here for a short time in 1847.

121.—George Moore, the novelist, lives here. Hence his *Conversations in Ebury Street.*

Eccleston Square, Pimlico

33.—This was the first home of Winston Churchill after his marriage in 1908, and he lived here for some years. In 1915–16 Sir Edward Grey leased this house from Mr. Churchill, and during those early days of the war the most important conferences were held here, especially those with Colonel House, the special envoy of President Wilson. During the general strike of 1926 the house formed the headquarters of the Labour Party in their management of that affair, and Mr. Churchill's old room on the second floor overlooking the park was the office of Arthur Henderson.

Eccleston Street, Pimlico

Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, had his first London house on the west side of this street. It was demolished to make way for the Metropolitan Railway.

Eden Street, Hampstead Road

Built on the gardens of the "Adam and Eve" Tea-House, where Lunardi made his balloon descent in 1784. See Hampstead Road.

Edgware Road

Is partly on the line of the old Roman road between London and Verulamium (St. Albans). In the middle of the roadway, at the junction with Bayswater Road, stood Tyburn Tree, for many years the place of execution for criminals. See Marble Arch.

239.—**" Red Lion " Tavern,** the descendant of the old "Red Lion," at which tradition says that Shakespeare used to act as a strolling player.

329.—**" Wheatsheaf " Tavern,** the descendant of the "Wheatsheaf" which Ben Jonson used to frequent and which, in his day, was also the resort of the highwaymen, who made travelling on the Edgware Road unsafe.

Oliver Goldsmith, when writing his *Natural History*, lodged at a farmer's house in the Edgware Road, near the six-mile stone.

Edith Villas, West Kensington

14.—John Melhuish Strudwick, the pre-Raphaelite painter, lived here about 1900.

19.—J. Wilton Jones, the writer of pantomimes, died here in 1897.

Edmonton

Church Street.—Charles and Mary Lamb lived at Bay Cottage in this street from 1832 until Charles's death here in 1834. He is buried in the churchyard, and when Mary Lamb died somewhere in St. Pancras in 1847 she was buried in the same grave. Keats was apprentice to a surgeon named Thomas Hammond in this street, from 1809 to 1815, near Bay Cottage. While here he wrote some of his juvenile *Poems*, which were published in 1817.

Edwardes Square, Kensington

This square is said to have been built by a speculative and sanguine Frenchman, at the time of Napoleon's threatened invasion, to accommodate such of his officers as would require houses at moderate cost.

32.—Leigh Hunt lived here from 1840 to 1851, in which time he was granted a pension of £200 from the Civil List. While here he wrote *A Jar of Honey*, the *Old Court Suburb*, the *Italian Poets*, and a part of the *Autobiography*.

Coleridge is said to have lived in this square at one time.

Egerton Crescent, Brompton

(Formerly Brompton Crescent)

13.—Charles Incledon, the ballad-singer, lived here in the early part of the last century.

15.—George Herbert Rodwell, musical composer and dramatist, lived here in 1830.

20.—James Robinson Planché, the dramatist and dramatic critic, lived here from 1822 to 1844. Leigh Hunt, when he lived in the neighbourhood, used to spend most of his evenings here, when he could steal away from his chaotic household.

22.—C. J. Richardson, architect and author of works on English domestic architecture.

40.—Mrs. Bray, the authoress, died here in 1883.

James William Gilbart, banker and writer on finance, died at his residence in this square in 1863.

Egerton Place, Brompton

9.—Right Honourable J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1921.

Egerton Terrace, Brompton

(Formerly Michael's Grove)

Douglas Jerrold lived here in 1835, and here Dickens first met him. Miss Georgina Hogarth, Dickens's sister-in-law, "the best and truest friend man ever had," lived here in the last years of her long life, with no companions but her two servants.

Eldon Road, Rosslyn Park, Hampstead

2.—Charles Knight, historian and publisher, lived here from 1846 until 1870. Here he completed his *Popular History of England*, and wrote *Shadows of the Old Booksellers* and *Half Hours with the Best Letter-writers*.

8.—W. C. Dobson, A.R.A., lived here from 1854 to 1883.

Ellerdale Road, Hampstead

6.—R. Norman Shaw, R.A., architect, lived here in 1911.

Elm Park Gardens, Chelsea

58.—Sinclair Lewis, the American novelist, lived here in 1923.

95.—John Morley was living here in 1894.

Elm Park Road, Chelsea

70.—Right Honourable Augustine Birrell, essayist and former Secretary for Ireland, lived here in 1924.

Felix Moscheles, the artist, lived in this street for many years from the early 1890's. It was at his house here that Mark Hambourg first played when he came to London.

Elm Tree Road, St. John's Wood

20, formerly 17.—Thomas Hood lived here from 1841 to 1844. The house overlooked Lord's Cricket Ground, which made it rather difficult for Hood to keep at work. His landlady here, Mrs. R., became the central figure in *Mrs. Gardiner, A Horticultural Romance*. While here Hood became editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, with a fixed salary; he revived his *Comic Annual* in 1842, wrote the *Song of the Shirt* for the 1843 Christmas number of *Punch*, and is said to have trebled the circulation of *Punch* thereby; formulated

plans for *Hood's Magazine*; prepared his volume of *Whimsicalities*; wrote "Miss Kilmansegg" for the *New Monthly Magazine*; and wrote the *Bridge of Sighs*. Here occurred the jolly parties with Dickens, Stanfield and others of their associates, at which everyone was liable to die of "Unjustifiable Comicide."

Elsworthy Road, Hampstead

4.—Sir Henry Wood lived here in 1911–24.
Clara Butt, the singer, lived in this street in 1913.

Ely Place, Charterhouse Street

Site of the town house of the Bishops of Ely from 1290 to 1772, when they exchanged it with the Crown for 37 Dover Street. The buildings, with the exception of the chapel, were demolished in 1775, and the stones were used to build the street. The gardens extended as far as Leather Lane, which formed their western boundary.

From 1290 the grounds around the house were increased by additions, and shortly before 1388 Bishop Thomas Arundel built a gatehouse toward Holborn. In 1381 John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, brother of the Black Prince and father of Henry IV., took refuge in Ely House after his own mansion in the Savoy had been burned down by rioters, and remained until his death there in 1399, and his burial in old St. Paul's. It was in the cloisters of Ely House that Henry VIII. first met Cranmer. In 1549 Ely House was the residence of the Earl of Warwick, and here the Council met and formed the conspiracy that destroyed the Protector Somerset. In 1576 Sir Christopher Hatton, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, forced Bishop Cox to lease him portions of the property, and in the garden and orchard he built himself a mansion known as Hatton House. See Cross Street, Hatton Garden. In 1619 the Spanish Ambassador, Gondomar, lodged in Ely Place, with a strong guard to protect him from the populace. In 1622–3 the house was granted to the Duke of Lennox, afterwards Duke of Richmond, who died here in 1624. In Charles I.'s time Ely Place again became the residence of the Bishops of Ely, and here Bishop Francis White died in 1638. In 1642 Ely House was converted into a prison by order of Parliament. William Tyndal was a prisoner and died there in 1644, and John Chadwick, another clerical prisoner, died there in 1645. Under Charles II. the bishops again returned to Ely House, and there Bishop Matthew Wren, the uncle of Sir Christopher Wren, died in 1667, and his successor, Bishop Benjamin Laney, died there

in 1675. Although it continued to be the episcopal residence, the palace gradually fell into decay until 1772, when it was disposed of to the Crown, and the land was built upon.

Ely Place, as Crown property, does not form part of the great city of London, although it is within its area. In former times Ely Place was not only a liberty, but also had the right of sanctuary, which right existed well into Queen Victoria's time. As a liberty Ely Place has always claimed exemption from the authority of the Lord Mayor of London, and at the present time law and order in this street are supposed to be enforced by a beadle, who still makes his nightly rounds and announces to all and sundry the time of night and the state of the weather—"Ten o'clock and a fine night," etc. —in the mediæval fashion.

15.—St. Etheldreda's Church, one of the only two pre-Reformation churches in England (the other is in Northamptonshire) restored to Catholicism and owned by Roman Catholics. It is the chapel of Ely Place, the residence of the Bishops of Ely, and dates from about 1290–9, the walls and the tracery of the windows being the only portions of the original chapel remaining. The walls of the undercroft are seven feet in thickness. Here the last "Mystery," *The Passion*, to be publicly performed in England was given in James I. time. John Evelyn's daughter, Susannah, was married here, Dr. Tenison, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, performing the ceremony. When the chapel ceased to be used for worship it was closed for a time, then was used as a warehouse, a National School, a Welsh Episcopalian church from 1843 to 1871, and finally sold at auction in 1874, bought by the Lazarist Fathers of the Order of Charity, restored and opened as a Roman Catholic chapel by Cardinal Manning in 1879.

39.—Sir Charles Barry, the architect of the Houses of Parliament, began his professional career here in 1820, and remained here until 1827.

John Philpot Curran, the Irish orator and statesman, had a house in this street at one time.

Mr. Waterbrook's law offices were located in Ely Place, and it was at a dinner party there that David Copperfield and Traddles met for the first time since their school days. Uriah Heep and Agnes Wickfield were also guests on that occasion.

Emerson Street, Southwark

Here was the residence of Robert Luttrell, M.D.—the house with the peculiar doorway—to which Dr. Luttrell brought little Sam

after he had bought him from his grandmother; and here Sam's sister Sal followed him by hanging on to the cab (Besant's *Bell of St. Paul's*).

Endell Street, Long Acre

7, formerly 8 Old Belton Street.—William Hunt, the water-colour artist, was born here in 1790.

25.—Covers the site of an old seventeenth-century bath, fed by medicinal springs, and locally known as Queen Anne's Bath, from a tradition that she was accustomed to come here to enjoy the waters. Considerable remains of the old bath still exist in the rear of the premises, together with parts of the rooms connected with it.

Endsleigh Gardens

5.—Christina Rossetti lived here before moving to Torrington Square.

Enfield

Great Eastern Railway Station.—On the site of the school kept by John Clarke, father of Charles Cowden Clarke, where Keats was educated. It was while he was here in 1810 that he experienced the shock of his mother's death.

Chase Side.—Charles Lamb lived in a gamboge-coloured house here for some time.

South Lodge.—Lord Chatham lived here.

East Lodge.—Lord Rosslyn, Lord Chancellor, was a resident.

Gough's Park.—Residence of Richard Gough, the antiquary.

Edmund Calamy, the famous divine, died at Enfield in 1666. Isaac D'Israeli was born in Enfield in 1766, and lived there until his marriage.

Ennismore Gardens, Knightsbridge

All Saints' Church.—Built largely through the efforts of William Harness, its first pastor, the schoolmate and friend of Byron, editor of an edition of Shakespeare, and author of the *Life of Mary Russell Mitford*. He died in 1869 while pastor of this church. Among the regular attendants was Gilbert à Beckett, one of the founders of *Punch*, and author of the *Comic Histories*, who had a pew here, which he occupied every Sunday, with his daughter and his younger son.

Essex Street, Strand

On the site of the town house of the Bishops of Exeter which, with its gardens, extended from Milford Lane to the Temple. This area was formerly known as the Outer Temple, and as such, in the time of Edward II., it was granted to Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter and Lord Treasurer of England. Here he built the mansion which was afterwards variously known as Exeter House, Leicester House and Essex House. Enraged by Stapeldon's resistance to the barons who were opposing the king, a mob sacked the house in 1326 and Stapeldon fled and tried to reach St. Paul's to find sanctuary. He got as far as the north door where the mob caught him, stripped him of his armour and dragged him to the Standard in Cheapside, where they beheaded him, together with his brother and several of his attendants.

After the Reformation almost every owner of this house died a violent death. It was owned by Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk and son of the poet, Earl of Surrey. Here he was arrested, and in 1572 he was beheaded for his share in the conspiracy of Mary, Queen of Scots. Then it passed to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and was known as Leicester House; Sir Nicholas Throgmorton was poisoned there in 1571. Its next owner was Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, the last favourite of Queen Elizabeth, when it was known as Essex House. Spenser, who was more or less associated with the house from 1579 to 1596, refers to it in his *Prothalamium*. It was here that the Earl of Essex shut himself up after his unsuccessful attempt to create an uprising, and here he was seized in 1601 and taken to the Tower, where he was executed. The Parliamentary General, Robert Devereux, third Earl of Essex, was born here in 1591; and after the Battle of Newbury it was here that he received the congratulatory visit from the House of Commons, the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen. He died here in 1646. When the Count Palatine came to England in 1613 to marry Elizabeth, daughter of James I., he was lodged at Essex House. Lord Treasurer Southampton lived here in 1660, and Sir Orlando Bridgeman in 1669.

Thomas Thynne, Viscount Sidmouth, sold Essex House to Nicholas Barebone, the London builder and son of Praise-God Barebone. He sold a portion of the land to the Middle Temple in 1676, and on it were built New Court, Garden Court, and a part of Essex Court. Most of the rest of the land was divided into plots and was built upon. Of Essex House itself the greater part was demolished by Barebone in 1680 to form Essex Street. The part that remained was used to shelter the Cottonian Library from 1712 to

1730. The Water Gate of Essex House still remains at the river end of Essex Street, built into the adjoining houses. It is best seen from the Embankment. At the foot of the street there also remains a piece of old wall through which a stairway leads to the Embankment. This wall is all that remains of the old Outer Temple, which formerly extended to Milford Lane.

2–3.—On the site of the famous Unitarian Chapel, founded shortly after 1774 by Theophilus Lindsey, who was its pastor for nearly twenty years. Benjamin Franklin and other prominent men of the time were present on the occasion. Here Dr. Disney, Thomas Belsham and Thomas Mudge preached. Long before the foundation of the chapel the site had been occupied by a Chapel of the Holy Ghost, which may have belonged to the Templars and which was afterwards used as the chapel of the Bishop of Exeter's house.

40–41.—The "Essex Head," the descendant of the tavern of the same name which was built about 1777 on the site of the last remaining portion of Essex House, and where Dr. Johnson established Sam's Club in 1783 for the benefit of the landlord, Samuel Greaves, an old servant of Mr. Thrale's, and where Johnson presided at the meetings. Sir John Hawkins called the club "a low ale-house association," but Windham, Daines Barrington, Horsley, Boswell, Brocklesby and Barry were among the members and the club was a success for years. Reynolds refused to join, because Barry was a member.

There was a famous music room in Essex Street, where John Banister gave concerts of vocal and instrumental music in 1678. As the street itself was not made until 1680 it would seem that the reference is to a part of Essex House which was still standing at that time. The same is probably true of the house in which Charles Dibdin started a small theatre in 1788, and which is referred to as the former residence of Sir Orlando Bridgeman. Dibdin stayed here but a short time, but his musical entertainments were very popular, and here it was that his song *Poor Jack* became famous. There was a "Robin Hood" Tavern in this street at which were held the meetings of the Robin Hood Society, where in later years Goldsmith was introduced to the club by his countryman Derrick. It was widely known as a debating club, with a membership of lawyer's clerks, tradesmen and mechanics. Burke's earliest attempts at oratory were in this club, and Sir Harry Erskine gained a good deal of his early experience in it. In its last years it removed to Butcher Row, since swept away by the Law Courts, where it was presided over by a baker.

Lady Primrose, daughter of Peter Drelincourt, Dean of Armagh,

and widow of Hugh, third Viscount Primrose, had her residence in Essex Street, and here it was that the Young Pretender lodged during his only visit to London, in 1750; and here also Flora Macdonald received shelter when she was released from prison. Dr. Lawrence, the friend and favourite physician of Johnson, died at his house in Essex Street in 1783. Dr. George Fordyce, the eighteenth-century epicure, lived in this street. Dr. Hugh Chamberlen, the writer on finance, also lived here.

It was on the second floor of a house in Essex Street, the back of which looked into the Temple, that Magwitch, the convict, lay hidden when he came to London from New South Wales (*Great Expectations*).

Eton Road, Haverstock Hill

6.—Thomas William Robertson, dramatist, author of *Caste*, *Society*, *School* and other plays, and brother of Mrs. Kendal, lived here for the last few years of his life.

Eton Villas, Provost Road, Hampstead

9.—Alfred Stevens, sculptor, designer of the Wellington Memorial in St. Paul's, lived here for some years, and died here in 1875.

Euston Road

Built about 1756 as part of the New Road from Paddington to King's Cross and beyond. The large gardens in front of the houses are the result of a provision when the road was made that no buildings should be less than fifty feet from the road.

Euston Road has been peculiarly connected with all forms of transportation. Sir Goldsworthy Gurney lived in Albany Street, close by, and when he built his locomotive engine in 1825 and thereabouts, it was on Euston Road that he used to run it for trial. When George Shillibeer started the first London bus service from the "Yorkshire Stingo" to the Bank in 1829, Euston Road was part of the route. It was also the route of the first motor bus, a steam affair started by Hancock in 1833 to run from Paddington to the Bank. As the venture was not a success the project was dropped.

St. Pancras Railway Station.—In building this station a church and seven streets, comprising three thousand houses, were demolished. They included the site of a poor district known as Agar Town, where Tom Sayers, the pugilist, lived. Also a row of houses

on the north side of Euston Road, known as Judd Place, where Mary Wollstonecraft was living when she married Godwin.

South side, between Mapledon Place and Tonbridge Street, was formerly known as Tonbridge Place, at No. 3 of which lived Captain Sir William Prowse, one of Nelson's fighting captains, who commanded the *Sirius* at Ushant in 1803.

At Duke's Road. St. Pancras Church.—Built in 1819–22, on the model of the Erechtheum at Athens, and said to be the first church in Great Britain to be erected in the purely Greek style. Thomas Dale, Professor of English Literature in London University, and author of the *Widow of Nain* and other poems, was vicar from 1846 to 1860.

Felix Moscheles, the artist, was christened here in 1833, with Mendelssohn acting as godfather.

284–6.—" Adam and Eve " Tavern, the descendant of the old tavern of the same name which was so popular in the latter part of the eighteenth century. See Hampstead Road.

383.—" Green Man " Inn, on the site of the Farthing Pie House, a noted place of public entertainment kept by Price, a famous player on the rolling-pin and salt-box. Defoe mentions Farthing Pie House Fields in *Colonel Jack*, and Pope also refers to it.

Richard Wilson, the artist, used to come to the "Green Man" to play skittles.

Euston Square

In a field about where the southern half of the square is now located, Trevithick in 1808 exhibited his ten-ton locomotive engine on a circular railway about one hundred feet in diameter and attained a speed of twelve miles an hour. In 1837 London's first railway terminus was built on almost the same spot.

The square itself was built in 1825, on the site of Montgomery's Nursery Gardens, where Dr. Wolcot ("Peter Pindar") died in 1819, in a cottage attached to the premises.

14.—Site of the Victoria Hotel, where Charles Dickens stayed for a short time in 1847 when his son, Charles, was ill at his grandmother's, Mrs. Hogarth's, house in Albany Street, and Dickens's own home in Devonshire Terrace was let.

11.—Residence of Charles Aders, whom Lamb has celebrated in one of his poems, and to whose wife Coleridge addressed his poem of the *Two Founts*. William Blake was a frequent visitor here, and Crabb Robinson and he used to discuss the origin of Blake's pictures, Blake maintaining that they came to him direct from the Eternal Spirit. Robinson mentions a musical party here in 1823, at which Wordsworth, Coleridge, Rogers and Flaxman were present.

Exchange Alley, Cornhill

(See Change Alley)

Exeter Street, Strand

Built in 1677 on part of the site of Cecil, or Burleigh House, the residence of Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's Chief Secretary. See 356 Strand. Dr. Johnson's first London lodgings were in this street, in the house of a Mr. Norris, a stay-maker. They must have been poor enough, for he mentions writing a part of his tragedy *Irene* in a garret in Exeter Street. While here his circumstances became so reduced that it was hard for him to find actual subsistence. Here he finished his poem *London*.

Exmouth Street, Clerkenwell

8.—Joe Grimaldi, the famous clown, lived here in 1822.

Between 22 and 24.—Church of the Holy Redeemer. On the site of Spa Fields Chapel, the first chapel of the group of Dissenters known as the "Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion." Originally started as the Northampton Chapel by two clergymen, who were prevented by the ecclesiastical authorities from preaching in an unconsecrated place, the chapel was transferred to the Countess of Huntingdon, who supported it and gave it her protection when the clergymen seceded from the Established Church to act as dissenting ministers. Shrubsole, the composer of "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name," was the organist of the chapel. It was demolished in 1879.

24.—Site of the residence of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, from 1779 until her death here in 1791. Here she devoted her life to the cause of Nonconformity, purchased the building which became the Spa Fields Chapel, built or helped to build sixty-four chapels throughout the country, expended her fortune in the cause, and lived on a small annuity purchased with a remnant of her wealth.

Richard Earlom, the mezzotint engraver, died in this street in 1822.

Eyre Street Hill, Clerkenwell Road

George Morland, the painter, died in a sponging-house here in 1804, after eight days of delirium and convulsions, and in a state of utter mental and bodily debility.

Fair Street, Tooley Street

On the site of Horsleydown Fair.

Thomas Guy, the bookseller and founder of Guy's Hospital, was born here about 1645, at the north-east corner of Pritchard's Alley, which was located two doors east of St. John's Churchyard.

Fairholme Road, West Kensington

43.—Charles Dickens, son of the novelist, lived here for some time, and died here in 1896.

Falcon Square, Aldersgate

8.—Site of the Falcon Hotel, where John Jasper stopped when visiting London (*Edwin Drood*).

Farringdon Road

At Bowling Green Lane.—Farringdon Road Buildings; where John Hewett and his family and Mr. and Mrs. Eagles shared a flat on the fifth floor. Here Sidney Kirkwood used to come occasionally to see Clara Hewett. (George Gissing's *The Nether World.*)

Parcels Post Office. — On the site of Coldbath Fields Prison, built in 1794 on the location of a prison which dated from James I.'s time, and enlarged as necessity required it. The place had a reputation for severity, and Coleridge and Southey refer to it in *The Devil's Walk*. In 1820 Thistlewood and the Cato Street conspirators were confined here. John Hunt, the brother of Leigh Hunt, was a prisoner here, for a libel on the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV., published in the *Examiner*. At that time the governor was Townsend, the Bow Street runner. The silent system was introduced here in 1834, and the treadmill a few years earlier. The place was demolished in 1877.

106.—Site of the mansion of Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham. At the end of the seventeenth century it had been converted into a low place of amusement known as Sir John Oldcastle's. It was pulled down in 1761. The estate seems to have extended across Farringdon Road at least as far as Coldbath Square.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade Station.—On the site of the "Lord Cobham" Tavern, a popular place of amusement in the eighteenth century.

Farringdon Street

Formerly known as Fleet Market from the market that occupied the centre of the street from 1737, when the Fleet River from Holborn to Fleet Street was arched over to provide the necessary space, until 1829. This market was the transplanted Stocks Market, which was removed from its ancient location on the site of the Mansion House to permit the building of that structure. The Fleet River still flows through its arches beneath the middle of the street, but functions as a common drain.

General Pitt-Rivers and other antiquarians have found evidences that the early inhabitants of this region, probably Celts, dwelt in lake dwellings in the Fleet River and its marshes, especially at its junction with the Thames.

15.—Congregational Memorial Hall.—Built in 1874 to commemorate the bi-centenary of the ejection of two thousand clergymen from the Church of England in 1662 for refusing to make the declaration required by the Act of Uniformity—a circumstance that is regarded as the foundation of Nonconformity in England. It occupies a part of the site of the Fleet Prison, which was pulled down in 1844–6. There was a prison here in Norman times, later used for those committed by the Star Chamber and the Court of Chancery and, from 1641, for debtors. This was burned down in the Fire of 1666, was rebuilt in 1670, destroyed by the Gordon rioters in 1780, and again rebuilt in 1781–2. The district known as the Liberty of the Fleet extended along the north side of Ludgate Hill to Old Bailey, up which it ran to Fleet Lane, then along the Lane to Fleet Market and south along the prison wall to Ludgate Hill. It is as the debtors' prison that figures in Dickens that the Fleet is best known. Sir Walter Besant's *Chaplain of the Fleet* is a good description of the place. Many prisoners, however, were confined here, who were not debtors at all. Among them were: The Earl of Surrey, the poet; Bishop Hooper, from 1553 to 1555; Keys, for marrying Lady Mary Grey, the sister of Lady Jane Grey; Sir Anthony Shirley, the traveller, in 1593; Nash, the poet, for writing *The Isle of Dogs*; William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, in 1601; Dr. Donne, the poet, in 1602, for marrying the daughter of his patron, Sir George More, without her father's consent; Sir Tobie Matthew, Bacon's friend, in 1607, for becoming a Roman convert; Countess of Dorset in 1610; Sir Robert Killigrew, in 1613, for talking to Sir Thomas Overbury at his prison gate in the Tower; Lucius Cary, Viscount Falkland, for sending a challenge; Prynne, for writing *Histriomastix*; John Lilburne, for publishing *Notes from Ipswich*; James Howell, the traveller—here he wrote

his famous *Letters*; Wycherley, the dramatist, was here seven years; William Penn, who was living within the Rules, or Liberty, of the Fleet in 1707, spent nine months of 1709 in prison, rather than pay an unjust claim filed against him by his steward Ford. One of the results of his experience here was his book, *Some Fruits of Solitude*; Elizabeth Thomas, Dryden's "Corinna," was here from 1727 to 1730; Richard Savage lived within the Rules; Parson Keith, of Keith's Chapel, was a prisoner in 1758; Charles Churchill, the erratic genius who was poet, minister and general man about town, was married in the Fleet. Others who were prisoners and died here during their imprisonment were: Sir Richard Baker, author of *Baker's Chronicle*, died 1645; Francis Sandford, author of the *Genealogical History*, died 1694; Parson Ford, a relative of Dr. Johnson's, died 1731—although Dr. Johnson himself stated that Ford died at the Hummums in Covent Garden (which see); Robert Lloyd, the friend of Dr. Johnson, died 1764; Mrs. Cornelys, the erstwhile keeper of a fashionable dance-hall in Soho Square, died in the Fleet in 1797.

Mr. Pickwick was a prisoner in the Fleet with the faithful Sam Weller, who had conspired with his father to be incarcerated so as to be with Mr. Pickwick. A short time later Alfred Jingle and Mrs. Bardell found themselves here.

Steps leading up to Holborn Viaduct, on the east side of Farringdon Street, just beyond No. 41.—Site of the "Rose" Tavern, on Holborn Hill, from which John Taylor, the Water Poet, set out in 1647 on a pilgrimage to the Isle of Wight. At that time it stood on the banks of the Fleet River.

It was in Farringdon Street, then known as Fleet Market, that the rioters of 1780 assembled and made a night of it before beginning the disturbance the following morning (*Barnaby Rudge*).

Featherstone Buildings, Holborn

Charles Lamb relates, in *My First Play*, that his parents were playing cards in the house of Lamb's godfather at the corner of Featherstone Buildings when Sheridan and Miss Linley arrived after their elopement from Bath in 1772 and found refuge here.

Featherstone Street, City Road

Lackington, the bookseller, while working at his trade of shoemaking in this street, opened a small bookshop in connection with

it in 1774 with a combined stock of leather and books worth about five pounds. This was the germ of the enormous establishment of later years.

Fenchurch Street

(Mentioned in 1276)

Cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to be three thousand or four thousand years old, have been found in this street. Three tessellated Roman pavements have also been found here.

44.—Site of the shop in which was purchased a portion of the tea that was went to Boston in 1774, and which was thrown into the harbour there in the occurrence now known as the Boston Tea Party. The establishment was founded in 1650 by Daniel Rawlinson, at the sign of the Crown and Three Sugar Loaves. The proprietor was a shrewd man of business, who had noted the growing popularity of tea—a beverage which had been introduced into England in 1610 or thereabouts. In later years he was proprietor of the "Mitre" Tavern, at what is now 157 Fenchurch Street (which see). He was a personal friend of Samuel Pepys, who frequently mentions him in his *Diary*, but always in connection with the "Mitre." It is strange that nowhere does Pepys mention the business located at this point. Rawlinson died in 1679, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Rawlinson, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1706. In later years new members were added to the firm and it became Rawlinson, Davison and Newman; retaining this name until 1777, when it was changed to Davison, Newman and Company. Under this name the firm still continues to do business at 14 Creechurch Lane, whither it moved in 1890, and still retains its old sign of the Crown and Three Sugar Loaves. See 14 Creechurch Lane.

The tea that was purchased here on the occasion referred to must have been purchased from Rawlinson, Davison and Newman; and of the 340 chests thrown overboard some must have come from this shop. When Davison and Newman died they were buried in the same vault in All Hallows Staining, Star Alley, Mark Lane. When the church was demolished their joint memorial was taken to St. Olave's, Hart Street, where it may still be seen inscribed with their names and those of members of their families.

In connection with the shipment of the tea the following document is in the files of the Treasury, and is reprinted here through the courtesy of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury. Attention was called to it by Davison, Newman and Company, who had a copy of it:

MEMORIAL OF FRANCIS ROTCH, PART OWNER OF SHIP DARTMOUTH,

To the Commissioners of the Customs, Commissioner of the 4th January, 1774.

TO THE HON'BLE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS IN AMERICA.

The Memorial of Francis Rotch of Boston in New England part owner of the ship Dartmouth now in Harbour of Boston, Humbly Sheweth:

That the said ship on the 28th November arrived in the port of Boston from London with sundry Merchandise amongst which was eighty whole and thirty-four half chests of Tea shipped in London and consigned to Messrs. Richard Clarke & Sons, Thomas and Elisha Hutchinson, Benjamin Faveril Junior and Joshua Winslow Merchants of this place, and on the 30th of the same November the same ship and her cargo was regularly entered at the Custom House for this port and discharged of all her cargo except the said Tea for which no permit could be obtained as the Duties were not paid therefor.

That after the discharge of all her other merchandise this Memorialist waited on the above named Consigners at Castle William and made tender of the said Tea consigned to them aforesaid, which they then declined receiving by reason of the popular disturbances excited on account of the said Teas being sent out here, whereupon the said Teas lay in the same ship until the evening of the 16th inst., when a great Multitude of People disguised and unknown to this Memorialist forcibly entered the said Ship hoisted out the same Tea stove the chests and threw the whole over the Ships Side into the Water.

This Memorialist would further represent to your Honors that he has purchased a valuable cargo to be shipped for London in the said ship for the account and by order of the other Owners of the said ship who are resident in London which by reason of the premises he has been hitherto prevented from loading on board the same ship because she has not discharged of her Cargo inwards and the Officers of the Customs although applied to for that purpose, now refuse to grant him the proper and necessary Permit and License to load the said ship outwards.

Wherefore your Memorialist on behalf of himself and the other owners of the said ship humbly prays the interposition of the Hon'ble Board in this behalf and that the Collector and Comptroller of the Customs for the said Port of Boston may be directed or

advised to grant that said ship such necessary permits lockets and clearances as may enable her to prosecute her intended voyage and as in duty bound will pray.

(*Signed*) FRANCIS ROTCH.

In the Province of
Massachusetts Bay.

53–54–55.—Corner of Mark Lane. "London" Tavern, on the site of the "King's Head" Tavern, where Princess, afterwards Queen, Elizabeth, dined on pork and peas in 1554 on her release from the Tower and after having attended service at All Hallows Staining, in the adjoining Star Alley, Mark Lane. The metal dish and cover used on the occasion is still preserved in the tavern. The old tavern was demolished in 1876.

59.—Corner of London Street.—The little midshipman which figures in Dickens's *Dombey and Son* belongs to the optical firm here, and may be seen over the door in London Street.

Between 117 and 118.—Site of Ironmongers' Hall, which was destroyed by German bombs in 1917. It was built in 1750 on the site of the previous hall, which dated from the fifteenth century.

119.—"Elephant" Tavern, rebuilt in 1826 on the site of the old tavern of the same name that was so massively built of stone that it resisted the Great Fire and furnished shelter for many of those made homeless by that catastrophe. It was here that Hogarth was said to have paid his bill by painting four pictures on the wall. On the demolishing of the old building in 1826 these pictures were purchased by a dealer and successfully removed from the wall, but failed to convince experts that they were genuine Hogarths.

157.—Site of the "Mitre" Tavern, kept by Daniel Rawlinson, a personal friend of Samuel Pepys, who speaks of him in his *Diary* very frequently. If Pepys had a special dinner to give a friend he gave it at Rawlinson's. Many a time he was invited there to dine with Rawlinson or with some persons of note whom Rawlinson was entertaining. Rawlinson seems to have been a man of substance, for in 1661 Pepys mentions going to the Exchange, where he got into a balcony "by Mr. Rawlinson's favour." The same year Pepys consulted him about an investment which an uncle had recommended. In 1663 Rawlinson took Pepys to a Jewish synagogue—evidently a visit of curiosity, for Rawlinson's own church was St. Dionis Backchurch, where his monument now is. Pepys attended service with him there in 1664 and records that he heard a good sermon. During the Plague of 1665–6 the Rawlinson family suffered severely. The "Mitre" was shut up, and Rawlinson lost his wife

and several servants. Pepys's last reference to Rawlinson is in 1667, when he found him in Fenchurch Street, " looking over his ruins there." The " Mitre " had been burned down in the Fire.

It is strange that Pepys does not mention another enterprise of Rawlinson's which he had started in 1650 and which is further referred to under 44 Fenchurch Street (which see). Rawlinson died in 1679, and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Rawlinson, afterwards Lord Mayor of London.

West corner of Lime Street.—Site of St. Dionis Backchurch, the first church to be rebuilt after the Fire, on the site of the older church. Dr. Burney was appointed organist of this church in 1749. Demolished in 1878.

It was in the house of William de Leyre at the end of Fenchurch Street and in the parish of All Hallows Staining that William Wallace was lodged as a prisoner when brought to London from Scotland in 1305.

Fetter Lane

(Mentioned in 1363)

To the right, entering Fleur-de-Lis Court.—Site of the house where the notorious Mrs. Brownrigg murdered her young apprentices in 1767, for which she was executed in the same year.

16.—An old house here bore a tablet stating that it had once been the residence of John Dryden. Demolished in 1887.

It is said that Otway lived in this street opposite Dryden. If this is so, the Record Office now occupies the site.

32.—Moravian Chapel, built before the Great Fire, and at one time the only chapel of this denomination in London. This was one of the eight original conventicles where divine worship was permitted. In 1672, when Mr. Turner was the minister, Richard Baxter began his Tuesday lectures here, and continued them until 1682. It was the meeting-house of the celebrated Thomas Bradbury, and was one of those sacked by the Sacheverell rioters in 1710. Wesley, Whitefield and Count Zinzendorf also preached here.

77.—Tom Paine, author of the *Rights of Man*, lived here.

96.—Site of the Fetter Lane Independent Chapel, founded 1660. The first minister, from 1660 to 1680, was Thomas Goodwin. He was succeeded by Thankfull Owen. In 1714 Thomas Bradbury was minister, and it was in the old building that George I. was first proclaimed king. It had been arranged that the news of the death of Queen Anne should privately be conveyed to Bradbury, and upon receiving the information Bradbury announced it to the

congregation. In a later building erected on the same site in 1732, Wesley preached in 1737. Years afterwards John Spurgeon, father of Charles H. Spurgeon, the evangelist, was pastor of this chapel.

Fetter Lane always was a noted place for conventicles. There was a very early one here about 1641, in which Praise-God Barebone, Greene, Spencer, Quartermain and others were accustomed to preach. Praise-God Barebone, a wealthy leather-seller and head of the Parliament of 1653, which was afterwards known by his name, lived in Fetter Lane for over twenty-five years, probably at the corner of Fleet Street—which see. Hobbes of Malmesbury lived in Fetter Lane when he published the *Leviathan*. John Bagford, the antiquary and book-collector, was born here in 1675. He was purchasing agent for many of the great book-collectors of the time, and himself made a collection most of which is now in the British Museum, and gathered together what is now known as the "Bagford Ballads." It was in Fetter Lane that Levett, the friend of Dr. Johnson, fell in with the doubtful character who kept a coal-shed here, and married her to his lasting regret. His misfortunes finally reached a point where Dr. Johnson took him into his own house as his pensioner. Wraxall says that Sheridan was arrested for debt and taken to a sponging-house in Fetter Lane in 1815. Here he stayed for three days, shut up in a room with Sir Watkin Lewes and a young friend of Wraxall's. This incident may refer to Sheridan's confinement in Sloman's in Cursitor Street.

For more than two hundred years the ends of Fetter Lane at Holborn and Fleet Street were used as places of punishment. At the Holborn end Nathaniel Tomkins and his associate Chaloner were executed in 1643 for their share in Waller's plot to surprise the City.

Writing a few years before his death in 1910, Canon Benham stated that Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop* was located in Fetter Lane, and he claimed that he was well acquainted with it until its destruction. The two other locations in Green Street and in Portsmouth Street have rather overlooked the Canon's statement. Students of Dickens are inclined to accept the location in Green Street, where the Garrick Hotel and the Irving statue now stand.

Captain Lemuel Gulliver lived in Fleet Street, and among his other properties was a "long lease of the 'Black Bull' in Fetter Lane." See *Gulliver's Travels*.

Finch Lane, City
(Mentioned in 1295)

A tessellated Roman pavement and fragments of others have been found in this street.

James Watt, in 1755 when nineteen years of age, apprenticed himself for a year to John Morgan, a mathematical-instrument maker in this street. Cardinal Newman was born here in 1801.

Finchley Road, Hampstead

1.—"Eyre Arms" Hotel, the descendant of the tavern of the same name. In 1831 the grounds of the old house witnessed the rehearsals for the mediæval tournament which the Earl of Eglinton gave at his estate in Scotland. Louis Napoleon participated in a very minor part. John Hampton made a balloon ascension from the same grounds in 1838 and very nearly lost his life in the effort. It was here that Thomas Sidney Cooper, the painter, hired the cab-horse which he kept galloping past his studio in Wellington Road as a study for the charge of the cavalry at Waterloo. George ("Squire") Osbaldeston, the all-round sportsman, was a great frequenter of the old tavern. Phil May came there constantly in 1890–1900, when he lived in Melina Place, and there he found many of his types. At the opposite corner from the "Eyre Arms," Onslow Ford, R.A., had his house and studio.

27.—Mme. Nordica lived here for a time.

28.—The St. John's Wood Art Club secured a lease of this house in 1900, and here the most prominent artists of the time have gathered. It occupies the site of Devonshire House, where Thomas Hood lived from 1844 until his death there in 1845. It was while he was here that *Hood's Magazine* began and ended.

57.—Florence St. John, of the Gaiety Theatre, lived here at the height of her popularity.

70.—George Robey, the actor, in 1924.

139.—Mme. Tietjens, the singer, lived here from 1868 to 1873.

Among those who have lived in Finchley Road are Mme. Scalchi, the singer; Arthur Wing Pinero and Sir Charles Wyndham, who lived together in Boscombe Lodge; J. B. Burgess, R.A., who died at his house here; Blondin, the tight-rope walker, who lived in a house afterwards occupied by "Pony" Moore, of Moore and Burgess's Minstrels of St. James's Hall fame.

Finsbury Circus

This and the whole Finsbury region was originally a marsh, and investigations by General Pitt-Rivers and other antiquarians show that lake dwellings, probably Celtic in origin, were built here in prehistoric times.

School of Oriental Studies.—Building erected in 1815–19 for the London Institution, and occupied as such until 1912. The library, very rich in topographical works collected when William Upcott was librarian, is now distributed between the British Museum, the Guildhall and the School of Oriental Studies. William Maltby, schoolmate and lifelong friend of Samuel Rogers, was librarian from 1809 to 1834, succeeding Porson, and died in the librarian's quarters here in 1854.

Finsbury Pavement

John Keats was born in 1795 at the Swan and Hoop livery-stables, in which his father was principal servant and his grandfather, Mr. Jennings, was proprietor. The exact location was given in 1850 as No. 28, which was then a few doors from London Wall, but it was also referred to as opposite a riding-school, which would make it opposite West Street, where a riding-school was located on the corner.

James Lackington's great book-shop, the "Temple of the Muses," was located here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was the largest in London, and it was said that a coach and six could be driven in the door and circle around the central counter.

Finsbury Square
(Built in 1777–91)

This was the first public place in London to be lighted with gas.

15.—David Livingston lived here for a short time in 1856.

Finsbury Square figures as part of the route traversed by Oliver Twist and Bill Sikes on their way to the burglary at Chertsey.

Fish Street Hill

Mentioned by Shakespeare in the Second Part of *King Henry IV.*, in connection with Jack Cade.

This was the thoroughfare to Old London Bridge, which was immediately south of Fish Street and a continuation of it in a direct line. The Black Prince had a palace here about opposite where the Monument now is.

Fitzjohn's Avenue, Hampstead

30, formerly 19.—James Cotter Morison, the Positivist and author of the *Life of St. Bernard,* and lives of Gibbon and Macaulay, lived here from about 1880 to 1888, in a house he called Clairvaux.

At Lyndhurst Road.—The drinking-fountain marks the site of the Shepherd's Well, which furnished water to the inhabitants of Hampstead in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Corner of Arkwright Road.—Paul Falconer Poole, the artist, built himself a house here called Uplands and died there in 1879.

About 1882 Frank Holl, R.A., built himself a house in this street and called it The Three Gables, which was his home until his death there in 1888. Gladstone, Wolseley and others of the prominent men of the period came there to sit for their portraits. John Pettie, the artist, lived at The Lothians, next door but one to Holl.

Fitzroy Square

Built by Robert and James Adam in 1790–1825.

7.—Sir Charles L. Eastlake, the painter and president of the Royal Academy, lived here for many years until his death here in 1865.

27.—William Archer, dramatist, critic, translator and editor of Ibsen's *Plays*, lived here in 1924.

29.—George Bernard Shaw lived here in 1888, when he was writing *Love Among the Artists* for Annie Besant's magazine, *Our Corner*.

37.—Ford Madox Brown, the painter, lived here from the 1870's until his death here in 1893, during which time it was the meeting-place of the Pre-Raphaelites and the founders of the æsthetic movement—Rossetti, Morris, Burne-Jones and their associates. Ford Madox Hueffer, grandson of Brown and author of *Memories and Impressions*, and numerous novels and other works, was born here in 1873.

Moncure D. Conway, the American Abolitionist and Unitarian minister, was a frequent guest here when he lived in London. He assisted at the marriage of Brown's daughter Lucy to William Rossetti, and at that of Catherine Brown. He conducted here the funeral services for Brown's son Oliver at his death in 1874, and officiated at Brown's own death in 1893. As a type of the company always to be met here Conway mentions meeting here in one evening Turgenieff, Rossetti, Karl Blind, Holman Hunt, Alma Tadema, William Morris and his wife, Woolner, Garnett, Burne-Jones and his wife, Whistler, Ralston, and the poets Allingham, Swinburne, Gosse and Marston.

This house is identified as the 120 Fitzroy Square where Colonel Newcome and his friend James Binney lived on their return from India (*The Newcomes*).

38.—Sir William C. Ross, miniature painter to the queen, lived here for some time and died here in 1860.

John Pettie, R.A., and W. Q. Orchardson, R.A., lived together in Fitzroy Square from 1862 until Pettie moved to St. John's Wood in 1869.

Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square

21, formerly 14 Russell Place.—Daniel Maclise, the artist, lived here in 1858.

38, formerly 7.—David Roberts, the painter, lived here from 1860 until 1864, when he died from apoplexy while walking in Berners Street.

46.—W. E. Frost, R.A., died here in 1877.

Sir Robert Smirke, the architect, was living in Upper Fitzroy Street in 1826.

Flask Walk, Hampstead

Site of Hampstead Fair, somewhat of the Bartholomew Fair type, which is advertised on the cover of the original edition of Addison's *Spectator*. The parish stocks formerly stood at the lower end of Flask Walk, and were used as recently as 1838. One of the chief sources of the Fleet River was a spring at the east end of Flask Walk at Gardnor House, corner of Gardnor Road.

14.—**"Flask" Tavern,** a modern building erected in 1873 on the site of the original tavern of the name, generally known in its early days as "The Lower Flask," in distinction to "The Upper Flask" in High Street, now Heath Street.

Corner of New End Square. Rose Mount.—This house is connected with the whole Tennyson family. It was the home of Tennyson's sister, and his mother lived here with her daughter from at least 1859 until her death here in 1865. Tennyson was devoted to his mother, and often visited her here, as did his brother Charles also. The Prince's mother in *The Princess* is taken from her, and she is also described in *Isabel.*

Fleet Street

A very ancient street, antedating the Strand, which was an extension of it. In Roman times it was outside of the walls of the City, and traversed a marshy district across which ran numerous small streams. Stow mentions the finding of Roman remains in 1595, when a hard stone pavement was discovered at a depth of

four feet, and built upon wooden piles, between Chancery Lane and St. Dunstan's Church. The original bridge over the Fleet River at the eastern end of the street was probably built by the Romans, and in 1802 a stone bridge was found at the western end near St. Clement Danes, buried under rubbish, and supposed to have been built by the Templars in Edward III.'s time.

The district west from Ludgate Circus and including the numerous alleys to the north was the principal part of the ancient Saxon City of London, almost all of which was burnt down in 982. The street itself is mentioned in 1228 as Fleet Bridge Street, and by its present name in 1311, in which year five members of the royal household were arrested for burglary in Fleet Street.

The earliest buildings in Fleet Street were between the street and the river, and included the Palace of Bridewell to the east, then the Monastery of the White Friars and the adjoining establishment of the Templars. These three institutions extended the full length of the present street on the south, but on the north numerous smaller houses were erected. By 1321 the shops in Fleet Street were of some importance, and as the City increased in size dwelling-houses and taverns were built in numbers. Previous to the sixteenth century it is almost impossible to trace the residences of prominent people in Fleet Street, as the inns of the great ecclesiastics were the noteworthy feature of those days.

Up to about 1450 this street, from Ludgate Hill to Charing Cross, was the only paved street in London except Thames Street. Before the Fire Fleet Street was from twenty-three to thirty-two feet wide, but in 1667, upon rebuilding the houses, the street was widened to forty-five feet, and the houses were brought forward or pushed back to conform to the new lines. The result is shown in the pictures of old St. Dunstan's, where the church projects into the street on its original line, while the houses adjacent to it are set back to the new line. In Johnson's early days in London Fleet Street was roughly paved, and was without side pavements, a row of posts separating the walk next the houses from the carriage-way, which had a gutter running down the middle. In 1766 the posts were taken away, and side-walks were laid down.

Fleet Street has at all times been a lively thoroughfare, famous for mobs, processions, riots, etc. All the coronation processions from the Tower to Westminster passed through it, and as early as the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries there were numerous riots here, in which the law students and apprentices figured. Even in the seventeenth century there were disturbances of the same sort, and in Queen Anne's time Fleet Street was a favourite resort of the

rowdies known as Mohocks. The numerous taverns in the street favoured these commotions, and the crowds that gathered to see the various shows here helped to swell the mob. From Queen Elizabeth's time Fleet Street was a great place for showmen, waxworks, giants, dwarfs, strange animals, panoramas, and the other allied attractions that have always appealed to the proletariat. In later years bookshops and especially journalism gave Fleet Street a different, but still a very distinctive, character.

The Griffin, Temple Bar.—Erected on the site of Wren's Temple Bar, which was removed in 1878, and is now to be seen at one of the entrances to Theobald's Park, near Cheshunt, where Sir Henry Meux erected it in 1888 on his private grounds. Temple Bar is first mentioned in 1301, and marks the boundary between London and Westminster. There was some sort of a barrier here from early times, and in 1533 a gate was built of a permanent character that lasted until Wren's construction took its place in 1670–2. Up to 1772 it was customary to exhibit from the top of Temple Bar the heads and remains of those who had suffered execution for certain specific offences. The pillory was erected here at times, and Titus Oates stood in it in 1679. Daniel Defoe was another of its victims in 1703, but the people were so thoroughly in sympathy with him on that occasion, that they showered him with flowers during his period of imprisonment.

Richard Pynson, one of the earliest printers, lived at Temple Bar, and his first work was printed here in 1493. Sir Thomas Wyatt, after his repulse at Ludgate in 1554, fought his way back to Temple Bar, and there surrendered to Sir Maurice Berkeley, standard-bearer to Edward VI., and, mounting behind him, was taken to St. James's, and delivered up as a prisoner.

1.—Child's Bank, the oldest private bank in England, founded here about 1560 on the site of the "Marigold" Tavern, the sign of which was adopted as its own, by a goldsmith named Wheeler, who carried on banking as an adjunct to his regular business according to the custom of the period. When his apprentice and son-in-law, Francis Child, became head of the firm in the latter part of the seventeenth century, he dropped the goldsmith part of the business and devoted himself entirely to banking, and Child's Bank thus became the first purely banking house established in London. In 1924 Child's was merged with Glyn, Mills and Company, and lost the independent existence it had maintained for over three hundred and sixty years.

Child's Bank in its early years was the depository of the royal family and the nobility. Among its clients have been: Henrietta

Maria, when queen-dowager; Charles II. and his queen; the Duke of York (afterwards James II.); Prince Rupert; Oliver Cromwell; Duke of Monmouth; Lady Castlemaine; Nell Gwynn; William III. and Queen Mary; Lord Clarendon; Lord Keeper Guilford; Duke and Duchess of Marlborough; Samuel Pepys; John Dryden; Horace Walpole; Bishop Burnet, etc. In 1678, when the firm was Blanchard and Child, Dryden deposited here the £50 reward which he offered for the discovery of the bullies who beat him in Rose Alley.

This was the "Tellson's Bank" of the *Tale of Two Cities*, outside of which Jerry Cruncher, the odd-job man, was always to be found.

2.—Site of the "Devil" Tavern where Ben Jonson lorded it in the "Apollo" with greater authority than Dryden at Will's or Addison at Button's. About 1624 he drew up the Rules of the Club in Latin, and had them inscribed in golden letters on a board which is now preserved in Child's Bank, together with the bust of Apollo that used to stand in the meeting-room. In his time the tavern was kept by Simon Wadloe, the "King of Skinkers," the original of "Old Sir Simon the King," the favourite song of Squire Western in *Tom Jones*. After Simon's death it was kept by his son John, who is the Wadloe mentioned by Pepys in 1664–5. In the "Apollo" all the court-day odes of the poets laureate were rehearsed. Here concerts were given in the middle of the eighteenth century, and in 1774 Dr. Kenrick read his Shakespeare lectures.

John Cottington, the highwayman of Commonwealth times, commonly known as "Mull Sack," used to frequent the "Devil." It was a favourite resort of Pepys, Addison, Steele, Arbuthnot, Garth, Colley Cibber, Swift and Dr. Johnson. Here in 1751 Johnson gave a supper to Mrs. Charlotte Lennox, in honour of the publication of her first novel, the *Life of Harriet Stuart*, and the festivities were prolonged well into the next morning. Goldsmith founded his Whist Club in the "Devil" Tavern. The "Devil" is frequently mentioned in literature, and Killigrew laid one of the scenes in *The Parson's Wedding* in it. After over one hundred and fifty years of existence the tavern was purchased by Child's Bank in 1787, and was demolished for an extension to the bank premises. The "Devil" Tavern property extended down the west side of Middle Temple Lane, opposite what is now No. 1 in that street. In later years the row of houses erected on this portion was known as Child's Place. See Middle Temple Lane.

Middle Temple Gate.—Built in 1684 from Wren's designs, on the site of the former gate where Sir Amias Paulet was kept prisoner by Wolsey.

Dean Swift, under the assumed name of Richard Sympson, sold

the copyright of *Gulliver's Travels* for £200 to Benjamin Motte, successor to Ben Tooke, who published it at his shop at the Middle Temple Gate.

7.—Residence of Richard Tottel, law printer to Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth.

8.—Richard Tottel had his book-shop here, at the sign of the Hand and Starre, and his printing office behind it. Here, in 1554, he printed Lydgate's *Lyfe of Our Ladye*, and his *Miscellany* (1557). After Tottel died, John Jaggard had a book-shop here, and used Tottel's old sign of the Hand and Starre. In George I.'s time Joel Stephens had his shop here, still using Tottel's old sign. The tradition was further maintained when the Messrs. Butterworth, the law publishers, bought the premises in 1815, at which time they had in their possession all of the original leases from the time of Henry VIII. When Henry Butterworth died in 1860, he was the oldest publisher in business. The firm remained here until 1899.

Dick's Coffee-House in the rear of No. 8 and opening into the north-west corner of Hare Court, Temple, was formerly Tottel's printing office. It was at first called Richard's, from its proprietor in 1680, and figures in the literature of the time under both names. Addison liked to come here, and it is also connected with the Twaddlers mentioned in the *Tatler*. In later years it was a favourite resort of Cowper's. It was here that the first symptoms of his derangement were shown when he read in a newspaper a letter, which he believed had been written to irritate him, and which so far succeeded that he rushed out of the place and tried to commit suicide. Both Nos. 7 and 8 were demolished in 1899.

13.—Said to be the site of Nando's Coffee-House. As the same claim has been made for Nos. 15 and 17 there seems to be some doubt in the matter. Sir Philip Norman has shown that the claim for No. 17 is an error. See 15 Fleet Street.

15.—Site of the "Rainbow" Tavern, the second coffee-house to be started in London. It was opened in 1656 by James Farr, a barber, who was haled before the authorities in 1657 for annoying the neighbours by "evil smells" in the making of coffee. It was a very fashionable resort in the time of Addison and Steele, who were great frequenters of the place. About 1780 it was kept by Alexander Moncrieff, grandfather of the author of *Tom and Jerry*. Edward Thurlow (afterwards Lord Thurlow) was a constant visitor at the "Rainbow," and picked up his first brief as junior counsel in the case of Douglas *v.* the Duke of Hamilton as the result of a casual conversation with a stranger he met here, and who turned out to be one of the lawyers in the case.

There seems to be some dispute as to where Nando's Coffee-House was located. In Hughson's *History of London*, 1807, Nando's is referred to as another name for the "Rainbow." Some colour is given to this by the fact that the Thurlow story is related of both Nando's and the "Rainbow." It may be that Nando's extended over No. 15 from No. 13, for the "Rainbow" had windows looking into Middle Temple Lane. Nando's is said to have existed as early as 1696, and it may be that a change in name occurred in later years. See Nos. 13 and 17 Fleet Street. Until Sir Philip Norman showed it to be an error, the location of Nando's was said to be the house at the east corner of Inner Temple Lane, and next door to the shop of Bernard Lintot, No. 16.

The Phœnix Fire Office, the second to be established in England for insurance against fire, was located at the "Rainbow" Tavern as early as 1682.

There seem to have been book-shops here before the "Rainbow" occupied the premises. Trussell's *History of England* was printed for Ephraim Dawson in 1636 at the sign of the Rainbow; and there is an imprint in 1641, "Printed by Richard Bishop for Daniel Pakeman at the sign of the Rainbow in Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple Gate." Possibly these shops were in front of the tavern nearer the street.

16.—Bernard Lintot, Pope's publisher, had a shop here in 1707, and here he published Pope's Iliad and Odyssey from 1715 to 1726. The shop was just inside the Inner Temple Gate at the sign of the Cross-keys. Pope called it the "rubric post," from Lintot's fashion of decorating his shop-front with the names of his books in large, red letters. It was afterwards occupied by Jacob Robinson, who changed the sign to the Pope's Head. In Robinson's shop Pope first met Warburton. Edmund Burke lived over this shop after his first arrival in London in 1750, when he was keeping terms at the Middle Temple.

Inner Temple Gate.—Built in 1608, but the widening of Fleet Street has necessitated the removal of the old gate and re-setting it back some five feet. In the renovation of No. 17 Fleet Street the removal of the paint from the archway leading to Inner Temple Lane revealed the date of its construction, 1748, in lead letters on the keystone. Over the Inner Temple Gate the room known as Prince Henry's Room was the Council Chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall in the time of Prince Henry, son of James I. See below. Sir Simonds D'Ewes lodged near the Inner Temple Gate.

The Great Fire of 1666, after having devoured the wooden buildings of Fleet Street, stopped at the Temple Exchange Coffee-

House, when it came into contact with the brick buildings of the Temple. The Temple Exchange Coffee-House stood next to the Inner Temple Gate. It was one of Goldsmith's haunts and existed until about 1810.

On the other side of Fleet Street, opposite the Inner Temple Gate, Bradley Headstone used to watch nightly for Eugene Wrayburn, who thereupon entered into the "pleasures of the chase," much to Bradley's discomfiture (*Our Mutual Friend*).

17.—On the site of an old inn called the "Hande," belonging to the Templars, and dating from before 1539. The present building dates from 1610–11, when the premises, then occupied by a tavern known as the "Prince's Arms," were rebuilt, including the house over the archway. In later years the place was called the "Fountain" Tavern, and in 1795 the front part of it was occupied by Mrs. Salmon's Waxworks, then owned and managed by Mrs. Clark.

The room now known as Prince Henry's Room was the office of the Duchy of Cornwall for several years after 1615. The entire building was carefully restored by the London County Council in 1900–6. The carved panels in front and the storey-posts are all original work. The ceiling in Prince Henry's Room is the original ceiling, carefully repaired by the South Kensington authorities, and is believed to be unique in design and one of the best specimens of the work of the period. The staircase is fine eighteenth-century work.

For many years this house was supposed to be the location of Nando's Coffee-House, a famous tavern of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but the investigations of Sir Philip Norman have shown this to be an error. There was a book-shop here in 1640, kept by James Becket, as appears from imprints of the period. The second edition of Thomas Middleton's comedy, *A Mad World, my Masters*, was sold here.

19.—Gosling's Bank was founded here in 1650 at the sign of the Three Squirrels, by Henry Pinckney, a goldsmith.

27.—Site of the "Hercules" Tavern, a celebrated tavern as early as James I.'s time, and one of Pepys's favourite resorts. John Locke mentions it in 1679 as one of the places a visitor to England should see.

32.—This site has been connected with publishing and bookselling ever since the early part of the sixteenth century, when Wynkyn de Worde, one of the earliest printers, lived at the sign of the Falcon at about this point. Falcon Court is said to occupy the site of the house. See Fleet Street, Shoe Lane. William Griffith had his press here from 1561 to 1570, and here in 1565 he printed *Gorboduc*, the first English tragedy. In later times William Sandby had a shop here for over forty years at the sign of the Ship. In 1762 he sold the business to

John MacMurray, a lieutenant in the Navy, who, as John Murray, had his shop and his residence here until his death here in 1793. He was the founder of the famous firm of the same name. At his death he left the business to his son, the John Murray of Byron's time, who was born here in 1778 and lived here until 1812, when he removed to Albemarle Street, where the firm is now located. The first John Murray, whose shop had the sign of the Ship in Full Sail, was known as the Tory publisher. The second John Murray's shop became the rendezvous for the literary fraternity of the day. Scott first met Wilkie here in 1809. In the same year the *Quarterly Review* appeared, and in 1811 Byron's *Childe Harold* was published. Byron frequently came here from his boxing lessons with Jackson, or his fencing lessons at Angelo's, and used to show what he had learned at fencing by making wild passes with his cane at the books on the shelves, often with serious results to the bindings. When Murray left here in 1812 the Fleet Street business was bought by Thomas and George Underwood, who failed in 1831, and were succeeded by Samuel Higley, whose father had been Murray's manager. The present occupants, George Philip and Son, continue the literary traditions of the locality to the present day.

37.—Hoare's Bank, founded here 1687–92, at the sign of the Golden Bottle.

39.—Site of Johnson's "Mitre" Tavern. The original "Mitre" dated from Shakespeare's time, and was badly damaged in the Fire. In the later "Mitre" Boswell met Johnson in 1763, in continuation of the acquaintance formed in Tom Davies's book-shop. Many other meetings followed, Goldsmith sometimes being of the party. Here Johnson urged Boswell to publish his *Travels in Corsica*, and here the tour to the Hebrides was planned. Here also it was that Johnson delivered himself to the effect that "the noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees is the high road that leads him to England." Boswell's last evening with Johnson here was in 1778. From 1728 to 1753 the Society of Antiquaries met here. The Royal Society held some of its meetings at the "Mitre"; and here in 1733 Thomas Topham, the strong man of Islington, rolled up a pewter dish with his fingers. The place ceased to be a tavern in 1788 and became Macklin's Poets' Gallery. After that it was Saunders's Auction Rooms. It was demolished in 1829 to make way for an enlargement of Hoare's Bank.

Mitre Court.—In Fleet Street, at the end of Mitre Court, Sarah Malcolm was executed in 1733 for the murder of three women in Tanfield Court, Temple. Hogarth visited her in Newgate, and painted her portrait there.

55.—Site of the "Golden Rock," mentioned by Gay in *Trivia*, where Overton sold prints. Robert Sayer had a shop here, where he sold the glass pictures which were so popular in George III.'s time.

56.—William Hone, Charles Lamb's friend and publisher of the *Every-Day Book*, commenced business here about 1814. It was while here, in 1817, that he was proceeded against for placarding his shop on Sundays and for carrying on a retail trade as bookseller and stationer not being a freeman of the Stationers' Company.

This was also the site of the "Green Dragon" Inn, destroyed in the Fire and rebuilt. During the Popish Plot several anti-papal clubs met here. From its windows Roger North watched the burning of the Pope, which used to be an annual event in Fleet Street. It was also noted for its Discussion Rooms, where young lawyers frequently tried out their oratorical powers.

54.—Site of the "Bolt-in-Tun," a noted inn mentioned as early as 1443. In later years it was a famous coaching house from which coaches left for Bath and the West. As such it was the last coaching house to quit. The last coach in London left from here, and with it coaching out of London ceased to exist on the regular routes.

67.—Thomas Tompion, "The Father of English Watchmaking," had a shop here where, among other things, he started in 1700 to construct a clock for St Paul's which would not require winding for one hundred years. Some years after his death here in 1713 the shop was occupied by Mudge and Dutton, who made Dr Johnson his first watch.

75.—Here Samuel Richardson had his printing office in Salisbury Square, as Fleet Street entrance was located here.

77.—Location of the shop of Henry Lowndes, publisher and bookseller. Here he published Walpole's *Castle of Otranto* in 1764 and Fanny Burney's *Evelina* in 1778.

Salisbury Court.—John Dryden lived on the south side of Fleet Street from 1673 to 1686, near Salisbury Court.

85.—Former office of *Punch*, the back part of which is said to occupy the site of the tailor's house where Milton took lodgings on his return from Italy in 1639. See St Bride's Avenue.

86.—David Pogue, the publisher, had his shop here in 1854. The first numbers of the *Week* were published on this site in 1874.

91.—Original location of *Bell's Weekly Messenger*. Bell, the proprietor, was also a bookseller and publisher, and was noted for the elegance of his typography. He is said to have been the first printer to discard the old form "ſ" of the letter "s," and to use the latter form exclusively.

88.—Location of Tavon and Hessey, Lamb's publishers, who

acquired the *London Magazine* in 1821, and published it for the short period of its existence. The *Essays of Elia* were published here in 1823. Keats's *Endymion* also was published here.

98.—Joseph Brasbridge, a silversmith with sporting proclivities, who published his autobiography under the title of *Fruits of Experience*, had a shop here in the eighteenth century.

102.—Site of the "Mount Pleasant" Tavern, a saloop house, opened in 1719 by a man named Lockyer. It lasted until 1739, and was succeeded by Read's Coffee-House, the original of Lamb's Salopian shop, which existed until 1833, and was the last place in London where saloop was sold. Charles Lamb mentions this beverage, which was made out of sassafras chips, as very popular among chimney-sweeps and poor people generally.

103–4.—Site of the shop of Alderman Robert Waithman, Lord Mayor in 1823–4, and five times Member of Parliament for the City. A monument to his memory stands in the adjacent Ludgate Circus. Previous to 1864 the circus did not exist, and the streets crossed at an angle which would now be well out into the circular space. See Ludgate Circus.

This corner—Fleet and New Bridge Streets—was the special province of an old black man named Charles M'Ghee, better known as "Brutus Billy" or "Timbuctoo," who swept the crossing for years in all sorts of weathers. Miss Waithman used to send him out soup and bread to help him along. When he left the post he sold his professional rights for a substantial sum, and at his death he is said to have left Miss Waithman a large amount of money.

106.—Site of the "Red Lion," the shop of John Hardham, the theatrical tobacconist and friend of Garrick, which was a favourite resort of Garrick and a meeting-place for the actors of the period. Hardham's "37" snuff enjoyed more than a local popularity and managed to make its way into literature. Its modern descendant is located at No. 101.

121.—Oliver Goldsmith's books and furniture were sold here by Mr. Good in 1774, a short time after his death.

122.—*Temple Bar* was first published here in 1860, with George Augustus Sala as editor.

127.—*Morning Advertiser*, established in 1794 by the Society of Licensed Victuallers, on the mutual-benefit-society principle, taking the place of the *Daily Advertiser*. James Grant was editor for twenty years, and Lord Brougham and Sir David Brewster were contributors.

129.—The *Standard* was founded here in 1827 as an evening newspaper, with Dr. Stanley Lees Giffard as editor and Alaric

Watts, the poet, as sub-editor. Dr. Maginn afterwards had the position of sub-editor.

Shoe Lane.—Fleet Conduit and Standard stood in the middle of Fleet Street, practically opposite Shoe Lane. It is mentioned in 1388, was frequently improved and rebuilt, and was removed about 1618. General Monk lived in Fleet Street, near the Conduit, in 1659.

Wynkyn de Worde, the early printer, had his printing office at the sign of the Sun "over against the Conduit," probably about this location, from about 1500–2 until 1534. Here he published the *World and the Child*, 1522; Chaucer's *Assemblé of Foules*, 1530; the *Ship of Fools*; *Mandeville's Travels*; *Le Morte d'Arthur*; *The Golden Legend*; a collection of Christmas Carols; some of Erasmus's works; and the treatises on *Hunting*, *Hawking* and *Fishing*, partly written by Dame Juliana Berners; and the *Ordynarye of Crysten Men*. His residence was at the sign of the Falcon in Fleet Street. See Fleet Street, No. 32.

At the west corner of Shoe Lane stood the "Castle" Tavern, mentioned as early as 1432, where the Clockmakers' Company held their meetings before the Fire. In 1708 it was noted as having the largest sign in London.

134.—Site of the "Globe" Tavern, Goldsmith's favourite tavern, where a sort of club used to meet around him on Wednesday evenings, and where he himself occasionally entertained the company with a song. Among the members were Macklin, the actor; King, the comedian; Hugh Kelly, a hack writer for the magazines, who became a comedian in later years; Captain Thompson, a friend of Garrick's, who edited an edition of Andrew Marvell and wrote good sea songs; Dr. Glover, who was famous for his songs and imitations; and Gordon, the fattest man in the club, who could sing *Nottingham Ale* to perfection. Swift was a frequenter of the "Globe." In later years, Akerman, the keeper of Newgate during the Gordon riots; William Woodfall, the parliamentary reporter; Brasbridge, the sporting silversmith; Archibald Hamilton, whose mind was "fit for a Lord Chancellor"; Dunstall, the comedian; and Carnan, the bookseller, who defeated the Stationers' Company in the almanac trial.

Moll Cutpurse (Mary Frith), the famous pickpocket who flourished during the latter part of the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century, lived and died, in 1659, in a house in Fleet Street, "within two doors of the 'Globe' Tavern, over against the Conduit."

135–44.—Site of the London house and gardens of the Bishops of Peterborough. Some remains still exist under the "Cheshire Cheese" in Wine Office Court—which see.

135.—*Daily Telegraph*, founded in 1855 by Colonel Sleigh. It came out as a single sheet, and was the first paper to be sold for a penny, and great was the sensation when it became a double sheet without increase in price.

138.—Edward Troughton, the famous maker of astronomical instruments, began business here in 1782, and died here in 1835.

161.—Thomas Hardy, the agitator and secretary of the London Corresponding Society, had a bootmaker's shop here. He was implicated in the John Horne Tooke trials for treason in 1794.

162–5.—Anderton's Hotel, the descendant of the old "Horn" Tavern, which was given to the Goldsmith's Company in 1405, and was then known as the "Horn in the Hoop." Next to the "Horn" was the shop and residence of T. Snelling, the numismatist and author of a work on coins.

Anderton's also stands on the site of 162, where Richard Carlile, the freethinker, opened a Lecturing, Conversation and Discussion Establishment, preached the "only true Gospel," hung effigies of the bishops outside of his door and made himself such a general nuisance that he managed to get himself imprisoned for nine years.

169.—The *Record*, for which Newman used to write, was established here in 1828 as an organ of the extreme Evangelical party.

177–8.—Peele's Hotel, the descendant of Peele's Coffee-House, a very old tavern of great importance in its time for the files of old newspapers to be found there. The *Gazette*, 1759; *Morning Chronicle*, 1773; *Morning Post*, 1773; *The Times*, 1780; *Morning Herald*, 1784; and *Morning Advertiser* were all to be found here and made the house a great resort for the legal fraternity who came to consult the old newspapers. Dickens spent much time here looking over the old files, as did the Duke of Wellington, Lord Macaulay, William Cobbett, and Douglas Jerrold. Here was the central committee-room of the Society for Repealing the Paper Duty in the struggle that began in 1858. It was in Peele's in 1848 that Honest Tom Steele died, after having been dragged out of the Thames when he tried to drown himself. He was one of the best and most trusted aids of O'Connell, who made him Head Pacificator of Ireland.

Corner of Fetter Lane.—Praise-God Barebone, the leather-seller, and his brother, "Damned" Barebone, lived in the same house at the corner of Fleet Street and Fetter Lane. This probably was the house at the sign of the Lock and Key which he lost in the Great Fire.

183.—William Cobbett's residence and book-shop, where he published the *Political Register* in the early part of the nineteenth century.

184.—Michael Drayton, author of the *Polyolbion*, had his residence and his shop here.

184–184A.—The Great Fire of 1666 stopped at about this point on the north side of Fleet Street, as did also the fire of 1730.

St. Dunstan's in the West.—Built in 1831 on the site of the old church, which dated from before 1237, and which stood about thirty feet further into the roadway, blocking the traffic. Against its east and west walls were numerous shops with projecting signs, and the churchyard that surrounded it was a favourite location for booksellers' shops. An ancient clock with two figures that struck the hours and quarters projected over the roadway, and was one of the greatest delights of Charles Lamb. It was set up in 1671, and is referred to by Cowper, Congreve, Wycherley, Goldsmith and many others. When it was removed in 1830, to Charles Lamb's great grief, it was re-erected at St. Dunstan's Lodge, the Marquis of Hertford's villa in Regent's Park. The statue of Queen Elizabeth over the school door of the present church originally stood on the west front of Ludgate, and was brought here when Ludgate was demolished in 1760. It is the only remaining relic of any of the City gates.

William Tyndale, translator of the New Testament, was vicar of the old church from 1528 to 1536. It was while he was preaching here that he attracted the attention of Humphrey Monmouth, a wealthy alderman, who made him a member of his own household. Dr. Thomas White, the founder of Sion College, was vicar from 1575 to 1623. Dr. Donne, the poet, followed him from 1624 to 1631. Richard Baxter was preacher from 1652 to 1661, and it was here that his courage as a man and his faith as a Christian were manifested when, during one of his sermons, the cry arose that the church was falling. Dr. Sherlock was lecturer in 1691. Rev. William Romaine, author of *The Life of Faith*, *The Walk of Faith* and *The Triumph of Faith*, was lecturer from 1749 to 1795.

Izaak Walton was a vestryman in the old church.

Thomas Wentworth, the Earl of Strafford, was baptised in the old church in 1593; Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of the *Memorials*, was baptised there in 1605. The mother and sisters of John Felton were worshipping in the old church when word was brought to them that he had killed the Duke of Buckingham at Portsmouth. John Murray, the son of the founder of the publishing firm, and the second of the name, was baptised there in 1778; George Dyer, the friend of Charles Lamb and the subject of *Amicus Redivivus*, was married there in 1824 to Honor Mather, "a widow three-deep."

Among those buried in the old church were: Simon Fish, author of the *Supplication of the Beggars*, died 1531; Dr. Oglethorpe, Bishop of

Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, died 1559; Cuthbert Featherstone, Gentleman Usher and Crier at the King's Bench, after whom Featherstone Buildings in Holborn is named, died 1615; Davies of Hereford, the poet, died 1618; Thomas Campion, physician and poet, died 1619; Dr. White, vicar of the church for forty-nine years, died 1623; Simon Wadloe, landlord of the "Devil" Tavern in Ben Jonson's time, died 1627; George, first Lord Baltimore, Secretary of State, and one of the early colonisers of America, died 1632; Izaak Walton's son Henry, died 1634; Izaak Walton's wife, died 1640; Thomas Grinsell, to whom Izaak Walton was apprenticed, died 1645; John Graunt, one of the founders of political economy and one of the earliest writers on vital statistics, died 1674; James Farr, proprietor of the "Rainbow" Tavern at 15 Fleet Street, died 1681; Christopher Pinchbeck, inventor of the metal that bears his name, died 1783; John Murray, founder of the publishing firm, died 1793; Thomas Mudge, the famous maker of chronometers, died 1794.

St. Dunstan's Churchyard, facing Fleet Street on each side of the church, was a popular location for booksellers. It must be remembered that the street has been widened, so that the side-walk now covers the site of many of the shops. Among the old booksellers were: Richard Pynson, at the sign of the George beside St. Dunstan's Church, where he lived until his death in 1530. Here, in 1483, he completed *Dives and Pauper*, the first book printed in Fleet Street; in 1497 he published an edition of Terence, the first Latin classic printed in England; in 1508 he became printer to Henry VII., and produced editions of Fabyan's *Chronicles* and of Froissart's *Chronicles*; in 1509 he printed Barclay's *Ship of Fools*. The *Pilgrimage of Perfection* was also published here. Pynson was succeeded in this shop by Robert Redman. William Griffith had his book-shop here, although his printing-house was at the sign of the Falcon. See Fleet Street, No. 32. Here he sold copies of *Gorboduc* by Thomas Norton and Lord Buckhurst, the first English tragedy, in 1565. John Smethwick had a shop here under the Dial (the predecessor of the clock with the two figures), and here he published Drayton's *Poems* in 1605, the 1609 edition of *Romeo and Juliet* and the 1611 edition of *Hamlet*. Smethwick was one of the group of booksellers at whose charge the First Folio *Shakespeare* was published in 1623. his name appears in the colophon as I. Smithweeke. William Jaggard, another of the First Folio group named in the colophon, had his shop at the east end of St. Dunstan's, near that of Smethwick.

Richard Marriott, another prominent bookseller, sold the first edition of Walton's *Angler* at his shop here in 1653 at eighteenpence and published Quarles's *Emblems*, Dr. Donne's *Sermons* and

Butler's *Hudibras*. Thomas Basset had a shop at the "George," and Locke's *Essay on the Human Understanding* was printed for him in 1690. Others of the fraternity who were located here were: Thomas Marsh, of the "Prince's Arms," who printed Stow's *Chronicle*; Matthias Walker, one of the three timid publishers who ventured on *Paradise Lost*; Edmund Curll, who lived at the "Dial and Bible" against St. Dunstan's Church; and Lawton Gulliver, at the "Homer's Head" against St. Dunstan's Church, who published the first correct edition of the *Dunciad* in 1729. The similarity of the name to that of Lemuel Gulliver, whom Swift locates in Fetter Lane, suggests the possibility that Swift derived the name of his hero from that of the bookseller.

St. Dunstan's Church is supposed to be the church in *The Chimes* near which Trotty Veck waited for odd jobs. In the first edition of *The Chimes* there is an etching by Stanfield that is unquestionably St. Dunstan's Tower. Here also was the pump, afterwards changed into a drinking-fountain, where Hugh of the Maypole sobered himself before calling on Sir John Chester (*Barnaby Rudge*).

189.—Location of Praed's Bank, owned by the family of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, the poet, early in the eighteenth century.

This was one of the locations of Mrs. Salmon's Waxworks, which were exhibited here by Mrs. Clark, who purchased the show after Mrs. Salmon's death in 1760.

192.—Abraham Cowley was born here in 1618. His father had a grocer's shop here, which was continued by his widow after his early death. Peter Cunningham, however, states that Cowley was born in the parish of St. Michael-le-Quern. See Cheapside, Corner of Paternoster Row.

193.—Izaak Walton, linen-draper, and John Mason, hosier, according to Sir John Hawkins, were, in 1624, in joint occupation of a house two doors west of Chancery Lane, adjoining a building known by the sign of the Harrow. At the time Hawkins wrote, about 1760, the building then standing on the corner had long been known by that sign, and he concludes that Izaak Walton's premises must have been immediately next to it on the west. In 1799 Chancery Lane was widened so that the site of the old corner and of the Harrow is now, to some extent at least, covered by the present side-walk and roadway. This would bring the site of Izaak Walton's shop about where the present corner is now located. From 1627 to 1644 Izaak Walton lived and had his shop in Chancery Lane, and the widening of the street would also affect the site of his house there. See Chancery Lane.

On that old corner, now included to some extent in the roadway

and side-walk, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, the reformer, who was burnt in St. Giles's Fields, in 1417, is said to have lived. In Queen Elizabeth's time and, probably, long before, the "King's Head" Tavern was located on that corner and, as it lasted long after Izaak Walton's time, it must have been in that very building known by the sign of the Harrow. It was a favourite resort for malcontents, and the proprietor got into trouble on that account in 1629. It was one of Pepys's numerous resorts, and in 1678 Titus Oates and the Popish Plot conspirators met there. The Whig Association, known as the Green Ribbon Club, met there from 1680 to 1682, and were a generally riotous lot. The great dining- and music-rooms were on the first and second floors, for Richard Marriott, the bookseller, had a shop under the "King's Head" in 1665, after he left St. Dunstan's churchyard. Hogarth's print, "Burning the Rumps," published 1726, shows the "King's Head" Tavern here. Shenstone, the poet, on his visits to London, used to stay at Mr. Wintle's, perfumer, at the "King's Head." The "King's Head" was demolished in 1799 in the widening of Chancery Lane.

197.—This was the office of the *Albion* newspaper, with which Charles Lamb was connected in his effort to assist his friend, John Fenwick, the "Ralph Bigod" of his *Essays*, who was editor.

Rackstraw's Museum of Curiosities was located here from 1736 until the death of the proprietor in 1772. This was also the location of the London Museum, founded by Edward Donovan in 1807. It was at a tombstone-cutter's establishment here in 1684 that Howell saw the monument to the members of the Oxenham family, which he mentions in his *Letters*.

201.—Site of the "Cock" Tavern, immortalised by Tennyson in *Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue made at the Cock*, which he wrote when he had chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and used to come here frequently. The tavern was in existence in 1655, and lasted until 1887, except for a short time in 1665, when the proprietor closed it on account of the Plague and fled into the country. Here Pepys used to like to bring Mrs. Knipp to a late supper of lobsters and the fixings, about 1668.

The Johnson Club was founded at the "Cock" in 1884. It now meets in Johnson's house in Gough Square.

Sir John Paston, who contributed to the *Paston Letters*, which are such valuable records of fifteenth-century conditions, had his residence in Fleet Street, and he frequently refers to it. Richard Grafton, the bookseller and printer, who printed the first correct folio English translation of the Bible, by permission of Henry VIII., had his shop in Fleet Street. John Bradford, one of the most eminent of the Marian

martyrs, was arrested in 1553 at Mr. Elsing's house in Fleet Street. In 1590 Christopher Bales and Edward Jones, priests; and in 1591 Montford Scott and George Beesley, priests, were executed in Fleet Street. As it is considered they died for their faith they are now included among the "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation in a court appointed by the Pope in 1923, and sitting at Westminster.

Richard Bancks, bookseller at the sign of the White Hart, published Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream* in Fleet Street in 1600. Bulstrode Whitelocke was born in Fleet Street in 1605. Henry de Vere, eighteenth Earl of Oxford and Lord Chamberlain, was living here in 1622 when he was committed to the Tower. Eleanor Felton, mother of John Felton who killed George Villiers, the first Duke of Buckingham, was living in Fleet Street in 1628, when her son came to her for money, failing to get which he went to Portsmouth "to collect his back pay." Katherine Philips, the "Orinda," to whom Jeremy Taylor addressed his *Discourse on Friendship*, and whose memory Cowley celebrated, died in Fleet Street in 1664. James Shirley, the dramatic poet, when he was a schoolmaster, lived in Fleet Street, near the Inner Temple Gate, and was burnt out in the Fire. The exposure and excitement of escaping to St. Giles caused the death of himself and his wife a month afterwards on the same day. Arthur Collins had a bookshop at the "Black Boy" in Fleet Street, where he published the first edition of his *Peerage* in 1709. Christopher Pinchbeck, the inventor of the metal known by his name, had his residence and his shop in Fleet street, at the sign of the Astronomico-Musical Clock, and there he died in 1732. Dryden's "Corinna" died in Fleet Street in 1731.

Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane

Corner to the right, entering from Fetter Lane.—Site of the house of Mrs. Brownrigg, the murderess. See Fetter Lane.

Newton Hall.—Meeting-place of the Positivists, established in 1881 by Frederick Harrison, Dr. Bridges and Professor Beesly.

17$\frac{1}{3}$.—Coleridge delivered a course of lectures here in 1818, on "Language, Literature and Social and Moral Questions." In 1888 this was the Chapel of the Scottish Corporation.

Floral Street, Covent Garden
(Formerly Hart Street)

Joe Haines, the comedian, died at his lodgings here in 1701. Barton Booth, the original Cato in Addison's play of that name, was

living here in 1732 in a very serious condition of health. Charles Macklin, the actor, retired from the stage in 1754 to open a tavern and coffee-house here, but the enterprise failed and left him bankrupt, and he had to return to his profession. See Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden.

Foley Street, Langham Street

33.—John Landseer, the line engraver and father of Sir Edwin Landseer, lived here with his family. It was the home of Edwin Landseer until 1825, and it was here in 1815, when he was thirteen years old, that he painted his first picture and sent it to the Royal Academy.

37.—Henry Fuseli, the artist, from 1788 to 1792.

40.—Henry Fuseli, in 1800.

Fore Street, Cripplegate

St. Giles's Church.—Late Perpendicular of the fourteenth century; injured by a fire in 1545 and rebuilt; escaped the Great Fire of 1666, but restored and altered at various times since. On the site of an earlier church, dating from 1090. Pulpit, altar screen and font ascribed to Grinling Gibbons. The Parish Registers are complete from 1560. In the churchyard a portion of the city wall of Edward IV.'s time still remains, and there, too, in 1900, were discovered several tunnels which seem to have been made for the use of the Roman soldiers in defending the old city walls.

The living was held for some time by Lancelot Andrewes, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. Also by Dr. William Fuller, in whose vicarage his son-in-law, Bryan Walton, took refuge when driven from his own living and there completed the six volumes of his *Biblia Sacra Polyglotta* in 1657. John Foxe, the martyrologist, is said to have held the living for a short time. Oliver Cromwell was married here in 1620, at the age of twenty-one, to Elizabeth Bourchier. Nathaniel Field, author and actor, was baptised here in 1587. A child of James Shirley, the dramatist, was baptised here in 1625. Holman Hunt, the artist, was baptised here in 1827.

John Milton, died 1674, is buried here in the same grave with his father, who died in 1647. Among others buried here are: A daughter and a granddaughter of Shakespeare's Sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecote; Dr. William Bullein, Elizabethan physician and herbalist, and author of a *Book of Simples* and *The Government of Health*, died 1576; John Foxe, author of the *Book of Martyrs*, died

1587; Sir Martin Frobisher, the navigator, died 1594; John Speed, topographer, died 1629; Henry Welby, the hermit of Grub Street, died 1636; Richard Smith, the great book-collector, died 1675.

Daniel Defoe's father, James Foe, was a butcher in Fore Street, and a freeman of the Butchers' Company, and on the strength of this Defoe himself applied in 1687 to be admitted to the freedom of the Butchers' Company by patrimony.

Fortune Green Road, Kilburn

Hampstead Cemetery.—Among those buried here are: Joseph Maas, the singer, died 1886; Sir George Macfarren, composer, died 1887; Walter Bache, writer on music; Joseph Haydn Parry, composer; Henry Stevens, bookman; Bernard Quaritch, bibliophile, died 1899; Sir Richard Quain, physician, died 1887; John Kensit, founder of the Kensitites, died 1902; Dr. Joseph Parker, of the City Temple, died 1902; Charles Hengler, circus man, died 1887; Thomas Spencer Baynes, editor of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, died 1887; Justin M'Carthy, historian; Wilson Barrett, actor; George E. Garrett, actor; Fred Wright, actor; Charles Green, artist; Henry Townly Freen, artist; Kate Greenaway, artist, died 1901; Henry Stacy Marks, artist, died 1898; Edwin L. Long, R.A., died 1891; Lord Lister, surgeon.

Foster Lane, City

(Mentioned in 1281 as St. Vedast Lane)

St. Vedast.—Built by Wren, for the most part on the walls of the earlier church, which dated from before 1240, and was badly injured in the Fire. The steeple was built in 1697. The pulpit and sounding-board and the oak altar-piece are said to be by Grinling Gibbons. Thomas Rotherham, also known as Thomas Scot, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, became rector here in 1465. Robert Herrick, the poet, was baptised here in 1591.

Corner of Gresham Street.—Goldsmiths' Hall, built 1835 on the site of an older hall. In laying the foundations of this building a stone altar with a figure of Diana was found at a considerable distance below the surface of the ground. The Goldsmiths' Company dates from 1180, but was incorporated in 1327. It has the privilege of assaying and stamping all articles made of gold and silver.

Bacon House, the residence of Lord Keeper Bacon, father of the

Chancellor, was located in this street. Recorder Fleetwood seems to have shared the house with Bacon. Sir Thomas Shelley was owner of the place in the time of Henry IV., when it was known as Shelley House. The "Dagger" Tavern in Foster Lane was noted for its pies, and "Dagger pies" are often referred to by the writers and dramatists of the period. On each pie was embossed a dagger with a magpie on its point. This tavern was probably the "Dagger" in Cheap, mentioned in the *Penniless Parliament of Threadbare Poets*, 1608: "Let him meet me at the "Dagger" in Cheap."

Nearly the whole of the west side of old Foster Lane was cleared away for the erection of the General Post Office. The old street may have been the "very narrow street somewhere behind the Post Office," where Anthony Chuzzlewit and Son had their offices (*Martin Chuzzlewit*).

Foubert's Place, Regent Street

Location of the fashionable Riding Academy, established by Major Foubert about 1679, where most of the young nobility of the time learned to ride. John Evelyn mentions it in 1681–4, Prior and Young refer to it, and there are many references to it in literature generally. Young Count Königsmark was connected with the academy in 1681–2, when his father was being tried for the murder of Mr. Thynne in the Haymarket, and attempted to bribe the magistrate through Major Foubert. In 1731 the Duke of Cumberland, the future Butcher of Culloden, received his first riding lessons here.

Fox Court, Gray's Inn Road

Richard Savage, the poet and friend of Johnson, was born in a wretched lodging-house in this street in 1696, the illegitimate son of Lord Rivers and the Countess of Macclesfield, who had hidden herself here under the name of Mrs. Smith. The birth of Savage is registered at St. Andrew's, Holborn, under the name of Richard Smith. A month after his birth he was baptised in Fox Court by the minister of St. Andrew's, in the presence of Lord Rivers and two other witnesses. In after years Savage made many futile efforts to secure recognition by his parents. W. Moy Thomas claims that Savage was an impostor, and that he really was the son of a cobbler. There was an illegitimate child born in the south corner of Fox Court in 1697, but there is reason to believe that it died in 1698.

Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road

32.—Edward Dayes, the painter under whom Girtin studied, and author of *Professional Sketches of Modern Artists* and other works, lived here for some time, and committed suicide here in 1804.

Frederick's Place, Old Jewry

Contains an interesting group of parish and ward marks in the left corner of the end of the street. The upper two refer to St. Olave, Jewry (S. O. J.), and St. Martin Pomery (St. M. P.), both of which were destroyed in the Fire, although the tower of St. Olave's still exists as part of the rectory of St. Margaret, Lothbury, in Church Court. The lower two marks refer to Coleman Street Ward (C. S. Ward) and Cheap Ward.

Frederick's Place is built on the site of St. Mary Colechurch, an ancient church, destroyed in the Fire, and not rebuilt. Peter of Colechurch, who built Old London Bridge in 1176, was chaplain of this church; and here St. Thomas à Becket and St. Edmund the Archbishop were baptised. One of the early persecutions of the Jews started in 1261, when a Jew had a quarrel with a Christian in St. Mary Colechurch and killed him. The mob followed the Jew to his own house, killed him there, and then began operations on the Jews generally.

6.—Benjamin Disraeli was articled to a solicitor here in 1821, when he was about sixteen years old, and remained here until 1825.

Friday Street, Cheapside

(Mentioned in 1305)

A piece of the old Roman wall and fragments of a coarse tessellated Roman pavement have been found here.

32.—**" White Horse " Tavern,** the descendant of the tavern of the same name which is mentioned in the *Old Wives' Tale*, 1595, and in the *Merry Conceited Jests of George Peele*. It was destroyed in the Fire, and rebuilt and remained for many years under the old sign.

At the Wednesday Club in this street the conferences took place in 1695 under the direction of William Paterson, which led, ultimately, to the establishment of the Bank of England.

Frith Street, Soho
(Built in 1680)

6.—William Hazlitt came to live here in the early part of 1830, and here he died in September of the same year, Charles Lamb, Mr. Hessey and his own son being in the room at the time. Here Barry Cornwall visited him on his death-bed.

28.—Arthur Murphy, the dramatist and friend of Johnson, lived here in 1801.

49.—Miss Mitford lodged here in 1826.

51.—Mozart lodged here when a boy, in 1763, with his father and sister.

55.—Basil Montagu lived here in 1810. Coleridge came here from Grasmere in the same year with the intention of remaining for some time, but in three days he quarrelled with Montagu and left.

60.—Stephen Graham, traveller and novelist, lived here in 1924.

64.—Macready lodged here in 1816, when he made his first appearance in London, at Covent Garden, as Orestes in *The Distressed Mother*.

The Venetian Ambassador lived in this street in great state in 1745, when the street was known as Thrift Street. William Duncombe, the translator of Horace, was living here in 1749. Sir Samuel Romilly was born in Frith Street, where his father had a jeweller's shop. Edmund Kean passed his infancy here in the home of a poor couple. Mrs. Inchbald lived here when she wrote *A Simple Story*, which she sold, years afterwards, for £200. Macaulay had lodgings here for a time.

It was in Frith Street, in a small shop above which he lived with his family, that Vincent Novello, the first publisher of cheap music, began his career. Here Charles Cowden Clarke, the critic, came to court Novello's daughter Mary, his future wife; and here her sister Clara, afterwards Countess Gigliucci, also spent her youth. The musical entertainments at Novello's were famous. Malibran often sang, with her husband de Beriot, the composer, playing her accompaniments. Chopin and Mendelssohn played, and among the singers were Lablache and Mme. Naldi, and her father Rubini. Charles Lamb and his sister were often among the guests.

Frognal, Hampstead

39, formerly 50.—Kate Greenaway lived here from 1885 until her death in 1901. The house was designed for her by Norman Shaw, R.A., and was known in later years as Greenaway House.

51.—Residence of Sir Reginald Blomfield, R.A.

63.—Residence for many years of Rev. Sir William Robertson Nicoll, editor of the *British Weekly*, which he founded in 1886; and of the English *Bookman*, which he founded in 1894. The author of several books himself, he is credited with having discovered Barrie and Ian Maclaren.

East side, opposite Frognal Lane. Priory Lodge.—In 1748 Dr. Johnson brought his wife here for her health. At that time the house was the last in the street southward. In later years it was enlarged, and was known as Priory Lodge. Dr. Johnson occupied the old portion of the lower and middle of a group of three buildings. Here he wrote the *Vanity of Human Wishes* in 1749. House was torn down in 1925.

East side, adjoining the west side of St. John's Church.—Site of Frognal Hall, where Isaac Ware, the architect, lived about the middle of the eighteenth century. House was demolished in 1925.

Corner of Oak Hill Way. Montagu Grove.—William Collins's painting, "Happy as a King," is the record of an actual scene he witnessed of some boys swinging on the gate leading into the grounds of Montagu Grove from Oak Hill Way.

Mary Anderson, the American actress, lived in Frognal at one time, near Finchley Road.

Frognal Gardens, Hampstead

East side, between 16 and 20.—Frognal End, where Sir Walter Besant lived for many years, and where he died in 1901.

Fulham High Street

(See High Street, Fulham)

Fulham Palace Road

This was a road as early as 1437–46.

Bishop's Palace.—The residence of the Bishops of London. The Manor of Fulham was granted to Earconwald, Bishop of London, in 691, and it has belonged to the See ever since, although it was alienated to Colonel Edmund Harvey from 1647 to 1660. The original building is said to have been built about 691; there is a reference to it in Bishop Theodred's will about 950, and at the time of the Conquest in 1000 the bishops certainly had a house here. The oldest portion of the present building dates from the time of Bishop Fitzjames, 1506–22. There is some fifteenth-century stained glass with arms of Henry VIII., Archbishop Warham, Cardinal Kemp

and others (J. D. Le Couteur). In the hall Bishop Bonner examined heretics, and here many of them were condemned. The buildings have been altered from time to time to suit each bishop's notion of what he wanted. The manuscript of William Bradford's *History of the Plymouth Plantation* was in the library here until 1897, when it was presented to the Ambassador of the United States for preservation in America.

The gardens of the palace have always been famous; Bishop Grindal, 1558–70, and Compton, 1675–1713, being especially competent as scientific botanists and practical gardeners. Howley, in 1813–28, and Blomfield, 1828–57, improved the grounds by the introduction of new trees and plants. Bishop Bonner had a quiet spot in the south-east corner of the gardens, where he could comfortably flog heretics that were sent to him. He it was who kept six heretics as prisoners in the palace in 1558 while they were waiting to be burnt. The moat is said to have been made by the Danes during the winter of 880–1, when they encamped here. It is mentioned in 1392, and has always been an interesting feature of the grounds. As it was rather unsanitary and very expensive to keep in condition, it is to be filled in, with the exception of a small portion containing the Water Gate, which will be preserved.

St. Dunstan was bishop here in 959–61. Robert the Norman was brought from France by Edward the Confessor and made bishop here from 1044 to 1051. Walter de Gray, Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor, died at Fulham Palace in 1255. Edmund Bonner, the persecuting bishop, lived here from 1540 to 1550, and again from 1553 to 1559. Nicholas Ridley, burnt at Oxford in 1555, lived here from 1550 to 1553; William Laud, from 1628 to 1633; and William Juxon, who attended Charles I. during his imprisonment in various places, and who was with him on the scaffold in 1649, lived here from 1633 to 1646.

East side, between Beryl Road and St. Dunstan's Road.—Site of Sussex House, which occupied most of the road front with grounds extending well back to the east. Mrs. Elizabeth Billington, the most famous singer of her time, lived in Sussex House from 1809 to 1817. Captain Marryat, the novelist, lived here from 1826 to 1830, during which time he wrote *Jacob Faithful*. Dr. Forbes Winslow, the alienist and voluminous writer on insanity, converted Sussex House into an insane asylum in 1844, and it remained as such until 1884. The house was demolished in 1888.

West side, opposite and facing St. Dunstan's Road.—Site of Brandenburg House, built by Sir Nicholas Crisp in the early years of Charles I.'s time, and then known as The Great House. In 1647

General Fairfax, of the parliamentary forces, came to live here, and during his residence the cook tried to poison him and his companions. Prince Rupert bought the house in 1683, and gave it to his mistress, Margaret Hughes, the actress, who lived here until 1692.

George Bubb Dodington, afterwards Lord Melcombe, bought the place in 1749, called it "La Trappe," spent a fortune on it, and lived here in princely style until his death here in 1762. The Margrave of Anspach became its owner in 1792 and changed its name to Brandenburgh House. Here Elizabeth, the brilliant Margravine of Anspach (formerly the wife of William, Lord Craven) gave the entertainments and theatricals and wrote the plays to which she refers in her *Memoirs*. After the margrave's death she continued to reside here until 1819. Queen Caroline came to live here in 1820, on her return from the Continent, and she died here in 1821.

Fulham Park Gardens

9.—Arnold Bennett was living here in 1900, the year in which he gave up the editorship of *Woman* to devote himself to literature.

10.—Rinaldo Werner, the painter, lived here from 1888 to 1900.

Fulham Road

Brompton Cemetery.—Lieutenant Warneford, V.C., the aviator, who destroyed a Zeppelin in mid-air, single-handed, near Bruges, in 1915, and was himself killed in the same year, is buried here.

Among others buried here are: Frank Buckland, the naturalist, died 1880; Henry James Byron, the actor, died 1884; Professor Chenery, editor of *The Times*, died 1884; Sir Henry Cole, founder of the South Kensington Museum, died 1882; Charles Allston Collins, the artist, died 1873; Thomas Potter Cooke, the actor, famous for his William in *Black-Eyed Susan*, died 1864; T. Crofton Croker, the antiquary, died 1854; James W. Davison, the musical critic, died 1885; T. L. Donaldson, architect, died 1885; F. W. Fairholt, antiquary, died 1866; William Johnstone Fox, the Corn Law agitator and for many years minister of South Place Unitarian Chapel, died 1864; Dr. B. Golding, founder of Charing Cross Hospital, died 1863; John Jackson, the pugilist, died 1845; Robert Keeley, the actor and theatrical manager, died 1869; Lord Justice Mellish, died 1877; Herman Merivale, the historian, died 1874; J. R. McCulloch, political economist, died 1864; Sir Roderick Murchison, geologist, died 1871; Adelaide Neilson, the actress, died 1880; Francis Nicholson, one of the founders of the English school of painters in water-colours, died 1844; Matthew Noble, sculptor, died 1876; Sir William Palliser,

died 1882; T. J. Pettigrew, antiquary, died 1865; J. L. Ricardo, political economist, died 1862; Brinley Richards, composer, died 1885; John, Lord Romilly, Master of the Rolls, died 1874; Sir James P. Kay-Shuttleworth, died 1877; Albert Smith, novelist, died 1860; Tom Taylor, dramatist, died 1880; William Terriss, actor and manager, murdered in 1897; Lord Justice Thesiger, died 1880; W. J. Thoms, founder of *Notes and Queries*, died 1885; W. S. W. Vaux, orientalist and numismatist, died 1885; Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, died 1880; Benjamin Webster, actor and theatrical manager, died 1882; Judge Willes, died 1872; General Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, died 1883.

18, formerly 2 Onslow Terrace.—In 1863 Mazzini, the Italian patriot, was living here in obscurity under the name of Signor Ernesti. He had two small rooms in a shabby lodging-house, and was so poor that his friends took up subscriptions for him. No one was allowed to write to him, or to ask for him under his real name.

333.—"Goat in Boots." Descendant of the "Goat" Inn, where George Morland painted the sign to pay for his liquor.

367.—St. George's Workhouse. Site of Shaftesbury House, the country house of Lord Shaftesbury of the *Characteristics*, where Locke and Addison frequently were guests. Locke here wrote portions of his *Essay on the Human Understanding*.

404.—Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz") lived here from 1844 to 1846.

410.—Thomas Johnson, London correspondent of the Paris *Figaro*, lived here. J. W. Godward, the figure painter, lived here about 1896–1900.

416.—George Thorne, the actor, who became famous in *Our Boys*, lived here in the 1890's.

426.—Ernest Ruizi, the miniaturist, lived here about 1900.

442.—S. C. Hall, author and editor, lived here for a short time. Napoleon III. lived here during a portion of his exile.

Opposite Parson's Green Lane.—Site of Arundel House, where Henry Hallam, the historian, lived in 1819.

East corner of Winchenden Road.—Site of Vine Cottage, the original of "Salt Patch," the residence of Reuben Limbrick in Wilkie Collins's *Man and Wife*, where it is well described in the fifty-third chapter.

879, formerly 1 Munster Terrace.—Mortimer Menpes, the artist, etcher, traveller, author and publisher, lived here for eleven years.

North side, corner of Munster Road.—Site of Munster House, where John Wilson Croker, Secretary of the Admiralty, lived from 1813 to 1826.

Corner of Fulham Palace Road.—Site of Holcrofts, the residence of Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Wellington's Engineer-in-Chief during the Peninsular War, from 1845 to about 1854. Charles J. Mathews, the comedian, lived in this house from 1854 to 1864, and renamed it Gore Lodge. Here his first wife, Mme. Vestris, died in 1856. Henry Anderson, the "Wizard of the North," occupied the place from 1865 to 1867. House was demolished in 1886.

Fulwood Place, Holborn

Formerly Fulwood's Rents.—The principal entrance to Gray's Inn from Holborn was by this street, then a fashionable locality. In later years it was a place of retreat for debtors and seems to have had a privilege of sanctuary, which was abolished in 1697.

East side, and extending through to High Holborn, adjoining Gray's Inn Gate to the west.—A subway station now occupies the site. Location of Squire's Coffee-House, one of Addison's favourite resorts, from which he dates several of the *Spectators*. Sir Roger de Coverley was very fond of Squire's.

Christopher Fulwood, a distinguished citizen of Charles I.'s time, had his mansion in this street. Francis Bacon was living in it in 1608 when he wrote his *Ancilla Memoriæ*. John's Coffee-House, one of the earliest in London, was located in this street about 1656. The Whig Club and Medbourne and Oates Club met in this street in Charles II.'s time. Ned Ward, author of the *London Spy*, kept a punch-house within one door of Gray's Inn, and there he died in 1731. The "Castle" Tavern was located in this street in the early eighteenth century. A hundred years later it was kept by Thomas Winter, the pugilist, better known as "Tom Spring," and here he died in 1851.

Furnival Street, Holborn

(Formerly Castle Street or Castle Yard)

Lord Arundel, the collector of art and antiquities, to whom the nation owes the Arundel marbles, was living here in 1619–20. Secretary Thurloe lived in this street, and his wife died here in 1646. Paul Whitehead, the poet and protégé of Bubb Dodington and the Prince of Wales, and member of the Hell-Fire Club that met at Medmenham Abbey, was born here in 1710.

Tommy Traddles had lodgings in this street in his bachelor days. It was then known as Castle Street (*David Copperfield*).

Garlick Hill, City

St. James's, Garlickhithe.—Built by Wren on the site of two other churches, the first of which dated from the fourteenth century, and was removed to make way for the second, built in 1606, and destroyed in the Fire. It was in this church that Steele was so impressed by the service of Common Prayer, as related in No. 147 of the *Spectator*. Richard Lyons, beheaded by Wat Tyler in 1381, was buried in the old church. One of the treasures of the church is the mummified body of a young man found under the chancel during some excavations in 1839. It is kept under glass in a receptacle in the vestibule.

In Besant's *The Bell of St. Paul's*, Althea's aunt Cornelia was a caretaker in this church; and when Althea was showing Lawrence Waller around this neighbourhood, one Saturday afternoon, they visited this church just in time to find Aunt Cornelia quarrelling with her assistant.

Sir John Coke lived in this street in 1625; John Collins, the mathematician, died at his house here in 1683.

Garnault Place, Clerkenwell

(Built 1825–6)

23.—Grimaldi, the clown, lived here from 1829 to 1832.

Garrick Street, Covent Garden

15.—Garrick Club, instituted in 1831. Present club-house built in 1864 when the street was made. Contains what is, perhaps, the finest collection of theatrical portraits in the country. The foundation was the collection of Charles Mathews, the elder, presented to the club in 1852 by John Rowland Durrant.

Gate Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields

12.—Corner of Little Turnstile. "Ship" Inn. One of the oldest London taverns. Said to have been built originally as a place of concealment for persecuted priests. It is probably a good bit older than any persecution of priests in England, and the story probably arose from a condition of things that existed immediately before and after the Gordon riots in 1780. At that period the Roman Catholics had some difficulty in holding their services, and when Bishop Challoner was in charge of the diocese, it was his custom at times to hold services in the "Ship" Inn, but under peculiar

circumstances. He arrived in ordinary street dress, and took his seat at a table with a pipe in his hand and a mug of beer in front of him. Around the table sat those of his own flock who had come to meet him and to enjoy the benefit of his ministrations. Seemingly it was an ordinary gathering of tavern frequenters, as whatever went on was under cover of the pipes and beer, and the outward evidences of the good-fellowship of such gatherings and the ordinary tavern discussions. The bishop's small box was preserved here for a long time.

The "Ship" was also a very early meeting-place for Freemasons.

Gayton Crescent, Hampstead

12.—Walter Besant, the author of many talents, lived here in 1881, before he moved to Frognal End.

George Row, Bermondsey

The eastern boundary of Jacob's Island, which figures in Dickens's *Oliver Twist*. See Mill Street, Bermondsey.

George Street, Hanover Square

(Built 1718)

5.—Mme. de Staël lived here in 1813. Here Crabb Robinson would bet with Mr. Murray and assisted in drawing up the contract by which she received one thousand eight hundred guineas for her book on Germany.

4.—**University Club for Ladies.**

7.—Admiral Edward Hawke, first Baron Hawke, lived here in 1760.

8.—David Mallet, the poet and author of *Rule Britannia*, lived here from 1758 until his death here in 1765. On his death the house was occupied by Mrs. Bradford, the mother of Mary Conway and Mrs. William Cowper. Sir William Beechey lived here from 1794 to 1803. In 1798 he painted here what many consider his masterpiece—"George III. reviewing the Third and Tenth Dragoons." He was tutored in the treasury by Thomas Phillips, R.A., to whom Byron here sat for his portrait. Phillips died here in 1845, after a residence of more than forty years.

8.—Sheridan and his son Tom lived here in 1803.

12a.—Arnold Bennett, the novelist, lived here in 1920–4.

13.—Lord Chancellor Cowper lived here in 1720–3, and his son continued to reside here for some years afterwards.

15.—Sir George Wombwell, the leader of fashion and friend of Count D'Orsay and the Fitzclarences.

24.—Nathaniel Hawthorne and his family lived here in 1855.

25.—John Singleton Copley, the artist, died here in 1815. His son, Lord Lyndhurst, continued to occupy the house until his death here in 1863. After his death this house and the adjoining one were pulled down to make way for the mansion of Mr. Gore-Langton, afterwards Earl Temple. The Y.W.C.A. now occupies the site.

St. George's, Hanover Square.—Built in 1713–24, one of the fifty churches ordered to be built in Queen Anne's time. Once the most fashionable church in London for marriages and famous for the number of brides given away by the Duke of Wellington. The east window contains the remains of a fine Flemish Jesse-tree of the sixteenth century (J. D. Le Couteur). It was brought from Malines and re-fitted here in 1841. The altar-piece is by Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law. Dr. Dodd is said to have offered Lord Chancellor Bathurst a bribe for the living of this church, and to have lost his position as one of the king's chaplains in consequence.

Among marriages here have been: Duke of Kingston in 1769 to Mrs. Hervey, whose trial for bigamy followed, as her first husband was still alive at the time, and there had not been any divorce; Richard Cosway, the painter, to Maria Hadfield, in 1771, the bride being given away by Charles Townley, the collector of the Townley marbles; Sir William Hamilton to Emma Lyon, in 1791, her name appearing in the register as Emma Harte; Sir William Beechey, R.A., and Phillis Ann Jessup, in 1793; the Duke of Sussex, to strengthen the marriage in Rome in 1793 to Lady Augusta Murray, second daughter of the Earl of Dunmore, married her here again in the same year, but George IV. used the Royal Marriage Act to render both marriages null; Lola Montez and G. T. Heald, in 1849; George Eliot and John Walter Cross, in 1880; Theodore Roosevelt to Edith Kermit Carow in 1886; Right Honourable H. H. Asquith to Emma Alice Margaret Tennant, in 1894.

It was in St. George's that Barnes Newcome was married to Lady Clara Pulleyn (*The Newcomes*); and here Barry Lyndon was married to Honoria, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Samuel Runt (*Barry Lyndon*). It was in St. George's that Lord St. Simon and Hatty Doran were married, in "The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor" (*Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*).

Thomas Pennant, the historian of London, lived in George Street. Francis Charteris lived here in 1729. Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, after her return from Italy in 1761, lived here the last ten months of her life, and died here in 1762. Another version states

that she died that year in Berkeley Square. G. P. R. James, the novelist, was born in George Street in 1799.

George Street, Portman Square

85, formerly 44.—Thomas Moore lived here in 1799 on his first coming to London to be entered at the Middle Temple as a student.

102, formerly 39.—Louis Philippe, when Duke of Orleans, lived here in 1807. The Duc d'Angoulême and the Duc de Berri lived in this house in 1808.

George Yard, Lombard Street

Corner of Castle Court.—The "George and Vulture" Tavern, Mr. Pickwick's headquarters. See Castle Court, Birchin Lane.

Gerrard Place, Soho

Built about 1734, and then known as Nassau Street.

Philip Francis, translator of Horace and father of Sir Philip Francis, lived in this street.

Gerrard Street, Soho

(Built in 1681)

In Benjamin West's time this was one of the streets that was much inhabited by the artists' colony.

34–35, facing Macclesfield Street. — Site of Macclesfield or Gerrard House, the residence of Lord Mohun, who had married into the family of the first Earl of Macclesfield (whose widow was the mother of Richard Savage, Johnson's friend), and on the site of whose mansion Gerrard Street is built. Mohun was living here in 1708.

36.—David Williams, founder of the Literary Fund, which was originally located here, died in his rooms at the Fund here in 1816.

37.—Edmund Burke lived here in 1787, and this was his town residence during the Hastings trial. It was here that his friend, Dr. Brocklesby, presented him with £1000 in 1788. In the same house lodged General Money, of balloon fame, while directly opposite lived J. T. Smith, the antiquarian and writer on London.

43.—John Dryden and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Howard, lived here from 1686 until his death here in 1700. Pope says that the room on the ground floor, next the street, was usually his study.

Old Mr. Sheridan gave lectures on elocution and declamation at a public room in this street. Charles, Lord Whitworth, whose

account of Russia as it was in 1710 was printed by Horace Walpole at Strawberry Hill, died here in 1725, Sterne's friends, Mr. and Mrs. J., to whom many of his letters are addressed, and with whom he was accustomed to dine very frequently, lived in this street. Charles Kemble and his family lived here for a time; and Hannah More was a resident of the street in 1777.

When the "Turk's Head" Tavern moved from Greek Street it found a new location in Gerrard Street, and here it stayed during its later years. See Greek Street, corner of Old Compton Street. Johnson's famous Club met in the tavern in its Gerrard Street location as it had met in the old location in Greek Street.

Mr. Jaggers, the Old Bailey lawyer in *Great Expectations*, lived on the south side of Gerrard Street, with his eccentric housekeeper; and here Pip and Wemmick came to dine with him. In "The Purlieus of Soho" (*New Rambles in Old London*, Homeland) it is suggested that the house Dickens may have had in mind was No. 10, where his uncle, Thomas Barrow, lived.

Gilbert Street, Bloomsbury

Michael Faraday, when a child, lived here with his father.

Gillingham Street, Pimlico

45.—Sir John Ross, the Arctic explorer, died here in 1856.

Giltspur Street, Newgate Street

This was the usual route taken by the knights on their way to the tournament ground at Smithfield. In olden times a very short portion of this street, from Newgate Street to the end of Giltspur Street Compter (opposite St. Sepulchre's Church) was known as Knightrider Street. The remainder of the street, from the Compter to Smithfield, was called Pie Corner and, as such, is frequently mentioned in the old dramatists and generally in connection with the cook-shops of the locality where roast meats were always exposed for sale. It was in this street, then known as Pie Corner, that Dame Quickly with Snare and Fang lay in wait to arrest Sir John Falstaff; when the good dame found it necessary to encourage the officers by assuring them that Falstaff was accustomed to visit Pie Corner "to buy a saddle." See the Second Part of *King Henry IV.*, Act II. Scene i.

In Pie Corner, at the corner of Cock Lane, formerly stood the "Fortune of War" Tavern, at which house the Great Fire of London

stopped, after having burned its way from its starting-point in Pudding Lane. To commemorate the end of that catastrophe the figure of a boy was placed upon the tavern, and when the old building was demolished the figure was installed in its present position at the corner of Cock Lane. This corner is now known as Pye Corner, a reminiscence of the old street of that name. E. Brooksby, at the "Golden Bull" in Pye Corner, printed John Philips's *English Fortune-teller* in 1703.

On the east side of Giltspur Street, in the yard of the new General Post Office, there is an entrance to a chamber below the street level, which contains a well-preserved bastion of old London Wall.

At the corner of Giltspur Street and Holborn Hill, a very real hill at the time as the Viaduct had not then been built, Herbert Pocket and Pip would part each morning—Herbert to continue to town, and Pip to go down Giltspur Street to Mr. Jaggers's office in Little Britain.

Glasshouse Street, Regent Street

22, formerly 7 Marylebone Street.—When Edmund Malone, the Shakespearean commentator, came to London in 1777, he took lodgings at 7 Marylebone Street, where he remained until 1779.

Gloucester Place, Portman Square

13.—Lord Sidmouth lived here in 1807.

18.—Mary Anne Clark, mistress of the Duke of York, brother of George IV., lived here for a time with his Highness.

34.—Thomas Monkhouse, M.P., the friend of Wordsworth. Here in 1823, at a dinner which Charles Lamb mentions in a letter to Bernard Barton, and Moore in his *Journal*, Coleridge, Wordsworth, Moore, Charles and Mary Lamb, and Rogers were all seated at the same table.

67.—Lady Louisa Stuart, daughter of Lord Bute and granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, lived here.

74.—Elizabeth Barrett, afterwards Mrs. Browning, the poetess, lived here from 1830, when her family first came to London, until 1842; during this time she was an invalid, from a spinal injury sustained in her youth. From here she published *The Seraphim and Other Poems* in 1838.

90.—Wilkie Collins, the novelist, lived here for many years up to 1888, when he had to leave because his lease ran out and the landlord charged an exorbitant rate for its renewal.

108.—Lady Louisa Stuart (see 67) died here in 1851.

Gloucester Road, Old Brompton Road

147, formerly 3.—Thomas Crofton Croker, author of *A Walk from London to Fulham,* died here in 1854.

Gloucester Road, Regent's Park

Mrs. Charles Dickens lived in this street after her separation from the novelist.

Gloucester Square, Hyde Park

11.—John Sadleir, the fraudulent financial operator, swindler and forger, from whom Dickens drew his character of Mr. Merdle in *Little Dorrit,* lived here until he killed himself on Hampstead Heath in 1856.

34.—Robert Stephenson, the engineer, lived here from 1847 until his death here in 1859. While living here his best work was done, and he gave the Sunday lunches which were attended by the scientific talent of the time.

Gloucester Street, Queen Square

19.—Edward Irving lived here when he first came to London in 1822.

Gloucester Terrace, Hyde Park

57, formerly 57 Gloucester Place.—In 1864 Charles Dickens lived here for three months.

Golden Lane, Barbican

East side, about where Playhouse Yard is located.—Site of the Fortune Theatre, built in 1600, for Edward Alleyn and Philip Henslowe. The site had originally been occupied by a building which was used as a nursery for the children of Henry VIII. The first theatre, of timber, was burnt down in 1621 and a new construction of brick and tile took its place. This was attacked by a company of soldiers in 1649, and the inside was wrecked. The whole building was demolished about 1661, and the land built upon. It was from this theatre that Alleyn derived the greater part of the funds for the foundation of his College of God's Gift at Dulwich.

About 1664 Killigrew conceived the idea of a training school for

actors, and about 1667-8 he was enabled to build here what was then called the Nursery, for the education of children for the stage. Pepys mentions coming here when the new venture was in its early stages.

Golden Square

(Built in 1688-1700)

Golden Square has been almost entirely rebuilt. In 1925 the only house remaining in its original state and from which could be judged the character of the houses here when the square was a fashionable place of residence, was No. 12. A few of the other buildings are original, but have been more or less modified by the addition of shop windows or doors or an extra story at the top.

6.—Site of the house where William Windham, the statesman, was born in 1750.

It was this house which Dickens assigns as the home of Ralph Nickleby, where Newman Noggs presided as clerk. Nickleby is supposed to have been modelled, to some extent on William à Beckett, the stern old father of Gilbert à Beckett, who lived in Golden Square for many years. There is enough remaining of a few of the other old houses to form an opinion of what this house was like at the time. In "The Purlieus of Soho" (*New Rambles in Old London*, Homeland), it is stated that William à Beckett lived at No. 7.

16.—Angelica Kauffmann lived here with her father in 1767.

31.—John Hunter, the famous surgeon, lived here from 1763, when he retired from the army on half-pay and began his private practice, until 1770, when he took over the lease of his brother's house in Jermyn Street. It was while here that he was appointed surgeon to St. George's Hospital, with which he was connected for the rest of his life.

35.—Dr. Wiseman was living here in 1850 when he became Cardinal.

Henry St. John, Lord Bolingbroke, Pope's friend, lived in Golden Square, when he was Secretary of War. Here he entertained Prince Eugene with a dinner, to which Swift failed to secure an invitation, and from here he escaped to the Continent in the dress of a servant after the death of Queen Anne in 1714.

Anastasia Robinson, the opera singer, lived here with her father; and it was here that Lord Peterborough used to come to do his courting before his marriage to her in 1723. See New King's Road, Fulham. Mrs. Cibber, the actress, lived "at the centre house in Golden Square" in 1746. Anthony Morris Storer, who gave his

library to Eton College, lived in Golden Square in 1786. It was in Golden Square that De Quincey saw Ann for the last time, and said farewell to her.

Henry Esmond visited Major-General Webb in this square. Matthew Bramble and his sister with Humphrey Clinker and Winifred Jenkins lived here at Mrs. Norton's. Mr. Kenwigs and Newman Noggs both lived in the neighbourhood of Golden Square (*Nicholas Nichleby*). See Carnaby Street. Martha's lodgings were somewhere in this region, and to them she brought Little Emily and kept her until Mr. Peggotty arrived (*David Copperfield*).

Golder's Hill Park, Hampstead

The mansion in the park, now used as a refreshment room, was originally known as Golder's Hill House, and was the residence of Jeremiah Dyson, who came here in 1747 and lived here many years. Mark Akenside, the poet, and Dyson's great personal friend, lived here with Dyson from 1747 to 1749 in the hope that he could establish himself in medical practice in Hampstead. The house was also owned by Garrick at one time, probably about 1760, when he made frequent visits to Hampstead and the "Bull and Bush." The grounds originally were laid out by "Capability" Brown. The last resident was Sir Spencer Wells, surgeon to Queen Victoria, who lived here from 1875 until his death in 1897 at Cap Antibes. On his death the property was bought for public use, by public subscription.

Goldsmith Street, City

John Henderson, the actor, was born here in 1747.

Goldsmith Street, Drury Lane

(Formerly The Coal Yard)

Nell Gwynn was born here about 1649, according to Oldys, who makes the statement in his account of her life written for Curll's *History of the Stage*, 1741. Nell is also said to have been born in Oxford and in Hereford; and in the latter city a house in Pipe Lane, parish of St. John's, is still pointed out as the scene of her nativity.

Gondar Gardens, Hampstead

Holmwood.—Captain George Clark Musgrave, soldier of fortune, journalist and author, who played a most important part in the

Liberation of Cuba, lived here from 1902 to 1908, and here some of his best literary work was done. Serving in the Ashantee Expedition and in every large war up to and including the World War, his books contain records of adventure and military operations that make them definitive within their limits. Author of: *To Kumassi with Scott*; *In South Africa with Buller*; *The Story of Finland*; *The Cuban Insurrection*; *Under Three Flags in Cuba*; *With Four Flags for France*; and has collaborated on several others of equal value.

Goodge Street, Tottenham Court Road

Corner of Tottenham Court Road.—See Tottenham Court Road.

Tom Dibdin lived in this street and here George Cooke, the actor, was his frequent visitor.

When Dr. Dodd was hanged in 1777, his body was hurried to an undertaker's shop in this street, where John Hunter, the famous surgeon, was waiting with every appliance to restore him to consciousness, but failed to succeed.

Gordon Place, Gordon Square

7.—Sir Henry Irving lived here in 1914.

Gordon Square

South-west corner. Catholic Apostolic Church.—The Church of the Irvingites, built 1851-4.

University Hall, an institution of the Unitarians, adjoins the church. It contains the Theological Library, founded in 1724 by Dr. Williams, a Presbyterian clergyman, and particularly designed for the use of the London ministers.

35.—Dr. James Martineau, the famous Unitarian, lived here from at least 1875 and died here in 1900.

51.—Giles Lytton Strachey, author and book reviewer, whose *Eminent Victorians* jarred some others of the same period, lived here in 1924.

It was to 226 Gordon Square that Lady St. Simon fled to her first husband, Frank Moulton, in "The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor" (*The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*).

Gordon Street, Gordon Square

Burne-Jones and William Morris had rooms together here before they went to Red Lion Square in 1856.

Goswell Road

Mr. Pickwick lodged with Mrs. Bardell in Goswell Street, which was the portion from Aldersgate Street to just beyond Old Street.

Gough Square, Fleet Street

17.—Dr. Johnson lived here from 1748 to 1759, and here he wrote the *Dictionary*. The work was done in the garret where he had his six amanuenses. When Reynolds brought Roubiliac to see Johnson, it was to this badly furnished garret that Johnson took them for entertainment. In writing to Joseph Warton, Johnson reminds him that he had paid his subscription of one guinea, for the *Dictionary*, into Johnson's own hand in this garret.

While living in this house Johnson brought out his tragedy of *Irene* in 1749; founded the Club in Ivy Lane in the same year. In 1750 he began the *Rambler*; in 1752 his wife died here while he was working on the *Dictionary*; in 1753 he met Bennet Langton; in 1754 he wrote the *Life of Cave*; in 1755 the *Dictionary* was published and he wrote his letter to Chesterfield; in 1756 he issued his proposals for an annotated edition of Shakespeare; during the same year he was arrested for the small debt which Richardson paid; in 1758 he began the *Idler*. Johnson left this house in 1759 and went to Staple Inn. During the same year his mother died, and he wrote *Rasselas* to pay for her funeral. Wilfred Whitten, in *A Londoner's London*, states that *Rasselas* was written here, although it is generally credited to Staple Inn. The Johnson Club, founded in 1884 at the "Cock" Tavern, meets in this house.

Hugh Kelly, the dramatist, mentioned in Goldsmith's *Retaliation*, died in this house in 1777.

Gough Street, Poplar

81.—William Crooks, M.P., the famous Labourite, lived here several years, and died here in 1921.

Goulston Street, Whitechapel

William Herbert, who continued Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, lived on the east side in what was then known as 27 Goulston Square.

Gower Place, Bloomsbury

44.—William Godwin lived here from 1827 to 1833.

GOWER STREET

7.—George Clint, A.R.A., lived here.

14.—John F. Hartley, the comedian, lived here in 1830. Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, novelist and dramatist, lives here.

15.—John P. Harley died here in 1858.

33.—Colonel Sutherland, illustrator of Clarendon's *History*.

42.—Lord Eldon lived here from 1791 to 1804.

54.—Sir Samuel Romilly lived here.

65.—Jack Bannister, the actor, lived here for some time and died here in 1836.

69.—William De Morgan, the novelist, was born here in 1839.

87.—John Everett Millais was living here at his father's residence when he joined the Pre-Raphaelites.

98, formerly 6 Upper Gower Street.—William Bentham, topographical book- and print-collector, lived here in 1800.

110, formerly 12 Upper Gower Street.—Charles Darwin lived here from his marriage in 1839 to 1842. This was his last permanent residence in London. While here he wrote his book on *Coral Reefs*; read papers before the Geological Society on the "Erratic Boulders of South America"; supervised the publication of the *Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle*; and gathered materials for the *Origin of Species*.

113, formerly 40 Upper Gower Street.—William Hilton, R.A., the historical painter, who succeeded Fuseli as Keeper of the Academy, lived here and died here in 1839. Peter De Wint, the landscape painter, his brother-in-law, came to live in this house in 1827, and died here in 1849.

116, formerly 25 Upper Gower Street.—Francis Douce, antiquary, Keeper of Manuscripts in the British Museum and collector of a library of over 10,000 volumes, which he left to the Bodleian, lived here for some years and died here in 1834.

University College, built 1828, and added to at various times since. University College School, among the founders of which were Lord Brougham, Henry Hallam, James Mill and Thomas Campbell, was located in the south wing previous to its removal to Hampstead in 1907. Among "Old Gowers" were Viscount Morley, Lord Leighton, Joseph Chamberlain and William De Morgan. One of the sights of University College is the embalmed body of Jeremy Bentham, the law reformer.

145, formerly 4 Gower Street North.—The site of Mrs. Dickens's establishment, where she tried to set up a school during the hard times of 1821, when Charles was employed in the blacking ware-

house. It was from this house that Mr. Dickens was taken to the Marshalsea.

Corner of Montague Place.—Henry Cavendish, the millionaire scientist, had his town house here for several years in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and here he made many of his experiments in chemical research.

George Dance, R.A., architect to the City and publisher of *Dance's Portraits of Eminent Men*, died in this street in 1825. Mrs. Siddons bought a house in Gower Street. Abraham Solomon, painter of "Waiting for the Verdict," lived here about 1855–7.

Gracechurch Street, City

Mentioned in 1320 as Grascherche Street. Destroyed in 1666 and rebuilt under its present name, During excavations here in 1922 a Roman chamber was discovered, near Leadenhall Market, with walls four and a half feet thick, supposed to have formed part of the original Forum of Roman London. Fragments of several Roman pavements, one of them of considerable extent, have been found here.

At Cornhill.—It was at this corner that Charley Hexam and Bradley Headstone waited for Lizzie Hexam as she came from her work at Pubsey and Co. in St Mary Axe (*Our Mutual Friend*).

13.—William Hone, author of the *Every-Day Book*, opened the "Grasshopper" Coffee-House here in 1830, after his failure as a bookseller. The venture was made possible through the assistance of his friends, especially Charles Lamb, who furnished most of the money necessary. Hone ran the place about three years, during which time he edited the *Year Book*. It afterwards became Terry's "Grasshopper" Tavern.

26.—At this number a pair of iron gates shuts off a short passage above which can still be seen the name "White Hart Court." This is all that remains of this court, the rest having been destroyed during improvements to the adjacent buildings. White Hart Court originally continued along the line of this passage for some distance farther westward, then turned north and entered Lombard Street, where it was the last street on the south side before Gracechurch Street was reached. It was a stronghold of the Quakers, and contained the Friends' Meeting-House where, in 1670, after the Conventicles Act had passed, George Fox was seized and taken before the mayor. Fox died in this court in 1690 at the residence of Henry Goldney. The Quaker Meeting-House here was the oldest in London, and in it William Penn was accustomed to deliver his homilies.

Dr. John Fothergill, the celebrated Quaker physician, lived in the court before 1767.

84.—Site of the "Spread Eagle" Inn, where the homesick Charles Dickens used to come to watch the coach start at night because he knew it would pass his father's house.

Directly opposite was the "Swan - with - two - Necks," where Estella met Pip (*Great Expectations*).

Gracechurch Street is the scene of parts of Heywood's comedy, *The Wise Woman of Hogsdon*. Richard Tarlton, the clown, kept a tavern in this street at the sign of the Queen of Sheba. Peter Collinson, the eminent botanist, was a wholesale mercer here at the sign of the Red Lion. W. Curtis, author of *Flora Londiniensis* and other botanical works, had an apothecary's shop in Gracechurch Street about 1770. Here he founded the *Botanical Magazine* in 1781, and continued as its editor until his death in 1799. The magazine lasted without a break until 1920.

Grafton Street, New Bond Street
(Built in 1723)

4.—Lord Brougham lived here from 1839 until his death here in 1868.

7.—Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary (at that time), lived here in 1883, when he was running down the Phœnix Park murderers. Here were held many of the conferences relating to that affair and the dynamite scare that followed shortly afterwards.

10.—William Holmes, M.P. for Berwick, and whipper-in for the Tories in the House of Commons; a great favourite of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel, who used to visit him here.

11.—Admiral Lord Howe, who defeated the French off Ushant in 1794, lived here for some time and died here in 1799. Sir William Scott, Lord Stowell, lived here after his marriage in 1813.

South corner of Bond Street.—Site of the Duke of Grafton's house, where Boswell appeared with a letter from General Paoli, and was introduced to Lord Chatham.

15A.—Sir Henry Irving lived here at one time. The house contains fine decorations by Adam.

16.—Marquis Cornwallis lived here after he returned from carrying out the Irish Union, when he was appointed in 1801 to conduct negotiations with the First Consul at Amiens. Sir William Scott, Lord Stowell, lived here before his marriage in 1813.

19.—Sir Alleyne Fitzherbert, Lord St. Helens, the diplomat, lived here in the early part of the nineteenth century.

20.—Right Honourable George Tierney lived here in 1809. Charles W. W. Wynn, Southey's friend, died here in 1850.

21.—Sir George Cornewall Lewis lived here in 1844.

24.—Mrs. Fitzherbert lived here in 1796.

Charles James Fox lived in Grafton Street in 1782, when he was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Grange Court, Carey Street

This little street probably was associated with the "Grange" Tavern, a favourite resort of actors in the seventeenth century. See Strand House, Portugal Street. Robert Keeley, the actor, was born in Grange Court in 1793.

Grange Road, Bermondsey

In 1792 the first asylum in England for the deaf and dumb was established here by the Rev. H. H. C. Cox and Rev. John Townsend. In 1807-9 it removed to the Old Kent Road.

Grange Walk, Bermondsey

The east gate of the Cluniac Abbey of Bermondsey was in this street. See Bermondsey Square.

John Scott ("Scott of Amwell"), the Quaker poet, was born here in 1730.

Gravel Lane, Southwark

Location of the Clink Prison, which seems to have extended from the corner of Gravel Lane and Sumner Street to where Park Street (formerly Maid Lane) now enters Sumner Street. This must not be confused with the prison in Clink Street, which was in the old palace of the Bishops of Winchester, and was used for a very different class of offenders.

Among those confined in the Clink were: John Bradford, the martyr, in 1555; Bishop Hooper; William Haughton, dramatist, in 1600; John Wolfe, the printer; John Duke, the player, in 1602. In 1650, Robert Cox, O.S.B., was executed at the Clink; as it is considered that he died for his faith he is among those mentioned for beatification and canonisation in a court appointed by the Pope in 1923, and sitting at Westminster.

Gray's Inn

Dates from 1370 or earlier. The hall was built about 1555-60. In it Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors* was produced in 1594. The gardens were laid out by Francis Bacon, when he was Treasurer of Gray's Inn, and were first planted about 1600. From Charles II.'s time to the days of the *Spectator* the gardens were a fashionable promenade, and are referred to as such in the literature of the period. Francis Bacon liked to linger in them, and it is supposed that from them he drew the inspiration for his *Essay on Gardens*. Howell refers to them in 1621 as the pleasantest place about London with the choicest society. Pepys used to come here to see the ladies. Sir Roger de Coverley was to be found here frequently, walking on the terrace.

Here Raleigh had a long interview with Bacon, who had been appointed Lord Keeper, just before he started on his last voyage. John Wesley and Count Zinzendorf had their last meeting here. Charles Lamb mentions the gardens in his *Essays*, and was very fond of walking here.

Edmund Geninges, priest, was executed in Gray's Inn Fields in 1591.

Chapel.—Built about 1688-99 on the site of the earlier chapel which dated from, at least, 1315. The curfew is still rung by the chapel bell at nine o'clock each night—a relic of the past.

Gray's Inn Square

1.—On the site of Coney Court, burnt down in 1678, where Francis Bacon had his pleasant chambers with an outlook on the gardens and a view away north to Highgate Hill. At that time they were numbered No. 1 Coney Court; and Bacon had these same rooms from the date of his admission, 1577, until the day in 1626 when he went out to take the air and caught his fatal cold. Through all of his troubles he kept his old rooms; from here he dated his *Essays*, and here he wrote the *Novum Organum*; from here, in 1623, after his disgrace, he wrote the letter asking for the position of Provost of Eton. During his connection with Gray's Inn he filled most of the offices, helped the students in their revels and receptions and is said to have written the masque with which James I. was entertained here.

6.—Sir Samuel Romilly had his chambers here in 1783.

Mr. Perker, attorney for Mr. Pickwick, had his chambers in Gray's Inn Square; also Percy Noakes, in *Sketches by Boz*.

South Square
(Formerly Holborn Court)

2.—Tommy Traddles and his wife had rooms at the top of the house here when they were first married; and it was here that they had such a job to stow away Sophy's five sisters when they came from Devonshire on a visit (*David Copperfield*).

8.—Joseph Ritson, the antiquary, had chambers here for many years, and died here in 1803. The house stood against the south wall of the chapel, and was pulled down to make way for the library extension. One of his frequent visitors was John Britton, the antiquarian, and author of *Cathedral Antiquities of England*, etc., etc., who was a clerk in a lawyer's office directly opposite Ritson. In the same building Macaulay had his rooms from 1829 to 1834.

Mr. Phunky had chambers in Holborn Court when Mr. Perker gave him his first case in the matter of Bardell *v.* Pickwick (*Pickwick Papers*).

Raymond Buildings

1.—In 1827-8 Charles Dickens was a clerk in the office of Edward Blackmore, of Ellis and Blackmore, in the front room of the second floor at this address. In the *Uncommercial Traveller* his description of Gray's Inn is reminiscent of that experience.

Among the members of Gray's Inn have been: Sir William Gascoigne, 1397, the judge who refused to sentence Archbishop Scroope as a traitor, and who committed Prince Henry to prison—Shakespeare arraignes Falstaff before Judge Gascoigne; Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, the most famous writer on the laws of England in the sixteenth century, who assisted to draw up the articles of impeachment against Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, admitted 1524; Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester and Lord Chancellor, the great antagonist of Thomas Cromwell; Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper and father of Francis Bacon, admitted 1532; Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, 1541; Sir Thomas Gresham; Edward Hall, author of the *Chronicles*, was Reader here in Henry VIII.'s time; George Gascoigne, the poet, and Francis Kinwelmersh, who together produced a translation of the *Phœnissæ* of Euripides, entitled *Jocasta*, which was acted in the refectory of Gray's Inn, 1566; Archbishop Whitgift, 1592, through whose influence Hooker received the Mastership of the Temple; Anthony Bacon, who came here in 1592 to live with his brother Francis; Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter, and author of the *Meditations*; Bradshaw, who presided at the trial of Charles I., was admitted in 1622;

Archbishop Laud, admitted in 1615; William Juxon, admitted 1635, Bishop of London, who was on the scaffold with Charles I.; Henry Cromwell, second son of Oliver Cromwell, 1653; David Jenkins, the Welsh judge and loyal friend of Charles I., admitted 1602; Sir Philip Sidney; James Shirley, the dramatist; Dr. Richard Sibbes, author of the *Bruised Reed*, which led to the conversion of Richard Baxter, was preacher at Gray's Inn, and died in his chambers here in 1635; Lord Chief Justice Holt, who was entered on the society's books in 1652 before he was ten years old; Thomas Rymer, editor of the *Fœdera*, and historiographer to William III. in 1692; Robert Southey, in 1797.

George Chapman, the poet and translator of Homer, lived in Gray's Inn; Dr. Johnson lived here for a short time in 1760; Goldsmith had temporary lodgings here in 1764; John Cleveland, the poet and satirist of the Commonwealth, lived here after his release from prison by Cromwell, and here he and Samuel Butler (of *Hudibras*), who lived near him, established a Cavalier Club; Thomas Rawlinson, the book-collector and the original of Tom Folio in the *Tatler*, lived here prior to 1716, his four rooms so filled with books that he had to sleep in the passage; his brother, Richard Rawlinson, the non-juring bishop, also a book-collector of celebrity, lived in Gray's Inn at the same time; Isaac Reed, another book-collector and editor of Shakespeare, had chambers here in the latter part of the eighteenth century; William Cobbett, author of the *Political Register*, was a clerk in a lawyer's office here for some years.

American history has many associations with Gray's Inn. Nathaniel Bacon, leader of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia in 1676, came from Gray's Inn in 1664. Andrew Hamilton who, in 1736, defended the New York printer Zenger and the liberty of the Press, was a member of Gray's Inn. Joseph Ball, maternal uncle of George Washington, and whose advice to his sister, Mary Washington, is credited with having changed her intention of sending her son to sea when he was a boy, came to Gray's in 1720.

Justice Shallow recalled with zest that he had fought "one Sampson Stockfish, a fruiterer, behind Gray's Inn." See the Second Part of *King Henry IV.*, Act III. Scene ii.

Gray's Inn Road

Stone implements of Palæolithic man, associated with the remains of extinct elephants, have been found in this street.

In 1590 Alexander Blake, ostler, was executed in this street; as

it is thought that he died for his faith he is among those considered for beatification and canonisation in an ecclesiastical court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster. Hampden and Pym lived in the portion of this street between Holborn and Clerkenwell Road, then known as Gray's Inn Lane; and here they had their consultations when the question of ship-money was before the Star Chamber.

General Monk brought his army from Scotland into London along this street. James Shirley, the dramatist, was living here when he wrote the earliest of his dramas. John Ogilby, the poet, who was cosmographer and geographic printer to Charles II., was apprenticed to a dancing-master in Gray's Inn Lane. John Langhorne, the poet and translator of *Plutarch's Lives*, was a frequenter of the "Peacock" in Gray's Inn Lane and did some heavy drinking there. Jacob Tonson came here in 1697 and opened a shop "within Gray's Inn Gate," where he remained until his removal to the Strand in 1712. Here he published Addison's *Campaign*. He was succeeded in this shop by Thomas Osborne, the bookseller, whom Dr. Johnson knocked down on his own premises. He bought the library of Thomas Hearne, the antiquary, and sold it here in 1735. In 1743–4 he purchased the Earl of Oxford's library and employed Oldys and Dr. Johnson to catalogue it and to select tracts for the *Harleian Miscellany*. Here, in 1748, he published *Roderick Random*. He was still located here in 1763.

At the King's Cross end of this street there was formerly a large open space used as a depository for the cinders, bones and general rubbish of the City. Both Hone and Walford state that these rubbish heaps were sold to Russia in 1826 to help in the rebuilding of Moscow; Hone says for the making of bricks.

It was along Gray's Inn Lane that Tom Jones and Partridge entered London from St. Albans on their first visit to town.

Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields

John Wilkes, on returning from the Continent in 1768, lodged in this street before beginning the agitation that characterised that year.

North side, about two doors from Mansell Street.—Site of Goodman's Fields Theatre, where Garrick made his first appearance on a London stage. He is said to have played here incognito in the early part of 1741, but his real debut under his own name was in the latter part of the same year, when he played Richard III. He was the sensation of the season, and played here one hundred and fifty times

up to May, 1742. Pope came to see him, and Horace Walpole writes of the interest taken in the discovery of the new genius. The theatre in which Garrick played was pulled down in 1746. It had been opened in 1729 by Thomas Odell, a dramatist, who was the first to take out a stage licence under the Licensing Act of Sir Robert Walpole. It was never much of a success until Garrick made it and himself famous. Its successor was built on the same site, and in it Braham came out as a boy in 1787 under the name of "Master Abrahams." This building was burnt down in 1802.

Great Bath Street, Clerkenwell

26.—Emanuel Swedenborg came here to live in 1771, and here he finished his great work, *The True Christian Religion*. On Christmas Eve, 1771, he had a stroke of apoplexy, and in the following February, 1772, he wrote his letter to Wesley suggesting an interview. He died here in March 1772.

Henry Bone, the enamel painter, lived in this street in 1784.

Great Bell Alley, Coleman Street

Robert Bloomfield lodged at 7 Pitcher's Court, Great Bell Alley, when he first came to London in 1781. Later on he lodged in Blue Hart Court in the same alley. At that time Great Bell Alley, or Yard, was a narrow passage running east from Coleman Street to Little Bell Alley, Moorgate Street not having been made, and included Telegraph Street. No trace of the residences mentioned can now be found. See Telegraph Street.

Great College Street, Westminster

25.—Keats took a cheap lodging here in 1819—the street was then known as College Street—in order to be near his friends the Dilkes, who had moved to Westminster from Wentworth Place, the present Keats Memorial House in Keats Grove.

Gibbon, the historian, lived in this street for a time from 1749 with his aunt Porten, who had opened a boarding-house for Westminster scholars, and he always retained the liveliest recollections of her care and affection. On his return from Lausanne in 1758 his first visit was to his aunt's house here.

The southern boundary of the Isle of Thorney, upon which Westminster Abbey stands, was a rivulet which flowed through this street. Remains of a wall found here about 1909 were supposed to

be those of the wall of the moat which ran around the site of the Abbey many centuries ago.

James Calvert Burley, the millionaire in Besant's *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice*, lived in this street; and after his death Dr. Lucien Calvert and his wife occupied his house. Tarrant, in George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee*, had lodgings in Great College Street.

Great Cumberland Place, Marble Arch

(Built in 1774)

11, formerly 14 Great Cumberland Street.—Sir James Mackintosh. This was one of his last residences.

26, formerly 3.—Earl Cathcart, commander-in-chief of the military forces in the Copenhagen expedition, lived here at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

27, formerly 16.—Byron's daughter Augusta Ada, Lady Lovelace, died here in 1852.

30, formerly 5.—Lady Buggin, widow of Sir George Buggin, who became the morganatic wife of the Duke of Sussex under the name of Lady Cecilia Underwood, lived here in 1826.

Admiral Sir Hyde Parker died in this street in 1807.

Great Dover Street, Borough

75.—Charles H. Spurgeon lived here in 1854–6, after his marriage to Miss Thompson, one of his own converts. It was while here that he began to preach at the New Park Street Chapel, and entered upon the enormous success and popularity of his career.

T. C. Noble, author of *Memorials of Temple Bar* and other antiquarian works, lived in this street about 1869.

Great George Street, Parliament Street

Built in 1750 and covers ground which formed an arm of the Thames at that time.

7.—On Sheridan's death in 1816 his body was taken from his residence in Savile Row and brought here to the house of his friend, Peter Moore, from which the funeral took place. The Right Honourable George Tierney lived here, and the Right Honourable P. Vansittart in 1807.

9.—Bryan Edwards, author of the *History of the West Indies*, lived here in 1799.

15.—Last London residence of Lord Chancellor Thurlow.

24.—Robert Stephenson had an office here from 1837 until his death in 1859. Among other works the St. Lawrence Bridge at Montreal was designed here.

25.—Site of the residence of Sir Edward Knatchbull, where Byron's body lay in state in 1824 on its arrival from Missolonghi.

28.—Bishop Tomline, Pitt's tutor, lived here for some time.

29.—The National Portrait Gallery was established here in 1857, and this was its home until 1870.

31.—Lord Chancellor Hatherley (Sir William Page Wood) lived here for many years, and died here in 1881.

32.—Sir Charles Barry, from 1841 to 1857.

33.—Bishop Watson in 1792-6.

34.—Bishop Watson in 1799.

John Wilkes lived in this street for some years from 1750. It was while publishing the *North Briton* in 1763 that his house here was entered, his papers were confiscated, and he was taken to the Tower. On his release he established a printing-press in his residence and defied the Government. Lord Clare, Goldsmith's friend, lived in this street, and here the poet frequently visited him. Daniel O'Connell lived here. Captain Marryat, the novelist, was born in Great George Street in 1792. Macaulay lodged here in 1839-40, when Secretary of War, and here he began his *History of England*. Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, engineer of the Thames Tunnel, died at his residence in this street in 1849.

Great James Street, Theobald's Road

3.—Algernon Charles Swinburne lived here for a time, before he went to live at Putney.

Lord Chancellor Northington lived in this street from his marriage in 1743 until 1746.

Great Marlborough Street, Poland Street

13.—Corner of Ramillies Street. Henry Cavendish, the famous millionaire chemist, lived here for a time. The house was afterwards occupied by Joshua Brookes, the anatomist, who formed his museum here. House recently demolished. Site of the town house of the great Duke of Marlborough before he built Marlborough House. Years afterwards when Hurst and Blackett occupied the site, a part of their warehouse in Ramillies Street was the stabling of the old mansion.

15.—Madame Erard lived here on her visits to England in the

sixties, and the house was famous for the musical receptions attended by the best musical talent in London.

46.—Benjamin Haydon lived here from about 1808 until 1817. While here he painted "The Judgment of Solomon" and "Dentatus." His apartments were occupied on his departure by Gilbert Stuart Newton, R.A., who painted here "The Return of Olivia to her Parents," from the *Vicar of Wakefield.*

54.—Mrs. Siddons lived here from 1790 to 1803, during which time she was associated with Drury Lane and the Haymarket Opera House. It was here that she took up modelling in clay, which afterwards became her favourite amusement.

Lord Mohun lived in this street in 1712, when he was killed in the duel with the Duke of Hamilton, and here his body was brought back in the same hackney-coach that took him to the duelling-ground. See Long Acre. John Elwes, the miser, had an empty house here, in which he used to stay during his visits to London. Rev. John Logan, author of the *Ode to the Cuckoo,* died at his lodgings here in 1788. Charles Darwin lived in this street at the residence of his brother Erasmus, from 1837 until his marriage in 1839. Here he finished his *Journal,* prepared his *Geological Observations,* and arranged the *Zoology of the Voyage of the Beagle* for publication. Also began the note-books of facts for the *Origin of Species.*

Great Newport Street

North-east corner.—Lord Bolingbroke had a house here.

5.—Sir Joshua Reynolds lived here from 1753 to 1761. Here he painted the portrait of Admiral Keppel, the full-length of the Duchess of Hamilton (the elder Miss Gunning), and a small portrait of her sister, the Countess of Coventry. Over one hundred and fifty years later a studio still existed in this house, and to it was brought the latter portrait to be repaired.

7.—Dr. Wolcot lived here about 1787, when he wrote his insolent letter to Northcote.

8.—James Gibbs, the famous bookbinder and collector of prints, had his shop here for fifty years or more from about 1841.

12.—François Vivares, the engraver, kept a print-shop here. He was originally a tailor in this street before he went to Paris to study engraving.

North-west corner.—Site of Newport House, where Mountjoy Blount, Earl of Newport, lived in 1644 and later. Here, in 1658, George Fox came with Nicholas Bond and Edward Burrough to dispute with a Jesuit who had challenged the Quakers to a debate.

Corner of St. Martin's Lane.—Show-rooms of Josiah Wedgwood in 1768. See St. Martin's Lane.

Thomas Rymer, editor of the *Fœdera*, lived in this street for many years, in a house on the south side. Horne Tooke was born here in 1736. George Romney, the painter, lived here in his earlier years. Carte, the historian, lived at Mr. Ker's at the "Golden Head," in this street; and Ozias Humphry, the miniature painter, had lodgings at the "Golden Head" in 1772.

Great Ormonde Street, Queen Square

23.—John Howard, the prison reformer and philanthropist, lived here from 1777 until his death. While here he revised his book on the prisons of England and Wales, and published a second and third edition, and also wrote an account of the principal lazarettos of Europe. From here he made those numerous journeys to visit the prisons of different countries, the last of which was that of 1789, on which he died.

41.—William Morris lived here for a time.

44.—Lord Chancellor Thurlow was living here in 1781, when Lord George Germain (see Pall Mall), Lord Walsingham and Lord Stormont (see Portland Place) came here in great agitation to acquaint him with the news of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown; and, after a brief consultation, they all four hurried to Downing Street to communicate the news to Lord North.

It was here in 1784 that the Great Seal of England was stolen from Thurlow. Here, also, he entertained George Crabbe when a young man.

Children's Hospital.—On the site of the residence of Dr. Mead, the foremost medical man of his time, and a famous book-collector. He lived here from 1720 until his death here in 1754, and collected his gallery of pictures, his museum and his library here. Watteau was a visitor who lived with him here for a time.

Charles Dickens took a great interest in the Children's Hospital in 1858, when it was in need of funds. He presided at dinners, gave readings of the *Christmas Carol*, and brought its claims to the attention of his large circle of friends. It figures in *Our Mutual Friend*, where Johnny makes his will and leaves a kiss for the "boofer lady."

Powis Place.—Built on a portion of the site of the grounds of Powis House, which extended over portions of the ground now occupied by the hospitals on each side of it. It was built in William III.'s time, and was burned down when occupied by the

French Ambassador, the Duc d'Aumont, and was rebuilt at the expense of Louis XIV. Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, came here to live in 1737 when he was appointed Lord Chancellor, and remained during his whole term of office. He was living here in 1746, when he presided at the trial of the Jacobite Lords. The house was occupied by the Spanish Ambassador in 1764-83.

London Homœopathic Hospital.—The east wing stands on the site of what was 50 Great Ormond Street, the residence of Zachary Macaulay and his family. Here his son, the future Lord Macaulay, lived from 1823 until 1832, during which time he wrote his *Essay on Milton* and some of his earliest literary essays for the *Edinburgh Review*. The house had been part of the second Powis House, where Philip, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, lived for twenty years.

Robert Nelson, author of *Festivals and Fasts*, lived in this street in 1703. Soame Jenyns, whose *Free Inquiry* was mercilessly criticised by Dr. Johnson, and who wrote the bitterest epigram on Johnson in later years, was born here in 1704. Sir Constantine Phipps was living here in 1715-18, when he defended the Jacobite Lords. Dr. Hickes, of the *Thesaurus*, lived in this street. Dr. Stukeley, the antiquarian and rector of St. George the Martyr in Queen Square, was living next to Powis House in 1724 when he published his *Itinerarium Curiosum*. Dr. Hawkesworth lived here in 1773. Lord Eldon was a resident from 1783 to 1792. Chief Justice J. Eardley Wilmot lived here; and Charles Butler, Southey's friend, died here in 1832.

Great Portland Street

39, formerly 122.—Site of the house where James Boswell, the biographer of Johnson, died in 1795.

47, formerly 118.—William Collins, R.A., lived here in 1810.

Corner of Langham Street.—Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, lived "at the corner of Foley Place," the present Langham Street, but that might mean any of the present Nos. 94–95–96.

94.—Joseph Wilton, the sculptor and R.A., lived here at one time. Sir Charles Barry, the architect, had his office on this site (then known as 27 Foley Place), from 1827 to 1841. Here he prepared the plans for the Houses of Parliament, as well as for others of his famous works.

97–105.—Portland Hotel. Covers the site of No. 97, the first permanent London home of John Wolcot ("Peter Pindar"), who lived there in 1782. The hotel also covers the site of No. 103, the residence of Sir George Smart, where Carl Maria von Weber, the composer, stayed during his visit to London. Here in 1826 Weber finished

the score of *Oberon*, and greatly over-exerted himself in the work. A little later in the same year Weber was found dead in his bed here. See East Street, Finsbury Circus.

98, formerly 35.—Leigh Hunt lived here in 1812, when he wrote to Lord Brougham.

108, formerly 40. — William Seward, author of *Seward's Anecdotes.*

117, formerly 84.—David Wilkie lived here in 1808–9.

158, formerly 65.—John Jones, the engraver, father of Richard Jones, R.A., lived here for a time.

J. T. Smith, Keeper of Prints in the British Museum and writer on London, was born in this street in 1766 in a hackney-coach in which his mother was hastening home. Mark Lemon, editor of *Punch* for the first twenty-five years of its existence, was born in this street. William Guthrie, author of Guthrie's *Grammar*, died in this street in 1770. George Morland, the artist, lived here in 1786. Joshua Brookes, the famous surgeon, died here in 1833.

Great Prescott Street, Leman Street

This is the first street in London in which the houses were numbered. The fact is mentioned in 1708 as a very remarkable circumstance.

Sir Clowdisley Shovell, the famous admiral of Queen Anne's time, lived here before his removal to Soho Square.

Great Pulteney Street, Brewer Street

18.—Joseph Haydn lived here when he visited England.

33.—Tschudi, the harpsichord-maker and friend of Handel, moved his business here in 1742, at the sign of the Plume of Feathers. A room in the establishment was always reserved for Haydn, who used to retire to it to compose. In 1769 Tschudi's son-in-law, John Broadwood, succeeded to the business, and here the firm remained until 1904, when it moved to Conduit Street. It was at this location that the development of the great pianoforte, which has since become so famous, took place.

John Oldmixon, historian and party writer, died at his house in this street in 1742.

Great Queen Street

Built in 1606, and was one of the most fashionable streets in London in the time of Charles I. The south side originally enjoyed

a clear view to the north, but with the building of the north side this advantage was lost. This was one of the first streets to have brick houses, between 1618 and 1636.

5.—Miss Mitford lodged here in 1828 when she came to London to see the first performance of her tragedy *Rienzi*.

7.—John Opie, the portrait-painter, came to live here about 1783 and remained until 1792. Here he experienced his greatest success, the carriages of his patrons frequently blocking the street. Fuseli, the painter, lived in this house in 1803.

31.—James Basire, the engraver, lived here in 1756, and here William Blake was apprenticed to him. Oliver Goldsmith was one of Basire's frequent visitors.

49.—Traditional location of the house of Lord Herbert of Cherbury, brother of George Herbert. The house was on the south side of the street, a few doors east of Great Wylde Street, although one authority says that it was at the east corner of Wild Street. Both may be right, for the grounds may have extended to the corner while the house may have been on this site if, indeed, the present building may not include some portion of the old mansion. He lived here from 1645 until his death here in 1648. It was while he was here in 1645 that he published the London edition of *De Veritate*, his work against revealed religion, which had been published in Paris in 1624.

52.—Residence of Sir Robert Strange, the engraver and adherent of the Pretender, who died here in 1792. It was here that he published the engravings of Henrietta Maria and of Charles I. with the horse.

53.—Miss Pope, the actress, whose first love was Horace Smith, lived here for forty years in the latter part of the eighteenth century. She was the original Polly Honeycomb, Miss Sterling, Mrs. Candour and Tilburina.

55–60.—**Freemasons' Hall,** built 1775, **and Tavern,** built 1786, and rebuilt 1867. Many famous dinners have been given here, among them that to John Philip Kemble in 1817 on his retirement from the stage, for which occasion Campbell composed an Ode. James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, was entertained here on his birthday. In 1824 a public meeting was held here in honour of James Watt, at which Lord Liverpool, Brougham, Mackintosh, Peel, Davy, Huskisson and Wilberforce were present. In 1867 a dinner was given here to Charles Dickens as he was about to visit America. Almost everyone of note in the intellectual life of the time attended, while a crowd of poor people waited patiently outside to catch a glimpse of him.

56.—The house that stood here originally was designed by the famous Inigo Jones, and seems finally to have been divided into two,

under the numbers 55 and 56, one part of which was over the entrance to New Yard, and the other on the site of the Freemasons' Tavern. Sir Godfrey Kneller moved here from Covent Garden in 1702, and was here at least as late as 1719. Thomas Hudson, the portrait painter, to whom Joshua Reynolds came as a house-pupil from 1740 to 1743, lived here for some years. John Hoole, translator of Tasso, Metastasio, Ariosto and Dante, who was a clerk in the India House, lived here from 1782 to 1786. One of his frequent visitors was James Boswell, who afterwards occupied the house from 1786 to 1789. This was the first house taken by Boswell, his previous residences having been in lodgings in various places. Here he finished the last seven years of the *Life of Johnson*.

Thomas Worlidge, etcher, painter and engraver, lived here for some time, and died here in 1766. His widow let a portion of her apartments to "Perdita" Robinson, afterwards the mistress of George IV., who came here shortly after her marriage in 1773. William Hayley, the friend of Cowper and a poet of some merit, lived here for some years previous to 1775. Sheridan lived here from about 1778 to about 1790. At Garrick's death in 1779 Sheridan remained here in seclusion the entire day of the funeral. Chippendale, the famous cabinet-maker, lived here for some time in the portion afterwards occupied by Hoole.

74.—Edward Knight, the comedian, commonly known as "Little Knight," was born here in 1774. Laman Blanchard and Douglas Jerrold worked here about 1825 as printer's readers in the establishment of Cox and Company.

John Digby, first Earl of Bristol, lived in this street in 1644, when his house was seized by the Parliament and given to the widow of Robert, Lord Brooke, killed at the siege of Lichfield. George Digby, second Earl of Bristol, also lived in this street. Evelyn says that in 1671 his house was taken by the Commissioners of Trade and Plantation—a choice assortment composed of the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Sandwich (Pepys's patron), Earl of Lauderdale, Sir John Finch, Waller the poet, and the Colonel Titus who wrote the gentle pamphlet against Cromwell called *Killing no Murder*. The very first day's meeting of this sinister body was devoted to the consideration of New England's growing tendency to manage things for itself and its very evident leaning, even at that early date, to what the Commissioners thought looked like Independence. At another meeting there was great rejoicing at a letter announcing that Morgan, the pirate, had sacked and burnt Panama.

Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary general, lived in Great Queen Street in 1647, when he was visited by the Lords, headed by

the Earl of Manchester, and the Commons, headed by Speaker Lenthall, to congratulate him upon the conclusion of the Civil War. Sir Heneage Finch, Earl of Nottingham, Lord Chancellor, the "Amri" of Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, who presided at the trial of Strafford in 1641 and sentenced him to death, was living in Great Queen Street in 1677 when Thomas Sadler broke into his house and stole the Mace and Purse and just missed the Great Seal, which was under his pillow. Sir Martin Folkes, the numismatist and first President of the Society of Antiquaries, was born in 1690 in a house on the north side near the Kingsway Theatre. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, lived in this street, and his apartments were afterwards occupied by William Theed, the sculptor. William Thomas Lewis, more popularly known as "Gentleman" Lewis, the comedian, died in 1811 in a house on the south side of this street. Another version states that he died at his house in Westbourne Terrace. Lord Conway, father of Horace Walpole's General Conway, lived at Conway House, the family mansion in this street. John Opie, the painter, came to live here in 1781. At first Dr. John Wolcot, the author of Peter Pindar's *Odes*, was living with him, but they quarrelled, and Opie set up an establishment by himself at No. 7. Lord Rivers, the reputed father of Richard Savage, had a house in this street. George Colman, the elder, lived here at one time: John Sheldon, Professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy in 1782, Surgeon to Westminster Hospital in 1786, and one of the first English aeronauts, taught anatomy and carried on his scientific researches in his private anatomical theatre attached to his house in this street, from 1777 to 1788. When he retired in 1788 his house was taken by James Wilson, the anatomist, whose son, Dr. James Arthur Wilson, was born here in 1795. Dr. Thomas Francklin, the translator of Lucian and friend of Johnson and Reynolds, lived in this street in 1784. Rev. R. H. Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, lived in Great Queen Street in 1821, when he was rector of St. Gregory by St. Paul's.

The first meeting of the Protestant Association in favour of Lord George Gordon's petition to Parliament asking for the repeal of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, was held in Coachmakers' Hall in this street, in 1780. On the rejection of the petition the riots began, so that it may be said that this is the locality where all the trouble originated.

It will be recalled that this was one of the streets that was closed to Dick Swiveller, because of his financial condition. "I bought a pair of boots in Great Queen Street last week, and made that No Thoroughfare."

GREAT RUSSELL STREET
(Built in 1670)

52–57.—Thackeray Hotel. On the site of the house where Thackeray, as a boy, spent some of his holiday's with his mother and his stepfather, Major Carmichael Smyth.

56.—Benjamin Wilson, the portrait painter, lived here for some time, and died here in 1788. His son, Sir Robert Wilson, Governor of Gibraltar, was born here in 1777. It was Wilson who gave Zoffany his start by employing him to paint the draperies and figures in his portraits. Through his work here Zoffany became known to Garrick, who became his patron and aided him to become famous as a painter of theatrical portraits. Philip Audinet, the line-engraver, occupied this house after Wilson left it.

72.—Sir Sidney Smith, the hero of Acre, lived here in 1828.

77.—Corner of Montagu Street. Said to have been the town house of the Bishops of Rochester.

British Museum.—On the site of the Montagu House of which Evelyn speaks so highly in 1679, and which was built in 1678 by Robert Hooke, Curator of the Royal Society, and which was burned down in 1685, when it was occupied by William Cavendish, fourth Earl and first Duke of Devonshire, who lost heavily by the fire. Its successor was the Montagu House, built by Ralph, first Duke of Montagu, which was purchased by the Government and the British Museum established in it in 1755. During the Gordon riots in 1780 a body of troops was encamped in the gardens. The house was demolished in 1840–9, and the present structure built.

The east wing covers the site of the house where John Philip Kemble was living in 1809 during the O.P. riots incidental to the opening of Covent Garden Theatre, when the mob used to frighten Mrs. Kemble by coming under the windows to sing Horace Smith's song, "Heigh-ho, says Kemble." Talfourd mentions this house in speaking of Kemble. It had been built by Lord St. Helens and was occupied after Kemble's time by Sir Henry Ellis, Chief Librarian to the British Museum. This wing also covers the site of a house in which Shelley lived at one time, directly opposite Bury Street.

Thackeray spent a good portion of his time in the reading room of the museum, and wrote a part of *The Virginians* there. J. Lathrop Motley mentions sitting beside him when he was looking up items for that work.

The fields behind old Montagu House were a favourite spot for duels from 1680 to 1750. Smollett refers to this feature, and it is mentioned by other writers of the period.

90.—Shelley lodged here at one time.

91.—George du Maurier lived here over Pears's shop in his early married life when his family was growing up and he was making his early drawings for *Punch*. In 1874 he moved to Hampstead.

101–2.—Topham and Lady Diana Beauclerk. Here Beauclerk had his library of 30,000 volumes, of which Walpole writes in one of his letters to Lady Ossory in 1779. Beauclerk, Johnson's friend and a valued member of the Johnson circle, died here in 1780. Charles Mathews, the elder, afterwards lived in No. 101 and died there in 1835. It was also said that Shelley and Hazlitt lived in this house at different times.

106.—Augustus Charles Pugin, the architect, and his son, Augustus Welby Pugin, lived here for several years, up to 1829. Here George IV. came to visit him in 1824. While here he published his works on architecture, and had a number of pupils in architecture, many of whom became eminent in the profession in later years.

109.—William Hazlitt lodged here occasionally with his brother John, when the place formed part of old Tavistock House.

Sir Christopher Wren built himself a house in this street, which was afterwards occupied by his son and his grandson and by Dr. John Sheldon, the anatomist, before he moved to Great Queen Street in 1777. It was a roomy mansion and was changed into four houses in 1823. Sir Hans Sloane lived in this street before his removal in 1741 to the Manor House at Chelsea. Here he had his library and museum. John Le Neve, the antiquarian, was born in this street in 1679, in a house directly opposite the entrance to the British Museum. Francis Sandford, author of the *Genealogical History*, lived in this street. Lord Mansfield took a house here after the destruction of his residence in Bloomsbury Square in 1780. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of all five of the Parliaments of George II., died in this street in 1768. Lord Chancellor Loughborough was living in this street in 1783. Dr. Edward Jenner, discoverer of vaccination, lived here in 1808. Louis Augustin Prevost, the linguist, who was in charge of the preparation of the catalogue of Chinese books in the British Museum in 1843, died at his house here in 1858. Sir Edward Burne-Jones lived in this street until he went to Kensington in 1864. David Garrick was married to Mademoiselle Violette in the chapel in this street in 1749, Dr. Francklin performing the ceremony, after which the marriage was again performed in the chapel of the Portuguese Embassy in South Audley Street.

Walter Egremont, the wealthy philanthropist in George Gissing's *Thyrza*, had his rooms in Great Russell Street, and here Gilbert Grail used to come looking for Thyrza.

Great Saffron Hill

The region of Fagin and the thieves' dwelling in *Oliver Twist*, the wretchedness of which Dickens has described in chapter viii. In 1838, when *Oliver Twist* was written, this street had such a bad reputation that the clergy of St. Andrew's in Holborn had to have police protection in making their visits. The "Three Cripples," the public-house favoured by Bill Sikes, Fagin and Monks, was in this immediate neighbourhood. It was here that Noah Claypole and Charlotte came when Noah assumed the name of Mr. Morris Bolter. Fagin's house was in Field Lane, a street that was swept away in the formation of Farringdon Road, Charterhouse Street and the Viaduct. It ran parallel to Farringdon Road from about the junction of Great Saffron Hill and Charterhouse Street to a point under the Viaduct about half-way between Farringdon Road and Shoe Lane.

St. Peter's Church.—Designed in 1830 by Sir Charles Barry, and was one of his earliest works in Gothic architecture.

Great St. Andrew Street, Seven Dials

6.—Site of Pitt's Toy and Marble Warehouse, which employed "Bat Corcoran," the patron of "Slender Ben" and "Over-head-and-ears Nick."

Near No. 6 lived Stephen Rimbault, the clockmaker, who assisted Zoffany in his early days of poverty, in 1759 and thereabouts, by employing him to paint clock-faces. The work was so well done that Zoffany attempted a portrait of Rimbault himself, and succeeded so well that Rimbault thought he saw signs of genius. Thereupon Rimbault recommended Zoffany to Benjamin Wilson, the portrait painter in Great Russell Street, who employed him to paint the draperies and figures in his portraits. His work coming to the attention of Garrick, that great man became his friend and patron, and helped him to become the specialist in the theatrical portraiture, on which his fame rests.

Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street

Roman remains have been found all over this district.

St. Helen's Church.—Occupies the site of Roman buildings and a Saxon church. The present church was the Church of the Priory of St. Helen's, founded about 1212, and there are portions of it which date from the thirteenth century, although it is mainly of the fifteenth. The church contains one or two shields in stained glass of the sixteenth century (J. D. Le Couteur). This is one of the City

churches that is occasionally honoured by the presence of the Lord Mayor in state. Near the pulpit may be seen the pew he occupies, with the sword-rest in which is placed the Municipal Sword of State.

Martin Folkes, President of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, was married here in 1714 to Lucretia Bradshaw, the actress. Among those buried here are: Sir John Crosby, owner of Crosby Hall, died 1475; Sir Thomas Gresham, the princely merchant, founder of the Royal Exchange and of Gresham College, died 1579; Sir Julius Cæsar, Master of the Rolls, died 1636, the "charitable Julius Cæsar" of Izaak Walton; Alberico Gentile, the Italian jurist and Regius Professor of Civil Law at Oxford, died 1608; Dr. Jonathan Goddard, physician to Oliver Cromwell, died 1675, and buried in the chancel; Robert Hooke, philosopher, mathematician, inventor, died 1703, and buried in the chancel.

There was a William Shakespeare in this parish in 1598, who is registered as a ratepayer, and is supposed to be the great dramatist himself.

Great Scotland Yard, Whitehall

Built on the site of the London residence of the Scottish kings, which dated from the time of King Edgar, the Saxon. By him it was given to Kenneth III. of Scotland, and was used for centuries after by the Scottish kings on their visits to London. Margaret, sister of Henry VIII. and queen of James V. of Scotland, lived here for some time after the death of her husband.

Inigo Jones, when Surveyor of Works to the Crown, lived in this street when he was building the Banqueting Hall of the new Whitehall Palace, about 1620. Sir John Denham, the poet of *Cooper's Hill*, and successor to Inigo Jones, died here in 1668. When Sir Christopher Wren became Surveyor of Works he lived in this street. Sir John Vanbrugh, another architect of fame, lived here in a house that he built for himself out of the ruins of old Whitehall Palace. John Milton, when appointed Latin Secretary to the Council of State in 1649–52, had his official residence in this street. While here his only son died in 1650, and here, also, he lost the sight of his left eye. Andrew Marvell lived here in 1657, when appointed Latin Secretary to Cromwell, under Milton. Mrs. Cibber, sister of Dr. Arne, lived in this street, and here in 1749 Charles Burney, one of Arne's pupils, was presented to her, and laid the foundation of his fashionable career. Samuel Pegge, the younger, author of the *Curialia* and of *Anecdotes of the English Language*, died in this street in 1800. Thomas Campbell lived here in 1829–30, and entertained largely. Cuvier visited him here in 1830.

The headquarters of the Police Force was located in this street from 1829, when Sir Robert Peel's "Peelers" replaced the old watchmen, the "Charlies," until 1891, when it removed to the new building in New Scotland Yard.

Great Smith Street, Westminster

Some of John Keats's letters to Fanny Brawne in 1819 are dated from this street.

About 1909 remains of a wall were found here far below the surface, and were supposed to be those of the wall of a moat which ran around the site of the Abbey many centuries ago.

Great Stanhope Street, Mayfair

4.—Lord Brougham lived here in 1834.

5.—Field-Marshal Lord Raglan lived here from 1835 to 1855. From here he started in 1854 to take command of the troops in the Crimea.

9.—Lord Palmerston lived here from 1820 to 1840.

12.—Sir Robert Peel, from 1820 to 1825. Here his son William was born in 1824. This house was formerly occupied by Colonel Barre, Adjutant-General of Wolfe's army at Quebec, who died here in 1802.

15.—Field-Marshal Henry, first Viscount Hardinge, the successor of the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, died here in 1856.

Right Honourable Charles Townshend lived in this street in 1777. George Canning lived here in 1817.

Great Suffolk Street, Southwark

The last of the barber-surgeons, who drew teeth and let blood in addition to his tonsorial duties, died in this street about 1821, at his residence and place of business.

Great Swan Alley, Coleman Street

There was a conventicle in this street that figured in several disturbances. In 1658 John Canne, a leading man among the Baptists, and one of their pastors at Amsterdam, was preaching here, when a body of soldiers broke up the meeting and assaulted him. In 1661 Thomas Venner, a wine-cooper, was preaching the peculiar doctrines of his sect of Millenarians, or Fifth Monarchy Men, in the

same building and so excited his hearers that they followed him in creating the disturbance that afterwards came to be known as Venner's Insurrection. After having terrorised London for several days, Venner and some of his associates were taken and he and another fanatic named Hodgkins were hanged and quartered in 1661 at the Coleman Street end of this street.

Great Titchfield Street, Marylebone

45.—P. J. De Loutherbourg, R.A., the landscape painter, lived here from 1776 to 1780.

76.—James Barry, R.A., died here in 1806, in the house of his friend, Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A., whither he had been brought when stricken down in the streets by apoplexy.

85.—Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, lived here in 1779.

Cuthbert Shaw, the poet, died in this street in 1771 in great distress. Thomas Potter Cooke, the actor, was born here in 1786. William Collins, R.A., the landscape painter, was born here in 1788. William Huntington, S. S. ("Sinner Saved"), had his first chapel in this street. It was burned down in 1810. For several years around 1823–8 when he was living at Collins's at Hampstead, John Linnell, the artist, had his studio in this street, which was then called Cirencester Place.

Great Tower Street

34.—William Beckford, Lord Mayor of London in 1762 and 1769, is said to have lived here during his term of office. The house is a very good example of the mansion of a rich city merchant of the period, with the business quarters below and the dwelling-rooms above.

48.—**"Czar's Head,"** the descendant of the "Czar of Muscovy" Public-House, in which Peter the Great of Russia used to spend his evenings smoking and drinking with his companions when he was learning shipbuilding at Deptford.

All Hallows Barking.—Said to be the most complete mediæval church in London. It is the descendant of a church which was built on the same site in 685, and was burned down in 1087. Charred wood from that catastrophe was found under the paving in 1923. The nave piers, except the bases and capitals, date from the next church which was erected by the Normans in the eleventh century. The arches in the nave date from about 1210. The tower is of the seventeenth century. The carvings on the font in the chapel are by Grinling Gibbons.

Richard I. built a Lady chapel on the north side and dedicated it to Our Lady de Barking. Edward I. gave the chapel a statue of Our Lady and Pope Adrian granted an indulgence of forty days to all those who worshipped before it. This brought multitudes of pilgrims to worship at the shrine until the Dissolution put an end to pilgrimages in general. Richard III. rebuilt the chapel; yet its exact location was long a matter of doubt until in 1924, during some repairs, the workmen found what may prove to be the original altar-stone of the chapel. It is believed that the heart of Richard I. is buried in the old chapel, but another tradition says that it is buried beneath the high altar. With it is said to be a banner inscribed:

"The old grey church by the Tower Hill
Claims Richard's heart and your good-will."

The French, however, claim that Richard's heart is buried beneath the chancel of Rouen Cathedral.

All Hallows Barking marks the furthest eastward limit of the Great Fire. Its dial and porch were burnt, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. Pepys mentions this fact, and also states that he went up into the steeple to get a view of the extent of the great catastrophe. There was nothing to obstruct his view, and the sight must have been appalling.

Dr. George Hickes, author of the *Thesaurus*, was vicar between 1680 and 1686. Bishop Lancelot Andrewes of Winchester was baptised here in 1555 and William Penn in 1644. Judge Jeffreys was married here in 1667 to Sarah Mashem, his first wife. John Quincy Adams, afterwards sixth President of the United States, was married here to Louise Catherine Johnson in 1797, when he was secretary to his father, John Adams, the first American Minister to England.

This church is famous for its brasses. The oldest, and also the oldest in London, is that of William Tonge, 1389. Others are: John Bacon, 1437, French work; Andrew Evyngar, 1536, Flemish work, and said to be the best brass in England with the single exception of one at Ipswich; Thomas Virby, vicar of the church, 1453; John Ruscha, 1498; Christopher Rawson, 1518; William Thynne, the "Thynnus Aulicus" of Erasmus's *Letters* and editor of the first edition of Chaucer's *Works* in 1532; Roger James, 1591, English work.

This church was the temporary burial-place of many who were executed on Tower Hill. Among these were Bishop Fisher and the Earl of Surrey. Archbishop Laud was buried here from his execution in 1645 until 1663, when his remains were taken to St. John's

College, Oxford. Lord Thomas Grey, beheaded in 1554, the uncle of Lady Jane Grey, is buried in the church. Humphrey Monmouth, the benefactor of the early Reformers, who sheltered and assisted Tyndale and left a bequest for the preaching of Reformed doctrines, is buried in the churchyard.

This is one of the City churches that is occasionally honoured by the presence of the Lord Mayor in state. Near the pulpit may be seen the pew he occupies, with the sword-rest provided for the Municipal Sword of State.

The notorious Earl of Rochester, when in disgrace at Court for writing the *History of the Insipids*, and obliged to keep out of the way, disguised himself as an Italian quack doctor and lived in this street under the name of Alexander Bendo. The original Lloyd's Coffee-House was in this street, and is first mentioned in 1688. It remained here until its removal to Lombard Street in 1692. See Abchurch Lane.

Great Turnstile, High Holborn

George Hutton, the bookseller, had a shop here at the sign of the Sun, where he published Sir Edwin Sandys's *Europæ Speculum* in 1637. Cartwright, the actor, had a bookseller's shop here before he went on the stage. John Bagford, the antiquary and bibliophile, was a shoemaker here and afterwards a bookseller. John Smeaton, who built the Eddystone lighthouse in 1759, had a shop here in 1750–60, for making and selling philosophical instruments. John Britton, the antiquary and writer on cathedrals, used to meet the Chevalier d'Éon, who always wore women's clothes, at an eating-house here.

Great White Lion Street, Seven Dials

Lætitia Pilkington, the friend of Swift and author of a volume of *Memoirs* of some notoriety, lodged in this street and advertised to write letters on any subject except the Law.

Great Winchester Street, City

Edmund Halley's father was a soap-boiler in this street, and observations taken from the roof of his house here on the eclipse of the moon furnished the matter of Halley's first published writings. John Archer, author of *Every Man his own Doctor*, 1671, lived at the "Golden Ball," near Broad Street.

Great Windmill Street, Shaftesbury Avenue

16.—Site of the school of anatomy founded in 1770 by Dr. William Hunter, who built it on his removal from Jermyn Street. Here he had his brother, Dr. John Hunter, as assistant and, eventually, as partner, and here he established the museum which was sold in 1825 to the Edinburgh College of Surgeons by Sir Charles Bell, who referred to this house as "an Institution which has made all of the Anatomists of the present day at home and abroad." On Hunter's death the house passed to his nephew, Dr. Matthew Baillie, who lived here in 1791 with his sister, Joanna Baillie, the dramatist. The stage entrance to the Lyric Theatre was afterwards on this site.

Colonel Charles Godfrey, who married Arabella Churchill, the mistress of James II., lived in this street in 1683. Sir John Shadwell, the famous physician and son of the poet laureate, lived here in 1729. One of the earliest public concerts was held here in 1695, at the "Coachmakers' Arms."

Greek Street, Soho

(Built 1680)

1.—Alderman Beckford, father of William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, lived here from 1755, when he built the house, until 1770 or later. The premises were sold to the House of Charity in 1861.

12–13.—Wedgwood and Bentley's showrooms from 1774. Here they were at the height of their fame, and their best goods were displayed here, including the reproduction of the Barberini Vase. At that time the houses were separated by an arch which led into a large courtyard in the rear, in which were their warerooms and offices.

Corner of Old Compton Street.—Site of the "Turk's Head" Tavern, where Johnson and Reynolds founded The Club (in later years called the Literary Club) in 1764, and where it continued to meet until the tavern removed to Gerrard Street. Among the early members were Johnson, Reynolds, Burke, Bennet Langton, Topham Beauclerk, Goldsmith, Garrick, Boswell, Sheridan (Johnson himself proposed him after the success of *The Rivals* in 1775), George Colman and Sir William Jones. The "Turk's Head" was also the headquarters of a club of artists which met there regularly and limited itself to a pint of wine for each member. Reynolds, Wilson, Hayman and Gainsborough were members, and in 1753 a meeting was called to consider the establishment of a Public Academy for Art. This was the forerunner of the Royal Academy.

61.—Thomas De Quincey lived here in 1802, after escaping from the Manchester Grammar School. It was the residence of a man named Brunel, who acted as attorney for the disreputable money-lenders, and De Quincey obtained permission to spend his nights here, and thus save the cost of a lodging. Here he and the ten-year-old slavey slept in the garret with a bundle of law papers for a pillow and a piece of carpet for covering. He refers to this experience in his *Autobiography* and the *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater*. Sir John Bramston, of the *Autobiography*, lived in this street from 1685 to 1694. Douglas Jerrold was born in Greek Street in 1803. Sir Thomas Lawrence lived here from 1797 to 1804 in what was then the last house on the east side of the street, but which has probably been demolished in the making of Shaftesbury Avenue.

Gainsborough's "Blue Boy," which gained international celebrity in 1921, when it left the Duke of Westminster's collection, and was sold to Henry E. Huntington of New York for the highest price ever paid for a single picture, was a portrait of young Jonathan Buttall, the son of a rich ironmonger in this street. It was painted about 1779, and was in the possession of young Buttall himself until about 1796. Greek Street was one of the streets of the artist colony in Benjamin West's time.

Green Arbour Court, Old Bailey

Oliver Goldsmith came to live at No. 12 Green Arbour Court in 1758, and here he remained until he moved to No. 6 Wine Office Court in 1760. Bishop Percy called on him here in 1759 and found him writing his *Inquiry* in his lodgings, a miserable, dirty room. Goldsmith usually relinquished the only chair to visitors, while he seated himself in the window. Washington Irving visited the place some fifty years after Goldsmith's death, and found the locality one of great wretchedness. Holborn Viaduct Station has absorbed the western end of Green Arbour Court, and has wiped out No. 12 and the steep alley known as Breakneck Stairs, which Goldsmith must frequently have used in approaching his lodging from Fleet Market, now Farringdon Street. William Prynne's *Histriomastix*, for statements in which he was condemned to lose his ears, was printed in 1633 and sold at "the Blue Bible in Grene Arbor in Little Old Bailey."

Green Park, Piccadilly

(See Piccadilly)

Green Street, Grosvenor Square

13.—Lord Cochrane lived here in 1814.

59, formerly 56.—Elizabeth Farren, the actress, lived here until 1797, when she married Edward Smith Stanley, twelfth Earl of Derby. It was here that she gave those supper parties to which Horace Walpole alludes in his letters to Miss Berry in 1791. The company would include General Conway, General Burgoyne, Sir Robert Walpole, Horace Walpole, Kemble, Mrs. Siddons, Miss Gunning and others of the celebrities of the time. Sydney Smith came to live in this house in 1839 when he inherited a fortune on the death of his brother. He was brought here from Combe Florey in 1845, when he was seriously ill, and here he died in the same year.

61.—**Hampden House.** The Duke of Abercorn lived here in 1909. It is the present residence of the Duke of Sutherland.

Green Street, Leicester Square

Very different now from the "Dirty Lane," its former name, where Hogarth used to act as bottle-holder when the street boys started fighting, and which John Hollingshead described as "the narrowest, most curly and dangerous main thoroughfare in London." It is this old street, before its improvement, that is referred to in No. 10 below. It is also referred to in Besant's *Orange Girl* as the place where Will Halliday was beaten by roughs whom old Probus had hired for the purpose.

9.—**Beefsteak Club.** Founded in Queen Anne's time, and figures frequently in the literature of the eighteenth century. It has numbered among its members many of the most prominent men of the nation.

10.—Robert Allbut, in his *London and County Rambles with Charles Dickens*, states that Dickens pointed out No. 10 Green Street, at that time at the corner of Castle Street, as the location of the Old Curiosity Shop. The locality has changed since the building of the National Gallery, but students of Dickens identify this number with the present location of the Garrick Hotel and Restaurant, and are inclined to accept this as the real location of the shop rather than the more popularly known place in Portsmouth Street, or the lesser-known claim for a bygone shop in Fetter Lane.

11.—William Woollett, the engraver, lived here in the middle

of the eighteenth century, and many of his finest plates were engraved here.

Robert Morison, the botanist, lived in this street for many years, and died here in 1683.

Greenwich Park

A royal palace was located here in Edward I.'s time, and occupied a good portion of the space between the bottom of Observatory Hill and the river. When Duke Humphrey of Gloucester secured a grant of the property from his nephew, Henry IV., in 1433, he rebuilt the old palace and added more buildings to it and produced the Palace of Greenwich, that was a favourite residence of the sovereigns until the time of the Stuarts, each occupant making such additions and changes as fancy dictated. Here Edward IV. lived, and here his daughter Mary died in 1482. Henry VII. lived here, and here in 1491 was born Henry VIII., who made this his "Manor of Pleazaunce" and always showed a special fondness for it. Here he married Catherine of Aragon in 1509; his daughters Mary and Elizabeth were born here; his sister Mary, Queen-Dowager of France, was married here in 1515 to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk. After his marriage to Anne Boleyn he brought her here to live in 1533; in 1536 she was arrested at a tournament here and was taken to the Tower to be executed. He was again married here in 1540 to Anne of Cleves. Edward VI. died here in 1553. Mary resided here occasionally, and Queen Elizabeth lived here constantly. It was in Greenwich Palace that Dudley showed the Lord Mayor of London a forged will, leaving the Crown to Lady Jane Grey, who had married his son.

It was here that Raleigh first met Queen Elizabeth, and while attending her on a walk here, occurred the famous incident of throwing his cloak in the mud for her to step on. Shakespeare is said to have played before Queen Elizabeth in this palace. The crypt of the chapel of the old palace still exists underneath the present Queen Anne's Building. James I. gave the palace to his queen, Anne of Denmark, who designed a more stately edifice, but completed only the building which was afterwards the residence of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, and which now forms the central portion of the Royal Naval School. Charles I. lived here before the Civil War broke out, and Inigo Jones was employed to carry out the scheme of Queen Anne. Rubens was a frequent visitor here at this time. On the death of Charles I. the palace was confiscated by the Commonwealth, and Bulstrode Whitelocke occupied the Queen's House

above mentioned. On the Restoration the palace again reverted to the Crown, but was so dilapidated that it was demolished and an entirely new one was begun. One wing was built, which now forms the western portion of Greenwich Hospital nearest the river, but the work was abandoned, and was not resumed until 1692, after the Battle of La Hogue, when Queen Mary decided to complete the Charles II.'s plans and to dedicate the building as a hospital for disabled seamen. The result was the erection of King William's Building and Queen Mary's Building, the two farthest from the river, and the Queen Anne's Building, the nearest to the river on the east. See Romney Road, Greenwich.

In 1681 Lord Arran, afterwards the Duke of Hamilton who was killed in a duel with Lord Mohun in 1712, fought a duel in Greenwich Park with Lord Mordaunt, in which both were wounded. Scott lays a scene in *The Fortunes of Nigel* in Greenwich Park.

Observatory.—On the site of the tower of the palace built by Duke Humphrey, in which Mary of York, daughter of Edward IV., died in 1482. In 1526 it was repaired by Henry VIII., and used as a residence for the younger branches of the family. In Elizabeth's time the Earl of Leicester was confined in the tower for marrying the Countess of Essex, and in 1633 the Countess of Suffolk died here. The tower was demolished to make way for the Observatory, which was built in 1675–6, and was placed in charge of John Flamsteed and was then known as Flamsteed House. Here he made those observations that gave Greenwich Observatory the reputation it has ever since retained. Flamsteed was succeeded by Edmund Halley, who remained in charge until his death in 1742.

Ranger's Lodge.—Philip, Lord Chesterfield, bought it in 1753, and lived here for some time. He frequently refers to the place in his letters, where he calls it "Babiole" and "La Petite Chartreuse." In 1807 it became the residence of the Duchess of Brunswick, sister of George III., and was then known as Brunswick House. Princess Sophia lived here from 1816 until her death in 1848. Prince Arthur, afterwards Duke of Connaught, lived here when studying for the Royal Engineers. Queen Caroline and Lord Aberdeen lived here at different times, and Lord Wolseley was a famous recent resident.

Macartney House, Chesterfield Walk, at its junction with Croom's Hill.—The residence of the parents of General Wolfe, and the occasional residence of General Wolfe himself. He was here in 1752, 1753, and during his leave of absence in 1754. Again in 1757; on his return from his expedition again Rochefort, in 1758; and for the last time in 1759, when he left England in command of the St. Lawrence expedition, on which he died before Quebec. Here his body was

brought, preparatory to its interment in Greenwich Church. In 1853 and for several years thereafter the house was occupied by Admiral W. A. B. Hamilton.

Grenville Street, Guilford Street, Bloomsbury

4.—Darrell Figgis, Irish poet and patriot, member of the Free State Parliament, novelist, journalist and author of a definitive work on the *Paintings of William Blake*, committed suicide here in 1925, as the result of a love affair in which he had become involved.

Gresham Street, City

35.—Haberdashers' Hall, on ground bequeathed to the company in 1478. Built by Wren to replace the old hall, destroyed in the Fire, but much altered after damage sustained in 1864. In the old hall there was established in 1650 one of the most flourishing Independent churches of the city with William Strong as its first pastor, followed by John Rowe, Theophilus Gale and Thomas Rowe, the tutor and pastor of Isaac Watts, who was here admitted to church fellowship.

The Haberdashers date from 1311, but were incorporated in 1447.

St. Lawrence Jewry.—Built by Wren in 1671–80, on the site of the former church, which was destroyed in the Fire. It is said to have cost more than any other of Wren's City churches. It is the custom for the Lord Mayor and Corporation to attend service here on Michaelmas Day, previous to the election of the Lord Mayor for the following year.

Sir Thomas More delivered a series of lectures here at the beginning of his career. Seth Ward, one of the original members of the Royal Society, and author of the *Lives of the Gresham Professors*, was rector here from 1660 until he became Bishop of Exeter in 1662. His successor was John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester. Pepys mentions coming here out of curiosity to hear him preach. He died in 1672 and is buried in the church. He was followed as rector by Benjamin Whichcote, the first volume of whose *Sermons* was published by Lord Shaftesbury. John Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was lecturer here for thirty years, and here he made his national reputation. He was married here in 1664 to Elizabeth French, stepdaughter of John Wilkins and niece of Oliver Cromwell. At his death in 1694 Bishop Burnet preached his funeral sermon here, and he is buried in the church. Among others buried here are: Sir Geoffrey Boleyne, Lord Mayor of London and

ancestor of Queen Elizabeth, died 1463; Sir George Ent, friend of Harvey and author of *Apologia pro Circuitione Sanguinis*, died 1689. Daniel Wilson, Bishop of Calcutta, was married here in 1803.

This is one of the City churches which the Lord Mayor occasionally attends in state. Near the pulpit may be seen the pew that he occupies, with the sword-rest in which is placed the Municipal Sword of State.

Gresham College.—The successor of the institution which was founded by Sir Thomas Gresham and began operations in 1597 in his mansion in Bishopsgate Street. It moved here in 1843, and the present buildings were built in 1913.

Fragments of several Roman pavements of white mosaic have been found in this street.

Greville Place, Kilburn

3.—Greville House, the residence of Sir Frank Dicksee, P.R.A.

9.—J. L. Garvin, editor of the *Observer* and author of *The Economic Foundations of Peace*, lived here in 1924.

Greville Street, Hatton Garden

On the site of Brooke House and its grounds which extended over Brooke Street and the adjacent region. It was the residence of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, servant of Queen Elizabeth, counsellor to King James and friend of Sir Philip Sidney, Shakespeare and Ben Jonson, and patron of Lord Chancellor Egerton, Bishop Overall, Camden, John Speed and William Davenant, all of whom must have been frequent visitors here and must have known the place well. Davenant he received into his family, and it is probable that he wrote some of his earlier plays in Brooke House. Greville was assassinated here by his own servant in 1628. The "Brooke House Committee" on the war expenditures of Charles II. sat here, and Pepys mentions coming to one of their meetings in 1668. Later on the house was known as Warwick House, and about 1685 the Earl of Clare lived there.

Thomas Manningham, Dean of Windsor and Bishop of Chichester, died in this street in 1722.

Greyfriars Passage, Newgate Street

Christ Church, built by Wren in 1687 on the site of the choir of the conventual church of the Grey Friars. Joseph Trapp, the trans-

lator of Virgil, was vicar for twenty-six years. Here he preached against Whitefield, to the great edification of Whitefield himself, who was in the church at the time. Among those buried here are: Richard Baxter, died 1691; De Guiscard, the French refugee, who stabbed Harley, Earl of Oxford, in 1711; Rev. James Boyer, died 1814, who was headmaster of Christ's Hospital when Coleridge and Lamb were students—Coleridge mentions him in his *Table Talk* and Lamb, not quite so favourably, in his essay on *Christ's Hospital Five-and-thirty Years Ago*. Akerman, Governor of Newgate at the time of the Gordon riots in 1780, is buried in the churchyard to the right of the entrance.

The old conventual church covered rather more than twice the area of the present building. It dated from the thirteenth century; suffered somewhat in the earthquake of 1580 when a stone was loosened in the roof and fell during service time killing two persons (in *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. Scene iii., the nurse alludes to this earthquake); and was so badly damaged in the Fire of 1666 that it stood in ruins until 1687, when the ground was cleared and the present church was built. Among the burials up to the Dissolution were: Queen Margaret, consort of Edward I.; Isabel, queen of Edward II.; her daughter, Joan of the Tower, wife of David Bruce, King of Scotland; Isabel, Countess of Bedford, daughter of Edward III.; Baron Sir William Fitzwarren and his wife Isabel, Queen of the Isle of Man; Beatrice, Duchess of Brittany, daughter of Henry III.; John, Duke of Bourbon, a prisoner of the Battle of Agincourt, died 1443. After the Dissolution the church became a parish church, and among those buried here during that time were: Laurence Sheriff, founder of Rugby School, died 1567; Sir Kenelm Digby, died 1665, and his wife, Lady Venetia, who died 1633; Richard Baxter's wife, died 1681, who was buried in the ruins of the old church as they stood after the Fire. Here in 1649 was held a Thanksgiving Service at which Oliver Cromwell, Fairfax, the House of Commons and the dignitaries of the Commonwealth were present.

Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry

Grocers' Hall.—See Prince's Street, City.

Dr. Hawkesworth, joint author with Johnson and Warton of the *Adventurer*, and friend of Dr. Johnson, was a clerk in the office of an attorney named Harwood in Grocers' Alley, as this street was formerly called. There were formerly several sponging-houses in this

street to which prisoners were brought until arrangements could be made with their creditors. Boyse, the poet, was thus imprisoned on one occasion in 1742, when he wrote to Edward Cave for assistance, dating his letter from the "Crown" Coffee-House in this alley.

Down this court, next to the last house on the right, was the public-house to which Sam Weller conducted Mr. Pickwick when the latter expressed a wish for a glass of brandy and warm water after his visit to the offices of Dodson and Fogg. Here they unexpectedly found Mr. Weller senior, who thereupon met Mr. Pickwick for the first time and was able to give such information of the whereabouts of Job Trotter and Jingle as determined Mr. Pickwick to follow them to Ipswich. In view of Canon Benham's claim to have located this pub in Honey Lane, a brief reference to the text of the book may be desirable. Chapter xx. describes Mr. Pickwick's visit to Dodson and Fogg, and his indignation at the end of the interview, whereupon "without the slightest ceremony, Mr. Weller hauled his master down the stairs, and down the court, and having safely deposited him in Cornhill, fell behind, prepared to follow whithersoever he should lead." There are two localities assigned for Dodson and Fogg's office: one was in the Freeman's Court to the east of the Exchange, long since vanished (see Cornhill, Royal Exchange, last paragraph); and the other is the present Newman's Court in Cornhill. As both of these were in Cornhill, to which Sam so quickly conveyed Mr. Pickwick, it precludes any argument in favour of the present Freeman's Court, which runs from 103 Cheapside to Lawrence Lane. The narrative continues: "Mr. Pickwick walked on abstractedly, crossed opposite the Mansion House, and bent his steps up Cheapside." Mr. Pickwick walked on the north side of Cornhill, past the Royal Exchange, past the block of buildings which stood where the Wellington statue is now located, crossed where Threadneedle Street and Prince's Street meet, and reached the block now known as Mansion House Street, which ended at St. Mildred's Court, beyond which he reached the Poultry on his way to Cheapside. It was when he got to that point that he expressed a desire for brandy and water and Sam directed him: "Second court on the right-hand side—last house but vun on the same side the vay—take the box as stands in the first fire-place, 'cos there an't no leg in the middle o' the table, wich all the others has, and it's wery inconvenient." Grocers' Hall Court fulfils these conditions, for it was the second court, the first court being an entry to the Poultry Compter. Canon Benham may have found a table in Honey Lane, which was minus the inconvenient leg, but he certainly did not find the pub.

Grosvenor Crescent, Belgrave Square

Passes through the famous Tattersall's, which stood here until 1864. The entrance was at the south-east corner of St. George's Hospital, where the crescent commences, and the ring in which the horses were shown was located on the south side of the street about where Pembroke Mews North is now situated, just back of Forbes House in Halkin Street.

81.—The Right Honourable Sir George Otto Trevelyan, nephew and biographer of Macaulay, lived here in 1924.

Grosvenor Gardens

4.—American Embassy.

32.—F. E. Smith, Earl of Birkenhead, former Solicitor-General, Attorney-General and Lord Chancellor, lived here in 1921–4.

Thomas Campbell, on his marriage in 1803, lived in the portion between Lower Grosvenor Place and Ebury Street, in a house then known as 25 Upper Eaton Street. Just beyond him, at No. 27, lived George Frederick Cooke, the actor, in 1807. These houses, and a number of others, were on the west side of the street, and were swept away to form the present small park where the Rifle Brigade Monument is located. They would have been just about midway down the street in the centre of the park.

Grosvenor Place

1.—Wellington Club.

2.—Duke of Northumberland lived here in 1889. House now occupied by the Duke of Buccleugh.

20.—Lord Mahon (Earl Stanhope), the historian and essayist and President of the Society of Antiquaries, lived here for some years. It is now the residence of the present Earl Stanhope.

Mrs. Humphry Ward lived in Grosvenor Place for a short time.

Grosvenor Road

Tate Gallery, on the site of the famous Millbank Prison.

Grosvenor Square

Built in 1695, and still retains some good iron-work and examples of link-extinguishers. As late as 1736 this square was London's western limit. It was the last public place in the West End of

London to be lighted with gas. The residents preferred the old oil lamps, and the last of them did not disappear until 1842.

3.—Residence of the Duke of Portland.

4.—Earls Fitzwilliam have lived here for many years past.

6.—Walter H. Page, when United States Ambassador, lived here from 1913 to 1918. It was formerly the residence of the Earl of Home, and of Joseph Neeld, M.P., who had his fine gallery of paintings here.

10.—Lord Canning and Lord Granville were living together here in 1841.

12.—Lord Lytton lived here from 1868 until his death at Torquay in 1873. Here his body was brought for the funeral services. While living here he wrote *The Coming Race*. Lord Wynford occupied the house about 1888, and it is now, and has been for some years past, the residence of J. P. Morgan of New York.

17.—Admiral Lord Beatty leased this house as his home in 1925.

24.—The Earl of Shaftesbury lived here for thirty years in mid-Victorian times.

25, formerly 22.—William Beckford, the owner of Fonthill Abbey and author of *Vathek*, lived here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. When Sir William and Lady Hamilton came to London in 1800 Beckford lent them this house as their residence; and when Nelson returned in the same year, after the Battle of the Nile, he became a frequent visitor here.

26, formerly 23.—Edward Smith Stanley, twelfth Earl of Derby, was married here in 1797 to Elizabeth Farren, the actress, who was then living in Green Street. This continued to be the town residence of the Earls of Derby until about 1852.

29.—Now occupied by the Marquis of Bath.

34.—Sir Stratford Canning, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, the famous diplomat, lived here in 1875 and for many years previously, and died here in 1880. Here he wrote a drama, several essays and a number of poems.

35.—John Wilkes lived here from 1790 until his death here in 1797. Dr. Pusey occupied the house in 1838–9.

39.—Residence of Lord Robert Cecil.

40.—Former residence of Sir Charles Tennant, father of Margot Tennant, who lived here from 1881 until her marriage to Mr. Asquith in 1894. Gladstone was a frequent visitor here, and among other notable events was a dinner for the purpose of bringing him and Lord Randolph Churchill together again after one of their quarrels, a purpose amply fulfilled.

41.—Earl of Chesterfield lived here in 1921.

44, formerly 39.—Residence of Lord Harrowby, President the Council, where the Ministers were to be murdered by the Cato Street conspirators in 1820 while they were dining here together. See Hole-in-the-Wall Passage; Horace Street; White Street.

48.—Officers' Association. Was occupied by the South African Officers' Club during the great war.

Lord Chesterfield lived in this square from 1733 until 1750, when he moved to his new house in South Audley Street. It was here that Dr. Johnson called upon him and was kept waiting—an incident to which he refers rather sharply in his famous letter to Chesterfield. Next door to Chesterfield lived Melusina Schulenburg, Duchess of Kendal and mistress of George I., whose daughter, the Countess of Walsingham, Chesterfield married. Bishop Warburton came here from Bedford Row in 1757 and lived in a house on the west side, at the south end of the square. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke lived in this square from 1758 until his death here in 1764.

Charles Cornwallis, first Marquis and second Earl Cornwallis, who surrendered at Yorktown, was born in Grosvenor Square in 1738. Lord North, Prime Minister to George III., under whose administration the American Colonies were lost, died here in 1792.

Henry Thrale, the wealthy brewer and friend of Dr. Johnson, died in this square in 1781. Lord Rockingham lived here for many years, until his death here in 1782. Thomas Raikes, author of the *Journal*, which is such a valuable record of the period, lived here in 1832. It was in this square that J. T. Smith says he saw Dr. Johnson catch a thief who had stolen his handkerchief and, after shaking him violently, send him reeling into the roadway with a smashing blow on the face.

Grosvenor Street, New Bond Street

(Formerly Lower Grosvenor Street. Built about 1726)

12.—Alexandra Club, for ladies.

13.—It was at the residence of William Sotheby in this house that the meeting between Scott and Coleridge took place in 1809. The house was occupied by William Huskisson after Sotheby left it.

17.—Samuel Whitbread, junior, lived here in 1800.

18.—John Crew, afterwards Lord Crew, the last survivor of Fox's friends at Brooks's Club, lived here in 1784. During his occupancy this house was a great Whig stronghold.

28.—Sir Humphry Davy was living here in 1818 when he was made a baronet, and again in 1820 when he became President of the Royal Society.

33.—Sir Paul Methuen, ancestor of the present Lord Methuen, lived here at the close of the eighteenth century.

46.—**American Women's Club,** to which they moved in 1923 upon completion of the improvements. The house was formerly the residence of Sir Edgar Speyer, the banker.

48.—Admiral Earl of St. Vincent lived here for a time.

60.—Nance Oldfield, the actress, died here in 1730. Her son, Charles Churchill, who married Lady Mary Walpole, daughter of Sir Robert Walpole and Maria Skerrett, continued to occupy the house until his death here in 1812.

69.—Ladies' Empire Club.

72.—Dr. Matthew Baillie, the physician, brother of Joanna Baillie and nephew of Drs. John and William Hunter, lived here for some time.

The Countess of Hertford, of Thomson's "Spring," lived in this street. Miss Vane, mistress of Frederick, Prince of Wales and father of George III., lived here. Sheridan lived here in 1792. Marquis Cornwallis was a resident from his return from India in 1793 until he was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in 1798. Madame D'Arblay died at her house here in 1840. Henry Gally Knight, writer on architecture, died here in 1846. The Right Honourable James Lowther, Speaker of the House of Commons, lived in this street.

Grove (The), Brompton

25.—Kipling's mother lived here during his service on the *Civil and Military Gazette* in Lahore, when he wrote his *Ballad of Bitterness* complaining of home-sickness.

Grove (The), Camberwell

122.—Joseph Chamberlain, when a child, went to a school here, kept by a Miss Charlotte Pace.

Grove (The), Hampstead

New Grove House, east side.—George du Maurier lived here from 1874 to 1895, the period of his best work. Here he wrote *Trilby* and *Peter Ibbetson*. Mary Anderson once occupied this house for a month.

Grove Lodge, north side.—Residence of John Galsworthy.

Admiral's House, north side.—Built by Admiral Matthew Barton, one of Keppel's commanders, after his retirement from the Navy, and used as his home in 1773 and thereabouts. The flat portion of

the roof was the admiral's "quarter-deck," from which he made his daily observations. Gilbert Scott, the architect, lived here from 1856 to 1864. For many years it has been the home of the Honourable John Fortescue, the king's librarian at Windsor and a former president of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, whose statements in his work, *The George III. Papers*, as well as in some of his public utterances, created such resentment in the United States, that the Secretary of War refused him permission to deliver the Armistice Day Address at West Point during his visit to America in 1922. Nevertheless many Americans have been most cordially entertained here, including a large party of Rotarians.

At one time this house was known as The Grove. It was the subject of Constable's picture, "The White House at Hampstead."

Netley Cottage.—Among the residents here have been: Dr. Appleton, founder of the *Academy*; Lord Chief Justice Coleridge; Robert Louis Stevenson and Sidney Colvin.

Grove (The), Highgate

In early days known as Pemberton Row and, later, as Quality Walk. In Coleridge's time it was The Grove. It is built on the site of the house and grounds of Dorchester House, the seat of the first Marquis of Dorchester.

3.—Coleridge, to cure his opium habit, lived here at the residence of his friend and medical adviser, James Gillman, from 1816 until his death here in 1834. From here he published *Christabel*, *Kubla Khan* and *The Pains of Sleep*. Gillman was one of the doctors who gave Charles Lamb a certificate of disability, upon which he tendered his resignation from the East India House, and which was instrumental in securing his pension for him.

Grove End Road, St. John's Wood

1.—Joseph Hatton, journalist and author, came to live here in 1890 on his return from America.

5.—Barry Cornwall (Bryan William Procter) lived here when his daughter, Adelaide Procter, was a child.

11.—Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft lived here in the early days before they became wealthy.

Corner of Melina Place.—Lord Harmsworth lived here as a boy. A story is told of his playing with a ball that finally went over the fence into the sacred precincts of Miss Lobb's school for young ladies in Grove End Road. One of the pupils, Miss Mary Milner,

retrieved it and, contrary to school rules, yielded to his persuasion and returned it to him. Thus began an acquaintance that led to her becoming Lady Harmsworth in later years.

20.—Teresa Carolina Tietjens, the singer, lived here in what was then known as Ivy Cottage.

34.—James Joseph Tissot, famous for his illustrations for the *Life of Christ*, lived here for some time. Alma Tadema, who succeeded Tissot in the tenancy, lived here for many years, and well into the present century. This was the house with the famous golden staircase, that Whistler used to ridicule by calling it "brazen cheap."

Dr. Joachim, the famous violinist, lived in this street. D. W. Wynfield, R.A., lived here, and died here in 1877.

Grove Lane, Camberwell

Nancy Lord, in George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee*, lived here.

Grove Road, St. John's Wood

2.—George ("Squire") Osbaldeston, the sporting squire, lived here from about 1819 until his death here in 1866. For thirty-five years he was a Master of Hounds and was said never to have been beaten as a rider of steeplechases.

Madame Malibran and her brother, Manuel Garcia, lived in this street, and from here, as a girl of fifteen, she began her career as a singer.

The portion of Grove Road north of Church Street formerly was known as Lisson Grove North.

26, formerly 13 Lisson Grove North.—Leigh Hunt, on his release from Horsemonger Lane Jail in 1815, came to live here. Wordsworth and Byron were frequent visitors, and Hunt records one occasion when Byron amused himself by riding on his little boy's hobby-horse.

Benjamin R. Haydon, the painter, lived from 1815 until 1824 in Lisson Grove North. The house was on the east side of what is now Grove Road, just south of the canal, and had been built for Rossi, the academician, and had a large painting-room attached. Haydon's happiest years were spent here, and two of his best pictures were painted in it — "Christ entering Jerusalem" and "Lazarus." The most prominent people of the time were his visitors, and in his letters he mentions among them Walter Scott, Charles Lamb, Hazlitt, David Wilkie, Leigh Hunt, Talfourd and Keats. Haydon was succeeded in the tenancy of this house by Charles Leslie, R.A., who painted here his "Shallow courting Ann Page"; "Don Quixote"; "Uncle Toby and the Widow Wadman."

Guildhall

A guildhall has existed on this site since the twelfth century. Of the present building the crypt, the porch, the walls of the great Hall, and the great east and west windows are remains of the structure built in 1411–26, which was badly damaged in the Fire, repaired by Wren, and still further repaired and enlarged during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. The crypt is now used as part of the kitchen. The Guildhall Library contains many treasures, including a First and a Second Folio *Shakespeare*.

As the Hall of the Corporation of the City of London, the Guildhall is the scene of banquets and entertainments to royalty and visiting celebrities. Here each newly-elected Lord Mayor gives a public dinner on the 9th of November, and for many years it has been the custom for the Crown Ministers and the great Law Officers to attend, and to use the occasion for such public declaration of the course of events as may seem expedient. In former times the hall was used for important trials, among which were: Trial of Anne Askew for heresy in 1546; the Earl of Surrey, the poet, in 1547; Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, in 1553; Archbishop Cranmer, in 1553; Sir Nicholas Throgmorton in 1554, for participation in Wyatt's rebellion; the Jesuit Garnett in 1606, for participation in the Gunpowder Plot; the poet Waller in 1644.

The two giants, Gog and Magog, were carved by Richard Saunders and were set up in 1708. It is said that Jack Sheppard attended a Guildhall banquet in 1724, and brought about his own apprehension by boasting, while drunk, of his own identity.

A Roman pavement of grey slate and white marble has been found here.

It was in the City Court attached to the Guildhall that the famous case of Bardell *v.* Pickwick was argued.

Guildhall Yard

General Monk made his headquarters at the "Three Tuns" in Guildhall Yard when he marched his troops into the City in 1660, and from there he issued his orders.

Guilford Street, Russell Square

24.—Commemorated by Thackeray in his ballad to Eliza Davis.

60.—Sir James Mackintosh lived here from 1802 until he left England for Bombay in 1804.

71.—Sergeant Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro and Lord Chancellor.

77.—Sydney Smith lived here in 1803.

Foundling Hospital.—Founded in 1739 by Captain Thomas Coram, built 1742, chapel erected in 1747. Handel and Hogarth were great benefactors to the hospital, Handel giving recitals of the *Messiah* in the chapel here and bequeathing to the hospital the score of the oratorio, and Hogarth painting the pictures for the institution which are now carefully preserved here. Through his influence other artists contributed of their work, and the result is a very remarkable collection of pictures. The whole property of eight and a half acres was sold in 1925 for development purposes.

Sydney Smith was appointed evening preacher to the hospital about 1804. Dr. George Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, was appointed afternoon lecturer in 1847. In the vaults below the chapel are buried: Captain Thomas Coram, the founder, died 1751; Sir Thomas Bernard, the philanthropist, died 1818; Lord Chief Justice Tenterden, died 1832; Sir Stephen Gaselee, Justice of Common Pleas, died 1839; Sir Josiah Forshall, Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum, died 1863.

The Foundling Hospital figures much in literature. Japhet Newland, in Captain Marryat's *Japhet in Search of a Father*, was a foundling here when he was sent to be apprenticed to Phineas Cophagus, the apothecary in Smithfield. It was in the chapel of the hospital that the Osborne family attended service, and that the memorial was erected to Captain George Osborne. Here the captain's infant son came to service with his aunt, while his mother watched him through her tears from another part of the church (*Vanity Fair*). In Dickens's *No Thoroughfare* the veiled lady came here and asked an attendant to point out Walter Wilding, and in *Little Dorrit* it was here that the Meagles came and adopted Tattycoram.

Sir Jonathan Frederick Pollock, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, lived in this street. Sir Edward Sugden, afterwards Lord St. Leonards and Lord High Chancellor of England, lived here two doors from No. 71.

Gunnersbury Park

Famous for the entertainments given by Princess Amelia, daughter of George II. It was the residence of Leopold de Rothschild until his death in 1917.

Gunpowder Alley, Shoe Lane

Richard Lovelace, the poet, died here in great poverty, in 1658. William Lilly, the astrologer, the Sidrophel of *Hudibras*, acquired

his first knowledge of astrology here in 1632, from a drunken Welshman named Evans, an M.A. and in Holy Orders.

Gunter Grove, Chelsea

Montagu Williams lived here in 1862 at the beginning of his legal career.

Half Moon Street, Piccadilly

(Built 1730)

East side, corner of Piccadilly.—Madame D'Arblay. See Piccadilly.

27.—Lola Montez, the adventuress, known as the Countess of Lansfelt, was living here with her husband, Mr. Heald, in 1849, when she was arrested for bigamy.

29.—John Galt, the novelist, lived here while editing the *Courier* and writing his *Life of Byron.*

40.—Site of house where Hazlitt lived from 1827 to 1829.

45.—The widow of C. J. Fox lived here in 1809.

Boswell lived in this street in 1768 at "Mr. Russell's, upholsterer." He mentions in his letters that he was visited here by David Hume, Dr. Johnson, General Oglethorpe, Garrick, Sir John Pringle and literary people generally. Mrs. Pope, the celebrated *comedienne* of George III.'s time, the first of the name, died in this street in 1797. Shelley and his wife lived here in 1813.

Half Moon Street, Strand

(See Bedford Street, Strand)

Hall Road, Maida Vale

6.—Robert Chambers, author of *Vestiges of Creation*, lived here in 1862–3, while writing up his *Book of Days* in the British Museum.

Hallam Street, Portland Place

80, formerly 23 Charlotte Street.—Samuel Rogers lived here 1799.

93, formerly 50 Charlotte Street.—Gabriele Rossetti and his family moved here in 1836 and lived here several years.

110, formerly 38 Charlotte Street.—Home of the Rossetti family, where Dante Gabriel Rossetti was born in 1828, and where he lived until the family moved in 1836. His father, an Italian political refugee, made his living here as a teacher of the Italian language.

It was here that Rossetti's artistic tendency showed itself at the tender age of six, and his first poem was produced a year earlier.

Joseph Strutt, the antiquary and author of *Sports and Pastimes*, lived in this street in 1774. O'Keefe, the dramatist, lived in the portion from New Cavendish Street south, then known as Duke Street.

Hamilton Place, Piccadilly

1.—Argentine Club, on the site of the residence of Lord Eldon. See Piccadilly.

3.—The Right Honourable Thomas Grenville lived here for many years, and died here in 1846. Here he gathered the great library which he bequeathed to the British Museum.

4.—The Duke of Wellington lived here at the time of the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

6.—Mr. Munro of Novar collected here the Turner water-colours that were so famous at the time of his death.

11–12.—Bachelors' Club. See Piccadilly.

Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood

7.—Sir George Macfarren, the composer, lived here. William Strang, R.A., lived here for many years until his death in 1921.

17.—Henry Stacy Marks, R.A., lived here from about 1869 until his death in 1898.

77.—Canon Robinson Duckworth, rector of St. Mark's Church from 1870 to 1906, lived here during his pastorate.

Bret Harte lived in this street at one time, and one of his neighbours in the same street was George R. Sims of the *Referee*, author of the *Lights o' London* and many other dramas.

Hammersmith Road

St. Paul's School.—Moved here in 1884 from the east side of St. Paul's Churchyard, where it was founded in 1509. The spire is said to be part of the spire of old St. Paul's, which was destroyed in the Fire of 1666.

112.—Charles Keene, the artist, lived here in his last years.

157.—" Red Cow " Tavern. There has been a tavern of this name here for over two hundred years.

201.—Site of Oak Cottage, the residence in 1889 of "Professor" Percival Leigh, one of the earliest contributors to *Punch*, and acting editor when Tom Taylor was absent; well known for his Comic Grammars.

212.—Convent of the Sacred Heart. This is said to be the only place near London which has always been in Roman Catholic possession. Before the Reformation a convent existed here which escaped destruction because of its lack of endowment. After the Reformation a school for girls was maintained by nuns in disguise, who kept the institution together until Charles II.'s time, when the need of secrecy gradually became less. With the assistance of the Roman Catholic aristocracy and the addition of refugees from the French communities, during the Revolution the school flourished and was continued until 1869. Since then other activities connected with the Catholic Church have been carried on here. In 1680 Titus Oates had the place searched and brought its mistress before the authorities on the charge of harbouring Jesuits, but no further action was taken from lack of proof. In 1733 Dr. Bonaventure Giffard died here, in apartments attached to the convent. He had been chaplain to James II., and had attended the Earl of Derwentwater on the scaffold. In 1741 Dr. Challoner, said to have been the ablest Roman Catholic controversialist of the eighteenth century, was consecrated bishop here.

Hammersmith Terrace

7–8 (another source says 13).—P. J. de Loutherbourg, the painter, lived here from 1789 until his death here in 1812. Among his other activities while here, he took up mesmerism and set up as a quack physician, with such success that his house was wrecked by the mob.

Last house at the west end of the row.—Arthur Murphy, the dramatist and friend of Dr. Johnson, lived here until about 1800, when he moved to 14 Queen's Row (now 59 Brompton Road), because of declining health and circumstances. Here he prepared his translation of Tacitus, published in 1793.

Hampstead Heath

Famous in the days of highwaymen as a place to be dreaded by travellers. Both Dick Turpin and Claude Duval gave it their constant attention. One of Duval's amusements was to invite the ladies of a party to dance a minuet with him on the heath, after having robbed and bound their escorts. Until the first quarter of the nineteenth century highwaymen were operating here.

In Hampstead Fields, at a point now crossed by Redington Road, Coventry Patmore proposed to and was accepted by Emily Andrews, "The Angel in the House," his first wife.

The Flagstaff, end of Heath Street.—Stands at the highest point on the heath, and marks the site of Hampstead Beacon, where signal fires were lighted and also those which were a usual part of jubilee celebrations.

Whitestone Pond, end of Heath Street.—Shelley used to sail paper boats here to amuse the Hampstead children. George du Maurier often introduced the pond into his *Punch* drawings. Here his dog Chang used to swim with Kate Greenaway's Rover.

The Battery, the bare portion beyond the flagstaff between the Vale of Health and the Spaniards Road.—The location of all sorts of holiday gatherings. Referring to Keats's poems, Lord Houghton, in his first memoir of the poet, says: "The poem which commences the volume (that beginning 'I stood tip-toe upon a little hill') was suggested to Keats by a delightful summer's day, as he stood beside the gate that leads from the Battery at Hampstead Heath into a field by Caen Wood."

Hampstead Ponds, near the Hampstead Heath station.—The main source of the Fleet River, and the subjects of Mr. Pickwick's "Speculations on the Sources of the Hampstead Ponds with some Observations on the Theory of Tittlebats."

Turner's Wood.—Formerly a tea-garden called New Georgia, which existed from 1748 to 1779, and was one of the earliest places to use mechanical devices as amusement features.

Caen Wood.—A former residence of the Duke of Argyll whom Scott introduces in *The Heart of Midlothian*, who bought the property in 1720. From him it was inherited by his nephew, the Earl of Bute, who lived here with his wife, the daughter of Mary Wortley Montagu. The place is better known as the residence of William Murray, Lord Mansfield, who bought the estate from Lord Bute in 1755 and made it his home until his death here in 1793.

In 1661 the Fifth Monarchy Men under Thomas Venner, in Venner's Rebellion, having fought an engagement with the troops, sought shelter for the night in Caen Wood. Here they were surrounded and attacked by Raresby and his troop of horse, and many were killed, wounded and taken, thus ending the rebellion. Venner himself was made a prisoner, and shortly afterwards was executed.

"Jack Straw's Castle."—See North End Road.

"Spaniards Inn."—See Spaniards Road.

Bellmoor, on the heath at East Heath Road.—From about 1880 the residence of Thomas J. Barratt, author of *The Annals of Hampstead*. The house includes four old houses which Barratt combined into one: Albion House, Bellmoor, Hurst Lodge and Harrow Cottage. Canon Barnett lived in Harrow Cottage for some years.

Gangmoor, on the heath north of Bellmoor and adjacent to it.—W. J. Linton, poet, artist, engraver and Socialist, and his wife, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the novelist, came to live here in 1862, and remained here several years. The house was at that time a centre for gatherings of those of celebrity in the literary and artistic world, Dinah Muloch Craik and Sydney and Clarence Dobell being among the constant visitors.

The Lawn.—Beatrice Harraden, the novelist, lived here for some years, and did much of her best work here. Her novel, *Interplay*, contains many references to Hampstead. Mark Anthony, the landscape painter, lived here from 1862 to 1864 and thereabouts.

Heath Lodge, on the north-west side of the heath, west of North End.—Built in 1775 for Mrs. Jane Lessingham (Miss Hemet), an actress in the Covent Garden company, who enjoyed the favour and protection of Justice Addington. Having obtained a grant of land from the lord of the manor she began to build her house, but the people tore it down as fast as it went up. After years of litigation in the courts she was allowed to complete the place. She died here in 1783.

Vale of Health.—See Vale of Health.

The heath has always been a favourite subject for artists. Constable painted many pictures of it, and William Collins used to wander here with his first instructor, George Morland, looking for choice bits to paint.

Hampstead Hill Gardens, Hampstead

3.—Charles Green, the *Graphic* artist and illustrator of Dickens, built himself a house and studio here in 1877 and called it Charlecote. He lived here for several years.

Hampstead Road

1.—**"Adam and Eve" Tavern,** the descendant of the old tavern of the same name. On the site of Tottenham Court, the Manor House, from which Tottenham Court Road takes its name. Originally the property of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, the Manor House was leased to Queen Elizabeth in 1650 through Sir Robert Dudley; to Charles I. in 1639 through Sir Harry Vane; and ten years later it was seized as Crown land and was afterwards granted, sold and occupied by a number of owners, among whom were the Fitzroys, Dukes of Grafton. Somewhere about 1645 the Manor House was converted into the "Adam and Eve" Tavern, and most of the

ground was cut up into streets, but a good portion remained as the garden of the tavern. Until well into the latter part of the eighteenth century the tavern and its gardens were a very popular resort for the Londoners. In the gardens, which extended far to the north, Lunardi descended in his balloon in 1785 after his second ascension at the Artillery Grounds.

In the road outside of the "Adam and Eve," Hogarth has laid the scene of his "March to Finchley." With the invasion of the Pretender in 1745 a military camp was formed at Finchley, and the disorderly march of the Guards to the camp on their way to Scotland to meet the Pretender is caricatured by Hogarth in the picture, which has since become one of his best-known works. It is said to have much displeased George II. To the left of the picture is seen the stage for boxing exhibitions which John Broughton, the prize-fighter, erected within the grounds in 1742. The various improvements in the sport which he introduced are said to have been used here, but it is more likely that his establishment in the Haymarket was the scene of their first introduction.

65.—"Sol's Arms" Tavern. It was from this tavern and the harmonic meetings of the Sol's Society, which were held here, that Dickens got the name and the Harmonic Meetings that he transplanted to the "Ship" Tavern in Chichester Rents where the inquest was held upon the death of Nemo in *Bleak House*. It is probable that the name had appealed to Dickens when, as a boy, he made his daily journey from the blacking-warehouse to his home in Camden Town. Kenny Meadows, the artist, made the "Sol's Arms" his favourite resort in his early years, when he was hard-up and painted the landlady's portrait that afterwards hung in the bar as an advertisement of his skill.

74, formerly 10 Sol's Row.—David Wilkie lived here from 1806 to 1808, and painted his "Blind Fiddler" here.

Between 110 and 112.—St. James's Church. Built in 1792. Henry Stebbing, author of the *History of the Christian Church*, the *History of the Reformation* and *Lives of the Italian Poets*, was vicar here 1836 to 1857, having been alternate morning preacher from 1829. In the churchyard are buried Lord George Gordon, leader of the No Popery riots of 1780, died 1793; James Christie, founder of the well-known firm of picture auctioneers, died 1803; George Morland, the painter, died 1804. His wife, a sister of William Ward, R.A., from whom he had been separated for some time, died two days after him and was buried in the same grave. John Hoppner, the artist, died 1810; Jacob Schnebbelie, whose drawings of London localities are highly prized, died 1792; Dr. Dickson, "the amiable Bishop of

Down" died 1804; Admiral Lord Gardner, the hero of Port l'Orient and friend of Howe, Bridport and Nelson, died 1809.

225, formerly 25 Mornington Place.—Tennyson lived here in 1849–50, at Mrs. Lloyd's. Here Aubrey De Vere used to visit him to listen to his reading from manuscript of the poems of *In Memoriam.* On moving away Tennyson left the manuscript behind, and when Coventry Patmore went back to look for it he found it in a closet Tennyson had used for storing his provisions.

247.—North corner of Granby Street. Site of the Wellington House Academy, the school kept by a Welshman named William Jones, which Charles Dickens attended from 1824 until 1826. It is described in "Our School," written in 1851 for *Household Words,* and was the original for Salem House and Mr. Creakle in *David Copperfield.* The detached schoolroom and large playground disappeared in 1835, on the formation of the London and Birmingham Railway.

263, formerly 48 Mornington Place.—Clarkson Stanfield, the artist, lived here in 1846–7. George Cruikshank lived here from at least 1861 until his death here in 1878.

Hampstead Square

Christ Church.—John Thomas Pelham was vicar from 1852 until 1856, and became Bishop of Norwich in 1857. Edward Henry Bickersteth, author of *Yesterday, To-day and For Ever,* succeeded Pelham, and was vicar from 1856 to 1885, when he became Bishop of Exeter.

Hampstead Way

Wyldes, the farmhouse of Wylde's, originally Collins's, Farm, and also known as the Home Farm. From 1823 to 1828 John Linnell, the artist, occupied this house, then known as Collins's Farm, and in 1826 he built a small addition to it himself. While here he had among his constant visitors John Varley, the artist and astrologer; Mulready; Flaxman; George Morland; William Collins; and William Blake. Linnell took a great interest in Blake, and it was here that he encouraged him to begin work on the Illustrations to the Book of Job. Blake's visits frequently extended overnight, but on such occasions he had to sleep in Hope Cottage, in North End Road, beyond Wildwood Avenue, where Linnell had stayed in 1822.

The portion of the house occupied by Linnell was afterwards rented as a separate cottage, and among its occupants have been Justice Denman; Birket Foster, the artist; and Samuel Lover, the

author. In recent years many of the most prominent members of literary and artistic circles have been entertained here.

Charles Dickens occupied Collins's Farm for a short time in 1837, after the death of Mary Hogarth. John Forster often came here to see him at the time.

The farm itself was mentioned as early as 1531, and originally was of considerable size. From about 1783 until 1854 it was held by the Collins family, and was then known as Collins's Farm. The old name was restored and applied to the farmhouse in 1880. In 1907 some eighty acres were purchased for the public, but the house itself was not included and remained private property.

Hampton Court

When Michael Faraday retired from service in the 1860's he came to live in a house on Hampton Court Green, and died there in 1867.

Hand Court, High Holborn

The "Three Feathers," a favourite resort of Charles Lamb, was located here.

Handel Street, Brunswick Square

19.—Ugo Foscolo, the Italian patriot, lived here in 1826 in extreme poverty.

Cemeteries of St. George, Bloomsbury, and St. George the Martyr, formerly known as Nelson's Burying-Ground from the name of the first person interred there.—Both cemeteries are now changed into recreation grounds. Among those buried here are: Robert Nelson, author of *Festivals and Fasts*, the first person buried here, died 1715; Jonathan Richardson, the painter, died 1771; Nancy Dawson, the famous hornpipe-dancer, died 1767; Edward Dilly, the bookseller, died 1779; John Campbell, editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, *Political Survey of Britain*, *Lives of the Admirals*, etc., died 1775; Rev. Samuel Ayscough, author of the *Shakespeare Index*, died 1804; Joe Munden, the actor and the subject of one of Lamb's essays, died 1832; Zachary Macaulay, the philanthropist and father of Lord Macaulay, died 1838; Edmund Lodge, author of *Lodge's Portraits*, died 1839.

Hanging Sword Alley, Whitefriars Street

Figures in the ninth plate of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness" series, where he shows the cellar of the Blood-bowl House, which

was located here, and from which the alley was known at one time as Blood-bowl Alley. Jerry Cruncher, the odd-job man in the *Tale of Two Cities*, had his apartments in this alley.

Hanover Court, Long Acre
(Built 1637)

John Taylor, the Water Poet, had a tavern here (then known as Phœnix Alley), to which he refers in the title of his *Journey into Wales*, published in 1652. In 1647 his tavern was at the sign of the "Crowne"; in 1649, after the death of Charles I., he changed the sign to the "Mourning Crowne"; this proving unpopular, he changed again to a sign bearing his own portrait and called his tavern "The Poet's Head." He died here in 1653, but his widow continued the business here for five years longer. Mr. Earl's Meeting-House in this street was one of those wrecked by the Sacheverell rioters in 1710.

Hanover Court, Milton Street

General Monk is said to have lived in a large house here.

Hanover Gate, Regent's Park

Richard Wagner, during his visits to London, used to spend hours here feeding the ducks and swans.

Hanover Square

Built in 1718, and was a very fashionable place of residence. Among the residents in 1720 were the Duke of Montrose; Earl of Coventry; Lords Brooke, Carpenter, Dunmore; Generals Evans and Stewart; and Colonel Fane.

4.—Site of the residence of Matthew, Lord Dillon. Bought in 1773 by Sir John Gallini, torn down and Hanover Square Rooms was built. In later years the name was changed to the Queen's Ancient Concert Rooms.

When Johann Christopher Bach settled in London as musical preceptor to Queen Charlotte, he, with Sir John Gallini and Karl Friedrich Abel, opened assembly rooms here in 1774. In 1776 they gave the first of a series of concerts that continued to 1793, and which were frequently honoured by the attendance of George III. From 1804 until 1848 the Concerts of Ancient Music were held here, Thomas Greatorex being the conductor from the beginning until his death in 1381. In 1846 the Amateur Musical Society was established here

and made it their usual place of meeting. The Duke of Leinster and Sir Archibald Keppel played the double-bass, with the Earl of Arundel and Sir Percy Shelley at the trumpets.

The annual performance of the *Messiah* was given in these rooms from 1785 until 1848. The first concert of the Royal Academy of Music was given here in 1828 and the last in 1874. The Philharmonic Concerts were held here from 1833. Henry Leslie's choir gave their performances here. Altogether, these rooms were the scene of the best music from 1776 until 1874, when they were converted into the Hanover Square Club. Dr. Chalmers, the famous Scottish divine, gave a series of lectures in these rooms in 1838–9.

It is said that a reception at the Hanover Square Rooms was the scene of Beau Brummell's famous inquiry concerning the Prince of Wales: "Sherry, who's your fat friend?"

The Hanover Square Rooms were demolished in 1900.

6.—George Granville, Baron Lansdowne, a poet of small ability and uncle of Mary Granville, better known as Mrs. Delany, lived here at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and died here in 1735.

10.—Admiral Lord Rodney, who was the first to use the naval manœuvre known as "breaking the line," lived here from about 1783–4 until his death here in 1792—a period when he was at the height of his fame.

From 1824 until it was demolished in 1886 the house was a fashionable hotel, known originally as the Brunswick House Hotel. Daniel Webster stayed there during his visit to London in 1839.

12.—Mary Somerville, the astronomer and writer on scientific subjects, lived here from 1818 to 1827 with her parents, Sir William and Lady Fairfax. It was at one of their receptions here that Sir Charles Lyell first met his future wife, Miss Horner.

13.—**Harewood House.** Formerly the home of Robert Ker, second Duke of Roxburgh, whose son John, the third duke and famous book-collector, was born here in 1740. The house was bought by the Earl of Harewood in 1795, and remained in the family until about 1895, as the residence of the Earls of Harewood, the ancestors of Viscount Lascelles, who married Princess Mary in 1922. Edward, Viscount Lascelles, better known as "Beau Lascelles," the art collector and leader of fashion, gathered here one of the best collections of old china in England. He died here in 1814.

15.—John Jervis, Earl of St. Vincent, lived here at one time.

17.—Residence of Sir Theodore Janssen, Director of the South Sea Company, and one of the earliest residents in Hanover Square. When the company failed in 1720 this house and much of his other property were sold to pay the liabilities. See Queen Anne's Gate.

Dorothy Bland, better known as Mrs. Jordan, mistress of the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., lived in this house for some years as the mistress of Sir Richard Ford, who built an extension on the place to aid her in theatrical rehearsing. She became the mistress of the duke of Clarence in 1791, and continued to reside here. Her first children by the duke were born here, among them their eldest son, George Fitzclarence, created Earl of Munster by William IV. in 1834, and who became one of Queen Victoria's aides-de-camp. In Mrs. Jordan's time the house was elegantly decorated, but whether by Bergini or by Angelica Kauffmann seems uncertain.

This house was the original home of the Arts Club, which was established here in 1863 and remained here over thirty years. Many R.A.'s belonged to it, and a number of literary men, among them Charles Dickens.

18.—Oriental Club. From 1771 to 1781 this house was the home of Lord Le Despencer who, as Sir Francis Dashwood, figured in the savoury Hell-fire Club of the Medmenham Monks. The house was rebuilt for the Oriental Club, which was founded here in 1825 by Sir John Malcolm, the traveller and writer. The club is frequently referred to by Thackeray in his books.

It will be recalled that Colonel Newcome was a member of the club, and occasionally entertained his friends there. It is generally accepted that it was from among the members of the club that Thackeray found the original of the good Colonel, but opinions are divided as to just who that original was. The claim has been made for Major-General Charles M. Carmichael, C.B., Colonel of the twentieth Hussars; for his brother, Thackeray's stepfather, Major Henry Carmichael Smyth of the Bengal Engineers; for Sir Richmond Shakespear; and for Colonel John Dowdeswell Shakespear; all members of the Thackeray family. Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's daughter, seemed to think that Colonel Newcome was a combination of the two Carmichaels; and Thackeray himself made a statement to their nephew, David Freemantle Carmichael, that might be taken to support that opinion. After the death of Major Carmichael Smyth and her grandmother, Mrs. Ritchie erected a tablet to the major, on which she inscribed the "Adsum" passage from *The Newcomes*, but the career of Major-General Charles Carmichael more nearly resembled that of Colonel Newcome—he had been a student at the Charterhouse; had been away from England for a long time; on his return he joined the club in 1851 at about the same time that Colonel Newcome did; and his manner, his mannerisms, his appearance and his character were those of Colonel Newcome.

20.—Lord Lucan, the Crimean commander, lived here. It was

afterwards occupied by the Countess Poulett, aunt of Earl Poulett, who died in 1899 and whose reputed son, and claimant to the title, was well known to that generation of Londoners as he walked the streets with his hand-organ surmounted by a sign that announced his claim to be Viscount Hinton, eldest son and heir of Earl Poulett.

21.—On the site of Downshire House, one of the earliest in Hanover Square, occupied by Viscount Hillsborough and his son, afterwards the first Marquis of Downshire. Through the marriage of his daughter in 1773 to James, sixth Earl of Salisbury, afterwards first Marquis of Salisbury, it passed into the possession of the Salisburys, and here the second marquis, father of the late Prime Minister, was living in 1826–30. Talleyrand lived here in 1835, when he was Louis Philippe's Ambassador to England. Here he gathered around him most of the wits and celebrities of the time. Earl Grey, of the Reform Bill, lived here after Talleyrand's departure.

22–23.—Henry, second Viscount Palmerston, father of the Prime Minister, lived here from 1783 until his death here in 1802. A short time afterwards the house was occupied by Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick, brother of Queen Caroline (Byron's "Brunswick's fated chieftain" of *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*), and the Duchess Augusta, sister of George III., whose birth in 1737 was the cause of the quarrel between her father, Frederick, Prince of Wales and his parents, George II. and Queen Caroline. This was the last London residence of the duchess, for she died here in 1813.

Ambrose Philips, the poet satirised by Pope, died in this square in 1749. Admiral Lord Anson lived here. Field-Marshal Lord Cobham, Pope's friend to whom he dedicated his *Characters of Men*, had a house here. Lady Cobham was living here in 1759, when the poet Gray frequently was a member of her household. Sir James Clark, one of Queen Victoria's physicians, had his residence here. "Single-speech" Hamilton lived here in 1765. Percivall Pott, the celebrated surgeon, lived here from 1777 until his death here in 1788. Lord Minto lived here when Thomas Campbell, whom he occasionally used as a secretary, was a member of his household.

Hanover Street, Islington

In George Gissing's *Nether World* it was in this street with his friend Sam Byass and his wife that Sidney Kirkwood found apartments for Jane Snowdon and her grandfather. Here, also, after the old man died, Clem Peckover came and created such a scene that Bessie Byass had to threaten to send for the police.

Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park

3.—Charles Dickens lived here for a short time in 1861.

17.—Wilkie Collins lived here at one time with his mother and brother. Sir Edmund Gosse, the writer and critic, whose book, *Father and Son*, was honoured by the French Academy in 1913, lived here in 1920–4.

Hans Place, Chelsea

21.—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, the popular actors and entertainers, lived here for some time.

22.—Location of the school kept by M. Saint-Quentin, former secretary to Comte de Moustiers, one of the last of Louis XVI.'s ambassadors to St. James's, assisted by his wife and Miss Fanny Rowden, the daughter of a clergyman. Among others educated here were Fanny Kemble, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Lady Bulwer and Lady Caroline Lamb. Miss Mitford was a pupil from 1798 to 1803, during the last three years of which time she stayed here studying with Miss Rowden. In later years she lived here as the guest of her teachers. Letitia E. Landon became a pupil in 1808, when she was six years old. At that time the school was kept by Miss Rowden, who afterwards became Countess of Saint-Quentin, and who was something of a poetess. Afterwards, when the school was conducted by the Misses Lance, Miss Landon lived here as a boarder for many years, up to within a few months of her marriage in 1838. Most of her life was spent in Hans Place and its neighbourhood.

23.—Jane Austen, the novelist, lived here in 1814–15 at the house of her brother Henry.

25.—Letitia E. Landon, the poetess called "the female Byron," was born here in 1802.

33.—The later home of those who kept the school at No. 22; and here, also, Miss Mitford was a frequent guest.

41.—Shelley lived here in January 1817.

Others who have lived in this street were: Lady Anne Barnard, who as Lady Ann Lindsay was the author of *Auld Robin Gray*, lived here about 1808; Lord North; and Canning.

Hanway Street, Oxford Street

In 1805 William Godwin commenced business here as a bookseller, and kept his shop until 1807, during which time he published his *Fables*; the *Pantheon*; and some of his *Histories for the Young*.

Corner of Tottenham Court Road. "Blue Posts" Public-House.—See 6 Tottenham Court Road.

Charles Albert Fechter, the actor, was born in this street in 1824.

Harley Street

16.—Admiral Alexander Hood, afterwards Viscount Bridport, lived here in 1772.

24.—Sir Robert Orme, the historian of India, lived here from 1792 to 1796. Another resident of this house was Sir Ralph Milbanke. Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley lived here in 1807–9; and Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, from 1844 to 1854.

30, formerly 7 Queen Anne Street.—Prince Nicholas Esterhazy lived here from 1826 to 1836.

33, formerly 68. — Lord Strangford, diplomatist, poet and translator of Camoens, died here in 1855.

38.—Sir William Beechey, R.A., lived here from 1804 until 1836. He was succeeded in the tenancy by Frederick Richard Say, the portrait painter, who lived here many years.

45, formerly 67.—Allan Ramsay, principal portrait painter to George III., had his studio here. His son, Colonel John Ramsay, was living here in 1799.

51, formerly 64.—J. M. W. Turner came here in 1804 from his house in Bolsover Street, and lived here until 1812.

73.—Sir Charles Lyell, the geologist, lived here from 1854 until his death here in 1875. While here he wrote *The Antiquity of Man*; prepared several new editions of the *Principles of Geology*; and a new edition of the *Elements*. Gladstone lived in this house from Lyell's death in 1875 until 1882. During this whole time he was out of office, but from here he conducted the crusade against the Bulgarian atrocities, and made his attack on Disraeli's foreign policy. In 1878 this house was mobbed. From here Gladstone went to Windsor to become premier the second time.

74.—Count Woronzow, the Russian diplomat, lived here in 1792.

81, formerly 49.—William Horne, afterwards Solicitor-General, lived here in 1826.

86.—Sir Stafford Northcote, afterwards Earl of Iddlesleigh, lived here for many years.

89, formerly 45.—James Stuart, author of the *Antiquities of Athens*, built himself a house here and occupied it for many years. Admiral Lord Keith, who captured the Cape of Good Hope from the Dutch in 1795, and who married Hester Thrale, Johnson's "Queenie," lived here for some time.

100.—William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, lived here in 1811.

114, formerly 13 Upper Harley Street.—Barry Cornwall (Bryan W. Procter) lived here from 1840 to 1861. It was from here that his daughter, Adelaide Anne Procter, sent her first compositions to *Household Words*, under the name of Mary Berwick, and had the satisfaction of hearing them praised by Dickens when he was dining here in 1854, and when he was entirely unaware of the author's identity.

115A.—Residence of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, actor and dramatist.

Harley Street traversed Harley Fields, where crowds used to assemble to hear Whitefield preach about 1768 and earlier, and also included a portion of Marylebone Gardens. See Devonshire Place.

Dean Milles, Walpole's antagonist in behalf of Chatterton, died in this street in 1784. Frances, Dowager-Viscountess Nelson, the widow of Lord Nelson, died here 1831. Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, lived in this street. John Ella, the concert director and one of the first to engage the best foreign musical artists to visit England, founder of the Musical Union in 1845, lived here about the middle of the nineteenth century.

Mr. Merdle, the fraudulent financier of *Little Dorrit*, lived in Harley Street.

Harp Alley, Farringdon Street

Before the formation of St. Bride Street this alley extended to Shoe Lane. It was here that Izaak Walton used to buy his hooks at the shop of Charles Kerbye, whom he refers to as "the most exact hook-maker that the nation affords."

In the days of signboards, when every shop in London had its sign, Harp Alley was the great mart of second-hand and ready-made signs of all descriptions. Vandertrout, a Dutchman, had a sign manufactory here.

Harp Lane, Great Tower Street

16.—Bakers' Hall, on the site of the hall destroyed by fire in 1715, which had been the residence of John Chicheley, Chamberlain of London and nephew of Henry Chicheley, Archbishop of Canterbury. The Bakers were incorporated in 1486.

Harpur Street, Theobald's Road

Dr. John Fothergill, the celebrated Quaker physician, lived here from 1767 until his death here in 1780.

Harrington Road, Brompton

Leigh Hunt lived here in 1830 in the portion of the street between Queen's Gate and Old Brompton Road, which was known, at that time, as Cromwell Lane.

Harrow Road

283.—Lock Hospital. On the site of Westbourne Place, a mansion built by Isaac Ware, the architect and editor of Palladio's *Works*, for his own occupancy. Others who lived in it were: Sir William Yorke, Chief-Justice of Common Pleas; Samuel Pepys Cockerell; and General Lord Hill, of Peninsula fame, who entertained William IV. and Queen Adelaide here.

Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square

St. George's Church.—Built in 1731 by Nicholas Hawksmoor, a pupil of Wren's. The spire of this church figures in the background of Hogarth's "Gin Lane," 1751. It has a figure of George I. on top, erected by a rich brewer named Hucks. During the Gordon riots in 1780 the troops which had been sent to protect Lord Mansfield's house in Bloomsbury Square were concealed in St. George's Church, pending the anticipated attack. The soldiers must have been entirely ineffective, for the house was sacked and burned by the mob. Isaac D'Israeli is said to have been a frequent attendant at this church from 1818 to 1820 when he lived in Bloomsbury Square. Among the incumbents have been: Willis, 1791, son of the Rev. Francis Willis who is credited with having cured the insanity of George III. in 1789; John Lonsdale, 1828, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield; Thomas Vowler Short, 1834, later Bishop of Sodor and Man and of St. Asaph; Henry Montagu Villiers, 1841, later Bishop of Carlisle and of Durham; Edward Capel-Cure, 1867, later rector of St. George's, Hanover Square; Field Flowers Goe, 1877, later Bishop of Melbourne; Archibald Boyd Carpenter, 1887.

Archdeacon Nares, author of *Nares's Glossary of Old English Words*, died in Hart Street in 1829.

The opening scene in Moncrieff's *Monsieur Tonson* takes place in Hart Street.

It was in Hart Street that the Rev. Laurence Veal kept the school where George Osborne was a pupil (*Vanity Fair*).

Hart Street, Mark Lane

The monastery of the Crutched Friars was founded here in 1298, and extended well down Seething Lane (which see).

St. Olave's Church.—A church has been on this site since 1319. The present church escaped the Great Fire. The carved pulpit was brought here from St. Benet, Gracechurch Street, and various other carvings from All Hallows Staining when they were demolished. The oak panelling around the chancel and the communion table came from St. Catherine Coleman in 1923. There are also four wrought-iron sword-rests, the two in the chancel belonging to the church and the others coming from All Hallows Staining. See Star Alley, Mark Lane. Queen Elizabeth is said to have presented this church with a set of silken bell-ropes after worshipping here on her release from the Tower. It is also claimed, however, that All Hallows Staining was the scene of her worship at the time in question.

The churchyard was one of those used for burials during the Great Plague, and the skulls over the gateway in Seething Lane commemorate that occasion. It was these skulls that led Charles Dickens, in *The Uncommercial Traveller*, to refer to this church as St. Ghastly Grim.

This is the parish church of Samuel Pepys. He was a regular attendant here, and the former position of the gallery in which he had his pew is indicated by a memorial in the church unveiled by James Russell Lowell in 1884. On the north side of the chancel is the monument and bust which he erected to his wife when she died in 1669. She is buried in the vaults below the high altar where Pepys himself was placed when he died in 1703, his funeral service being read at nine o'clock at night by Rev. George Hickes, the author of the *Thesaurus*. This church contains a tablet to John Watts, formerly President of the Council in New York City, dated 1789. It also contains the memorial tablet of Davison and Newman, taken from All Hallows Staining. They were proprietors of the shop in Fenchurch Street in which was purchased a part of the tea which was thrown overboard in Boston Harbour in the Boston Tea Party. See 44 Fenchurch Street and 14 Creechurch Lane. The inscription on the tablet reads: "Sacred to the memory of Monkhouse Davison, Esq., who departed this life 19th May, 1793, aged 80 years. And Abram Newman, Esq., who departed this life 8th March, 1799, aged 63 years." These two old friends and partners were buried in the same vault in All Hallows Staining, Star Alley, Mark Lane, and when that church was demolished the tablet was brought here. Below are inscribed the names of members of their families. Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the Parliamentary general, was baptised here in 1592 by Lancelot Andrewes, afterwards Bishop of Winchester. The parents of Joseph Chamberlain were married here in 1835.

Hatton Garden, Holborn Circus

5.—Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian patriot, lived here.

Between 9 and 10.—See Mitre Court, Hatton Garden.

54.—Site of the Metropolitan Police Court presided over by the peculiarly disagreeable Mr. Laing. This was the court where Oliver Twist was arraigned on a charge of theft. Laing was the original of the Mr. Fang of the narrative, and Dickens's satire was occasioned by scenes he had actually witnessed himself in this court.

Dr. Stillingfleet lived in this street. Dr. George Bate, chief physician to the Lord Protector, who attended Oliver Cromwell in his last illness, died here in 1669. The Countess of Drogheda lodged in Hatton Garden, and here it was that Wycherley came to see her and won her as his wife. Mirabeau lodged in this street in 1784 at the house of a Dutch lady named Van Haren. It was here that he was robbed by his secretary.

Haverstock Hill, Hampstead

South corner of Steele's Road.—Site of the cottage where Sir Richard Steele lived for a few months in 1712 to avoid his debtors. The house was about opposite the "Load of Hay" Public-House, and is shown in the background of Hogarth's "March to Finchley." It is probable that several numbers of the *Spectator* were written here. It was here that he entertained the members of the Kit-Cat Club, which then met at the "Upper Flask." See Heath Street, Hampstead. The cottage was demolished in 1867 and Steele's Road was built on a portion of the grounds. Sir Charles Sedley formerly occupied this cottage, and here he died in 1701, a middle-aged wreck. With him when he died was Charles Davenant, the eldest son of Sir William Davenant. Another version, however, states that Sedley died in Bloomsbury Square.

At Queen's Crescent.—Oxenden Presbyterian Church, descendant of the original chapel of the name built by Richard Baxter in Oxenden Street, Haymarket, in 1676.

94.—**"The Load of Hay,"** formerly "The Cart and Horses." An old tavern very much modernised. Mentioned by Washington Irving in *Tales of a Traveller* as a popular resort for teamsters, etc.

Corner of Parkhill Road.—Location of the house of Moll King, keeper of Tom King's Coffee-House in Covent Garden and Nancy Dawson's dancing teacher. She lived in one of a row of three houses which she built here, and which were known as Moll King's Row until well into the nineteenth century. Her house is shown in the background of Hogarth's "March to Finchley."

Hampstead General and North-west London Hospital.—Occupies part of the site of Tensley's, where Talleyrand stayed for a time between 1830 and 1834, when he was French Ambassador. It also covers the site of the house where Sir Francis Palgrave lived from 1834 until 1861, and which was the home of his son, Francis Turner Palgrave, compiler of the *Golden Treasury*. Another site it covers is that of Bertram House, where Sir Rowland Hill lived from 1849 until his death there in 1879.

Residents in Haverstock Hill include: Nancy Dawson, the dancer, who died there in 1767; Robert Stephenson, the engineer, who lived there from 1836 until 1842, when he moved to Cambridge Square; Phil May lived at Haverstock Hill for a time; and George Grossmith, the lecturer and journalist, and his famous sons were residents for some years; Douglas Jerrold lived in Haverstock Hill in 1838, in a florist's house, where he was "revelling day by day in the perfume of the acres of roses . . ."

Haydon Street, Minories

William Sharp, the great line-engraver, was born here in 1749.

Haydon Square, Minories

The fountain of the old convent of the Nuns of St. Clare was located here.

Sir Isaac Newton may have lived in this square occasionally when he was Master of the Mint in 1699–1727. See 87–8 Jermyn Street.

Hay Hill, Berkeley Square

Location of a skirmish between the rebels and the royal forces during Sir Thomas Wyatt's insurrection in 1554. Later on in the same year several of Wyatt's associates were executed here and his own head was exhibited on the same gibbet. In 1774 a coach was held up here by highwaymen and the passengers were robbed. It was here that the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., and a party of friends were waylaid by footpads and robbed. In the party were General Hulse and Colonel Lowther, the prince's constant companion. They had all been to a house of ill repute in Berkeley Street, and when they were held up they could scrape up only half a crown between them.

Haymarket

East side between Cockspur Street and the Haymarket Theatre.—John Broughton, yeoman of the guard, prize-fighter and champion

*M

of England, kept a public-house here in George II.'s time. In 1747 he opened a boxing academy here, in which several prize-fights afterwards took place. As he invented boxing gloves the same year it is probable that it was here that they were first used. Originally they were skin-tight and were little better than bare knuckles, and it was years later that they were first used in the big contests. His other innovations—the formulating of rules, advertising of fights, introducing the fighters by an announcer, adoption of a scale of prices—from which he is known as the father of scientific English prize-fighting, were also probably first introduced here.

Haymarket Theatre. — Built in 1820. This is the theatre of *London Assurance*. In 1837 Benjamin Webster became lessee, and under his management appeared Macready, Charles Kean, Tyrone Power, Sheridan Knowles, Charles Mathews the younger, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Nisbett, Ellen Tree, Mme. Vestris, Miss Cushman, Helen Faucit and Mrs. Stirling. In 1853 John Baldwin Buckstone succeeded Webster as manager. For many years it was the only house in London for the production of the old English comedies, and Buckstone's Tony Lumpkin and Bob Acres were famous. Tom Taylor's *Our American Cousin* was produced here with Buckstone as Asa Trenchard and Sothern as Lord Dundreary—his greatest creation. In later years this has been the theatre of Beerbohm Tree and numbered among its other successes the Shakespeare revival of 1898, when Alma Tadema co-operated in the production of the stage effects.

The Haymarket Theatre replaced the Little Theatre, sometimes called the French Theatre, which was directly adjoining, and was so called to distinguish it from the Opera House built on the other side of the street. It was built in 1721, and in 1729–30 Henry Fielding, the novelist, brought out his *Tom Thumb*, ridiculing Thomson and Young. In 1734 he had a company here called The Great Mogul's Company. In 1737, as a result of their performance of his satires of *Pasquin* and the *Historical Register*, the Licensing Act was passed, requiring all plays to be submitted to the Lord Chancellor before performance after 24 June, 1737.

Macklin was manager of the Little Theatre from 1744 to 1747, when he was succeeded by Foote, who continued manager until 1777, when he sold his licence to the elder Colman for a life annuity, but died before the year ended. Foote seems to have either rebuilt the old theatre or built a new one in 1766, for in 1767 the new house was made a royal theatre. During Foote's connection with the Little Theatre he not only acted as manager but played himself and wrote farces for production here. It is of some interest to note

that Foote paid £200 rent for the Little Theatre and £25 rates. George Colman, the elder, was manager from 1777 to 1789, and George Colman, the younger, from 1789 to 1805. Mozart appeared here as an infant prodigy. Lavinia Fenton appeared in tragedy. Here, in 1731, Figg and Sparks fought with the broadsword before an audience of the nobility and persons of distinction.

In 1778 the Little Theatre witnessed the first London appearance of George Frederick Cooke, the tragedian. The play was Otway's *Orphan*, and Cooke played Castalio with such poor success that he did not again return to London for twenty-two years. Henderson, Elliston and Bannister made their first appearances at the Little Theatre; and in 1780 Bannister produced a farce called *The Genius of Nonsense*, designed to ridicule Dr. Graham's Temple of Health, that was creating such a sensation in town at that time. To get the facts for the farce Bannister and the younger Colman visited the establishment with most gratifying results. Liston made his debut at the Little Theatre in 1805 as Sheepface. John Poole's *Paul Pry* was originally produced there with Liston in the principal character.

28.—Where the first panorama, a View of Edinburgh, was exhibited in 1789 by its inventor, Robert Barker. Here also Ralph Kirkley, Sir Joshua Reynolds's servant, had an exhibition of Sir Joshua's paintings in 1791.

33–34.—Fribourg and Treyer's, one of the oldest shops in London. Successors to the original Fribourg's Snuff Shop established here in 1720 at the sign of the Rasp and Crown. In view of present rentals it is interesting to know that about 1726 Peter Fribourg paid £22 rent and £2 11s. 4d. rates. Among the customers were George III., Pitt and George IV. In the old shop in 1783 died a celebrated Drury Lane character, Giacobbe Cervetto, a player in the orchestra and father of the famous 'cello player, but better known by his nickname of "Old Nosey," conferred upon him because of the unusual size of his nose.

Opposite Panton Street.—Theodore Gardelle, the French miniature painter, who murdered his landlady in Leicester Square in 1761, was hanged in the Haymarket opposite Panton Street.

East side, seventh door from the top.—Nance Oldfield, the actress, lived here from 1714 to 1726.

East side, sixth door from the top.—Dr. Samuel Garth, the physician and poet, who secured Dryden's burial in Westminster Abbey, lived here from 1699 to 1703.

59.—Site of the "Blue Posts" Tavern, a favourite resort for two hundred years. Otway mentions it in 1681, and it figures in other literature of the time.

Carlton Hotel and His Majesty's Theatre.—On the site of Sir John Vanbrugh's Theatre, built especially for opera in 1705. Here Nicolini appeared in 1710, Francesca Cuzzoni in 1723 and Farinelli in 1734. The first oratorio ever performed in England, Handel's *Esther*, was produced here in 1732, and was followed in the same year by his *Acis and Galatea*. Among the managers of the King's Theatre, in its most fashionable opera days was the Honourable George Hobart, whose monopoly of opera was infringed by Theresa Cornelys's Harmonic Meetings in Soho Square, and who promptly had the lady fined. When opera did not pay Hobart varied his programme with masked balls and oratorios during Lent. This first theatre was burned down in 1790, and a new one was built on the same site.

In the second theatre John Braham's first appearance was in 1796. Mozart's music was first introduced here in 1806, and Madame Catalani made her debut here in the same year. From 1824 to 1840, Pasta, Veluti, Sontag, Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, Lablache and Mario all appeared here. It was here in 1841 that the row occurred when the management attempted to supplant Tamburini—an incident to which Barham refers in the *Ingoldsby Legends* as "A Row in an Omnibus (box)." Jenny Lind first appeared here in 1847, and her last appearance on any stage was here in 1849 as Alice in *Roberto il Diavolo*. Sims Reeves and Catherine Hayes appeared here in 1850, Teresa Tietjens in 1852 and Marietta Piccolomini in 1856. Colonel Mapleson became the lessee in 1860, and in 1867 Christine Nilsson sang here just before the theatre burned down for the second time.

It was to this Her Majesty's Theatre that Mrs. Nickleby came at the special invitation of Sir Mulberry Hawk, when Kate and the Wititterlys occupied the adjoining box (*Nicholas Nickleby*).

A third theatre replaced the second and was itself replaced by the present building in 1893.

The Carlton Hotel also stands on the site of a house occupied by Sheridan in 1794.

Sir William Wyndham lived in the Haymarket in 1711, when his house was burned down and his family barely escaped. George Sackville Germain, Lord Sackville, was born here in 1716. Michael Kelly, the singer and writer of popular songs, was a wine-merchant in this street. It was in Long's Tavern in the Haymarket, a famous resort of the seventeenth century and mentioned in *The Man of Mode*, 1676, and in Dryden's *Limberham*, that Lord Pembroke killed a man in 1678 with a blow of his fist. It was in the Haymarket that Baretti, the friend of Dr. Johnson and author of

an Italian-English Dictionary, was attacked one night in 1769 and managed to kill his antagonist quite by accident. For this he was tried and acquitted, Johnson, Burke, Reynolds and Garrick all testifying in his behalf. George Morland, the painter, was born in the Haymarket in 1763.

George's shooting gallery, in *Bleak House*, where Gridley and Poor Jo died, was somewhere in this neighbourhood.

Heath Brow, Hampstead

Heathlands, corner of North End Road.—Gladstone lived here for a time.

Lord Camelford lived in Heath Brow at one time. Lord and Lady Crew had a villa here, where they entertained Fox, Burke, Erskine, Grattan, Windham, the Burneys, and most of the other prominent people of the period. Later on the house was occupied by Thomas Haviland Burke, the nephew of Edmund Burke. Sir Richard Temple afterwards built a house on the site and lived there many years.

Heath Street, Hampstead

124.—Queen Mary's Maternity Home.—In Queen Anne's time this site was occupied by the "Upper Flask" Inn, a fashionable tavern of the period, the rendezvous of Pope, Steele and others of the literary fraternity and the meeting-place of the Kit-Cat Club during the summer months. It figures in Richardson, who represents Clarissa Harlowe as finding refuge in the "Upper Flask" from the pursuit of Lovelace. The inn lasted until 1750, when it was changed into a residence.

Shortly after 1750 the house was bought by George Steevens, the Shakespearean editor and commentator, who made it his home until his death there in 1800. Here he worked on his five editions of Shakespeare, and at any hour from midnight to early morning it was his custom for years to walk each night from here to the chambers of his friend, Isaac Reed, in Staple Inn, Holborn. To avoid disturbance Steevens had been given a key to the premises, and there he would linger over the proofs he had brought with him until the printers were available.

From somewhere about 1850 until at least 1860 Ford Madox Brown, the artist, lived in High Street, now Heath Street, opposite the raised portion in the middle of the road since known as The Mount. This would locate his house between the present Baptist Church and No. 100. While here, repairs were being made to the

roadway on the raised part of the street and Brown was an interested spectator. Using the incident as his inspiration, Brown began his great picture "Work" in 1852 at his house here, and practically reproduced the scene which he had been watching from his window.

In 1797–8, during the alterations in the house and studio he had bought in Holly Bush Hill, now the Hampstead Constitutional Club, George Romney, the artist, occupied the house in Heath Street, known as The Mount.

Helmet Row, Old Street

William Caslon, the celebrated type-founder, had his first workshop here in 1716.

Henrietta Street, Cavendish Square

2.—Sir William Beechey, R.A., seems to have retained a studio here from 1837 to 1839, although after he left Harley Street in 1836 he made his home at Hampstead with his son-in-law, Mr. Jackson, and died there in 1839.

3.—The Countess of Mornington, mother of the Duke of Wellington, lived here for several years, and died here in 1831. The Duke of Wellington was a constant visitor here.

17.—Sir George Cornewall Lewis lived here in 1831.

James Gibbs, the famous architect and author of works on the subject, lived in this street in 1727.

Henrietta Street, Covent Garden

(Built in 1637)

4.—Charles Frohman established an office here about 1893, and thus began the American theatrical invasion of London. During his earlier visits about 1891–2 he was accustomed to have desk room in the offices of Abbey, Shoeffel and Grau in Henrietta Street, but it was here he had his first offices on his own account, and it was here that he began his London business. In previous years Augustin Daly had taken over an American theatrical company, but he did not ally himself in any general way with British theatrical interests. It was Frohman that made a business of American management in London and the production of American plays.

6.—Mr. Webster, who succeeded to the business and the collection of William Till, the numismatist, brought the whole assortment of coins and medals here shortly before the old premises in Russell Street, formerly Tom's Coffee-House, were torn down in 1865.

8.—Frances Maria Kelly, the actress, was living here in 1819 when Charles Lamb, who was then living in 20-21 Russell Street, sent her a letter containing a proposal of marriage; which she declined by return of post.

10.—Jane Austen, the novelist, lived here in 1813 with her brother, who was a partner in a bank close by, possibly directly below their apartments.

23.—Location of Offley's, a short-lived tavern, famous for its chops and ale. Dickens made it one of his favourite resorts, for here he was always sure to find what he called "a fine collection of old boys" almost any night.

Partridge, the cobbler and maker of almanacs, had a shop in this street about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, lived on the south side in 1637. Samuel Cooper, the miniature painter, lived here from at least 1645 until 1668, when Pepys records coming here to see him to arrange for a portrait of his wife. Samuel Scott, the marine painter, had his house here, in which met the small social club composed of six members only. Sir Robert Walpole was chairman, and the deputy chairman was the Captain Laroone who drew the "Cryes of London," and who has made a beautiful drawing of the members of the club in conversation.

The Society of Arts was established in this street in 1754 at Rawthmell's Coffee-House, a fashionable resort between 1730 and 1775. Kitty Clive, the actress, was living in Henrietta Street in 1756 when she advertised her benefit. Sir Robert Strange, the engraver, lived here at the "Golden Head" in 1756. Macardell, the engraver, was living at the sign of the Golden Ball in 1759, when Horace Walpole asked Grosvenor Bedford to get from him the plate of his portrait and all of the prints of it. He had moved to the corner of Henrietta Street in 1764, when he engraved his print of Garrick and Mrs. Cibber as Jaffier and Belvidera. Paul Whitehead, the poet, died in this street in 1774. Thomas Stothard, the painter and book-illustrator, lived here from his marriage in 1783 until he moved to Newman Street in 1794. Hannah More lodged in this street in 1777.

At the "Castle" Tavern in this street in 1772, Sheridan fought his third duel with Captain Thomas Matthews over the latter's remarks concerning Miss Linley. Sheridan disarmed Matthews, but it is said that they cut each other up so badly that the sword ceased to be the fashionable duelling weapon and was replaced by the pistol. The first duel was fought in Hyde Park, but was interrupted. See Hyde Park and Piccadilly.

Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road

23, formerly 13 Hercules Buildings.—William Blake, the poet and mystic artist, lived here from 1793 to 1800. Here he did some of his best and least understood work, among which was the *Song of Los, Book of Los, Gates of Paradise, Urizen, America, Europe,* and the *Vision of the Daughters of Albion.* It was in the garden of this house that his best friend, Mr. Butts, found him and his wife in the summer house in the latest Adam and Eve costume.

Hereford Square

22.—George Borrow lived here from 1860 to 1872. It was his only London residence of a permanent character, for he left town in 1872 and went back to Oulton Broad, where he died. While here he revised *Lavengro* and the *Romany Rye* for the edition of 1872.

26.—Frances Power Cobbe, the writer, lived here from 1864 to 1884.

Hermes Street, Pentonville Road

William Huntington, S. S. ("Sinner Saved"), "the coalheaver beloved of his God but abhorred of Men," lived in a house here called Hermes Hill, from 1811 until his death here in 1813.

Herne Hill

28.—Site of the house with which John Ruskin was associated for over sixty-two years, as he states in his preface to *Præterita,* which he wrote here in 1885–9. It is the house which he describes on pages 43–65 of that volume. Here he lived from 1823 to 1843; had his first love experience in 1836 with Adèle Dumecq, pages 326–9; left for Oxford and returned here in 1842, after having taken his B.A. degree. The first volume of *Modern Painters* was written here. After he ceased to occupy this house he used it as a repository for his minerals and as a sort of study, and finally gave the lease to his cousin, Miss Agnew, on her marriage to Arthur Severn.

30.—Site of the house where John Ruskin lived for a few years after his marriage in 1848.

Hertford Street, Mayfair
(Built about 1764)

10.—General John Burgoyne, who was defeated at Saratoga, died here in 1792. Sheridan occupied this house from 1796 to 1800.

John Dent, the banker and book-collector, had his fine library in his residence here, where he died in 1826. A more recent resident was Sir Charles Hawtrey, the actor, who died in 1923.

11.—Lord Sandwich ("Jemmy Twitcher") lived here for some time, and died here in 1792. In his time the house was famous for his musical parties.

12.—George Tierney lived here from 1796 to 1799.

14.—Charles Grey, afterwards Earl Grey, of the Reform Bill, lived here in 1799 and following years. Edward Jenner, the originator of vaccination, lived here in 1803–4, when he first came to settle in London. He took a ten-year lease, but the expense of living in town and the falling off in his fees induced him to return to Gloucestershire after one year's residence.

26.—Charles, first Earl of Liverpool, died here in 1808.

30.—Edward John Trelawny, the friend of Byron and Shelley, who found Shelley's body on the beach, and helped to cremate it, and who was Byron's companion in his last expedition to Greece and was present at his death, lived here in 1841.

36.—Bulwer-Lytton lived here from 1829 until about 1838. Here he wrote *The Last Days of Pompeii, Rienzi, Paul Clifford, Ernest Maltravers, Alice.*

Lancelot ("Capability") Brown, who began as a common gardener and rose to be an authority on landscape gardening, in which he accumulated a large fortune, died at his residence in this street in 1783. Sydney Smith lodged here during some of his visits to London. The Duke of Cumberland, brother of George III., was married at her house here to Mrs. Horton in 1771. John Anstey, author of the *Pleader's Guide*, lived here in 1819. Sir George Cornewall Lewis was a resident in 1839, and Sir Alexander Cockburn in 1867 and later. Mrs. Jordan lived in this street.

Hewett Street, Curtain Road

(Formerly Curtain Court)

The location of the Curtain Theatre, or Green Curtain, as Aubrey calls it in 1678. It seems to have been built about 1576, and is mentioned in 1577, which was before Shakespeare came to London, and in 1583 by Stubbs in his *Anatomie of Abuses*. It was the scene of Ben Jonson's early acting and dramatic efforts. Christopher Marlowe was a player here, and Shakespeare himself is said to have played here. *Romeo and Juliet* was produced here in 1598, probably for the first time. The theatre existed until the end of the seventeenth century.

It is claimed that in the Curtain Theatre in 1607 William Kemp,

the Shakespearean actor, introduced Harlequin to the English stage, having borrowed the character from Italian pantomime. The introduction of pantomime itself, however, is claimed by both the Portugal Street Theatre (see Portugal Street) and by Drury Lane (see Drury Lane).

High Holborn

20.—Gray's Inn Chambers, rebuilt out of the Gray's Inn Coffee-House. Sampson Brass, in *The Old Curiosity Shop*, mentions this coffee house, and when David Copperfield came up to London he stayed here preparatory to visiting Traddles at his chambers in Gray's Inn. A good description of the place is given in chapter lix. of *David Copperfield*.

92.—Site of the "Bull and Anchor" Tavern, which figures in *Martin Chuzzlewit* as the "Bull" Inn, where Mr. Lewsome was attended in his illness by Sairey Gamp and Betsy Prig.

270.—Site of the "George and Blue Boar" Inn, for two hundred years or more one of the famous coaching inns, where Cromwell and Ireton intercepted the letter from Charles I. to Henrietta Maria which they found concealed in the saddle of the king's messenger. Cromwell refers to the occurrence in a letter to Lord Broghill.

322.—At about this point the original church of the Templars was located from about 1118 until they abandoned the locality for their new premises in Fleet Street, when they built their new church there about 1184.

Adjoining the old premises of the Templars was the Bishop of Lincoln's Inn, built about 1147. In later years it came into the possession of the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton, and was known as Southampton House. It extended well into Southampton Buildings, and was torn down in 1652. The plot to dethrone and murder Queen Elizabeth, known as the Babington Plot, is supposed to have been concocted in Southampton House.

John Milton, at different times, occupied two houses in High Holborn. From 1647 to 1649 he lived somewhere between Great and Little Turnstiles, in a house that fronted Holborn and opened backwards into Lincoln's Inn Fields. This was probably the house also referred to as being in Whetstone Park—which see. While here he wrote his *Tenure of Kings and Magistrates*; *Eikonoklastes*; and the *Defence of the People of England* against Salmasius. After he was pardoned by Charles II. in 1660 he had another house here, the front of which looked into Red Lion Fields, the site of the present Red Lion Square. Sir Kenelm Digby lived in one of a number of houses which he built in 1633 between Southampton Street and King Street, now

included in Southampton Row. Dr. Johnson lived at the "Golden Anchor," Holborn Bars, in 1748.

High Street, Aldgate

Aldgate Pump.—On the site of a famous well, dedicated to St. Michael, the Archangel. In Fielding's essay on the *Characters of Men* occurs an expression of the period, "A draft on Aldgate Pump," used in reference to a worthless bill. John Stow, the historian and antiquary, lived in the High Street near the "well within Aldgate" in 1549. It was in front of his house that the bailiff of Romford was executed in that year for no real reason that could ever be ascertained, but to gratify the vindictiveness of a local clergyman.

Aldgate Pump figures in *Dombey and Son* in connection with Toots's evening walks.

Between Duke Street and Houndsditch on the north and the Minories and Jewry Street on the south stood Aldgate, one of the great gates of the City and the chief outlet to the eastern counties from the time of the Romans until its final destruction in 1761. It was through the first gate, in 1215, that the barons who were at war with King John entered London. It was in a ruinous condition at that time, but the barons rebuilt it with the stones from the Jews' houses which were pulled down for the purpose. Above it were dwelling-rooms, which the poet Chaucer rented from the City in 1374, and in which he lived for the following twelve years. This gate was demolished in 1606, and a new one was built in 1609, which was finally removed in 1761.

St. Botolph's Church.—Built in 1741–4 on the site of an earlier church which escaped the Fire, but was removed to make way for the present structure. White Kennett, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, author of the *Compleat History of England*, was vicar in 1700. Daniel Defoe was married here in 1683 to Mary Truffie. William Symington, said to have been the first to apply steam power to navigation, and who died in poverty in 1831, is buried in the churchyard. In the church is preserved the severed head of the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, which was kept for many years in Holy Trinity, Minories.

9–13.—"Three Nuns" Hotel, descendant of the "Three Nuns" Inn, a famous coaching house in its day, mentioned by Defoe in his account of the Plague.

24.—Site of the "Bull" Inn, the starting-point for coaches to the north-east. It was from here that Mr. Pickwick took the coach for Ipswich with Tony Weller as coachman.

31.—Site of the "Blue Boar," a famous coach and posting inn, which was here from 1690 until railway times.

Among other taverns in this street was "The Pye," one of the places where plays were performed. Defoe mentions this inn as being opposite Houndsditch. Daniel Mendoza, the first Jewish prize-fighter, was born in Aldgate in 1764.

High Street, Camden Town

174.—**" Mother Red-Cap " Tavern,** the descendant of the tavern of the same name of the seventeenth century. The site was originally occupied by a villainous old hag, reputed to be a witch and to heal strange diseases, and known variously as Mother Red-Cap, Mother Damnable and the Shrew of Kentish Town. It was at her house that Moll Cutpurse, the highway-woman of Cromwell's time, used to dismount and, frequently, to lodge. The Devil was seen to visit the old lady one night, and the next morning she was found dead. Another version is that the old dame was one of the camp women who followed Marlborough's army in its campaigns; and that after the Peace of Utrecht she established here a small mud-and-thatch ale-house, which was much frequented by officers who had known her in the wars. In any event her house became the first tavern named "Mother Red-Cap," and it lasted here until 1850, when it was demolished and a new tavern was built which, in its turn, was pulled down to make way for the present tavern. The old lady herself is said to have lived to be a hundred and twenty years old. A scene in Heywood's *Wise Woman of Hogsdon* is placed outside of the "Mother Red-Cap." In 1776 executions were ordered to be held at the cross-roads near the "Mother Red-Cap," which was then the half-way house to Hampstead. George Morland lived in Pleasing Passage, back of the "Mother Red-Cap," in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

High Street, Dulwich

266, formerly 2 Union Row.—Thomas Hood occupied the drawing-room floor here in 1841.

High Street, Fulham

Fulham Church, All Saints', at the north end of Putney Bridge.—There has been a church here since 1242, and probably earlier. The present building dates from 1880–1, but retains the early

fifteenth-century tower of the previous church. The peal of bells is said to rank next to that in Exeter Cathedral. Samuel Richardson was a regular attendant at the old church. Bishop Bonner came there frequently to examine heretics. In 1556 Lyster, Mace, Spenser, Joyne, Nichols and Hammond were condemned here, and afterwards burnt at Colchester. A few days later Hugh Laverock and John Apprice were sentenced and burnt at Stratford-le-Bow. In 1689 Bishops Stillingfleet of Worcester, Patrick of Chichester, Ironside of Bristol and Gilbert Burnet of Salisbury were consecrated here.

The first known burial in the churchyard dates from 1376. Several Bishops of London are buried here: Compton, 1713; Robinson, 1723; Gibson, 1748; Sherlock, 1761; Hayter, 1762; Terrick, 1777; Lowth, 1787; Randolph, 1813; Blomfield, 1857; Jackson, 1885. Richard Zouche, one of the greatest authorities of his time on law, died 1661, was buried in the old church. Theodore Hook, the novelist and wit, died 1841, is buried in the east end of the churchyard, immediately opposite the chancel windows.

49–55.—Location of the carpet and tapestry manufactory established in 1752 by Peter Parisot, who was really a Capuchin friar called Father Norbert, who had come to England as a missionary, but had discarded his religious work for the commercial enterprise. The manufactory was one of the earliest of its kind in London, and became quite famous for its productions. It lasted until 1755, when Parisot went to Exeter.

John Florio, the original of Holofernes in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, translator of Montaigne, and author of *Florio's First Fruits*, 1575; *Florio's Second Fruits*, 1591; and an Italian-English Dictionary, 1598; lived in this street from 1620 until his death here in 1625.

High Street, Hampstead

Corner of Prince Arthur Road. Hampstead Public Library.—On the site of the house where Clarkson Stanfield lived from 1847 until his death in 1867. The place had been known as The Green Hill, but was afterwards called Stanfield House. Here he spent many of his happiest years with a circle of friends that included Dickens, Thackeray, Macready, Forster, Sir Edwin Landseer, David Roberts, Samuel Lover, C. R. Leslie, the two Chalons and many others who were constant visitors. Some of his best pictures were painted here: "Tilbury Fort," 1849; "The Victory, with Nelson's body on board, being towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar," 1853;

"The Abandoned," 1854. During repairs to his house in 1865 he moved to temporary quarters in Belsize Park Road, now Belsize Park Gardens, where he died in 1867.

High Street, Highgate

Waterlow Park. See Waterlow Park.

Lauderdale House.—See Waterlow Park.

Above Cromwell Avenue.—Cromwell House, now occupied as a branch of the Hospital for Sick Children. Supposed to have been built by Oliver Cromwell about 1630, and by him presented to his eldest daughter Bridget on her marriage to General Ireton in 1646. Cromwell himself is said to have lived here. The house was damaged by fire in 1865, while it was occupied as a boarding-school, but was repaired and restored to its original condition, and in 1869 it was taken for hospital purposes. Andrew Marvell occupied a small house opposite Cromwell House for a number of years. See Waterlow Park.

On the Bank above Cromwell House.—Site of Arundel House, where Francis Bacon died in 1626. He caught a severe cold while driving at Highgate, and was unable to proceed farther than Arundel House, where he rapidly grew worse and died a few days later.

Arundel House was the residence of the Earls of Arundel, and dated to Queen Elizabeth's time. She had visited here, as had James I. in 1604, when it was occupied by the Cornwallis family. This house figured in the punishment accorded Arabella Stuart for marrying Sir William Seymour. As she was being taken to Durham after her release from the Tower she fell sick on the road, and was brought to Arundel House. Here she was forcibly detained by James I., but managed to escape in 1611. She was again captured and returned to the Tower, where she died insane some four years later.

Junction of North Road and Hampstead Lane.—Highgate Grammar School, founded by Sir Roger Cholmley in 1562. Among famous pupils here were Nicholas Rowe, the poet and dramatist; Lord Chancellor Westbury; Philip Stanhope Worsley, translator of Homer; Edmund Yates, the novelist and journalist; James Cotter Morison, author and Positivist; and Professor Skeat. The chapel is built on a portion of the old cemetery, with a crypt so arranged as to keep intact the vault in which Coleridge is buried, died 1834.

The "Gate House" Tavern here stands near the site of the old toll gate, where the Bishop of London used to collect revenue for the use of the road through his property, running from Gray's Inn through Highgate to High Barnet. It is the descendant of the old

"Gate House" Tavern where the Highgate oath was administered a hundred years ago to all passengers coming from the north by stage coach. They were expected to alight, take the oath on a pair of horns, buy some refreshment and were then admitted to the freedom of Highgate on condition that they "never ate brown bread when they could get white; never drank small beer when they could get strong; and never kissed the maid when they could kiss the mistress—unless they liked the other best."

Charles Knight, editor of Shakespeare and author of *London* and the *Pictorial History of England*, lived in this street near Arundel House.

High Street, Islington

(See Islington High Street)

High Street, Kensington

(See Kensington High Street)

High Street, Marylebone

West side, corner of Marylebone Road.—Devonshire Terrace. See Marylebone Road.

Between 64 and 65.—Old Parish Church of St. Marylebone, now used as the parish chapel.—Rebuilt in 1741 on the site of the previous fifteenth-century church, in which Francis Bacon was married to Alice Barnham in 1606. The interior of the old church is shown in Hogarth's picture of the "Rake's Marriage," and a flat tombstone in the old churchyard used to be pointed out as the one on which the Idle Apprentice played dice on Sundays.

Sheridan was married here in 1773 to Miss Linley. Sir James Mackintosh was married here in 1788 to Catherine Stuart. Lord Byron was baptised here in 1788. Horatia Nelson Thompson, Nelson's daughter by Lady Hamilton, was baptised here in 1803. Edward Bulwer-Lytton, Lord Lytton, was baptised here in 1810, when he was seven years old. Humphrey Wanley, the librarian of the Earls of Oxford and a noted bibliophile, died 1726, is buried in the church. In the churchyard are buried: Jacques Abbadie, Dean of Killaloe, and a very popular religious writer of his time, died 1727; James Figg, the prize-fighter, died 1734. Hogarth has his portrait in the second plate of the "Rake's Progress," and he figures again in "Southwark Fair," where he is shown with his head well plastered; John Vanderbank, the portrait painter, died 1739; Archibald Bower,

author of the *History of the Popes*, died 1766; Edmund Hoyle, author of *Hoyle's Games*, died 1769; John Michael Rysbrack, the sculptor, died 1770; James Ferguson, the astronomer, died 1776; Allan Ramsay, the painter, and son of the author of the *Gentle Shepherd*, died 1784; Charles Wesley, the younger brother of John Wesley, and buried here at his own request, died 1788; Dominic Serres, the marine painter, died 1793; William Cramer, the musician, died 1799; Francis Wheatley, landscape painter, died 1801; George Stubbs, the animal painter, died 1808; Thomas Holcroft, dramatist, died 1809.

Sir Samuel Romilly's father lived in this street about 1770, and much of Sir Samuel's youth was spent here. After his marriage in 1786 to Anne Ward, sister of William Ward, the engraver, George Morland settled in High Street in a house which he shared with his brother-in-law; but the two women soon quarrelled and Morland moved to Great Portland Street.

High Street, Norwood

Norwood Cemetery.—Among those buried here are: Judge Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, the dramatist and editor of Lamb's *Essays and Letters*, died 1854; Douglas Jerrold, died 1857; Angus Reach, the talented journalist, died 1856; Laman Blanchard, Jerrold's friend, died 1845; Sir William Cubitt, the engineer, died 1861; Sharon Turner, the historian, died 1847; Sir William Napier, historian, died 1860; James William Gilbart, the banker and writer on finance, died 1863; Thomas Frederick Robson, the comedian, died 1864.

High Street, Poplar

(See Poplar High Street)

High Street, Putney

84.—Leigh Hunt died here in 1859 while visiting a friend in what was then called Chatfield House.

St. Mary's Church.—Rebuilt in 1836 on the site of a church which dated from 1302, the old tower of which was retained and forms the tower of the present church.

High Street, St. Giles's

St. Giles-in-the-Fields.—Built on the site of a hospital for lepers, founded in 1101 by Matilda, queen of Henry I. At the Dissolution the chapel of the hospital became the parish church

until 1623, when it was torn down and a new church built on the site in 1630–1. This second church was demolished in 1731 to make way for the present building. The spire of this church appears in the background of Hogarth's "Beer Street." Among the incumbents have been; Roger Mainwaring, 1616, afterwards Bishop of St. David's; Bryan Walton, in 1635 and again in 1660, afterwards Bishop of Chester, editor of the Polyglot Bible; William Haywood, from 1661 to 1663, formerly chaplain to Charles I. and Archbishop Laud; Thomas Case, 1651, one of the clergy sent to The Hague in 1660 to congratulate Charles II.; John Sharp, 1675, afterwards Archbishop of York; William Baker, 1715, later Bishop of Bangor and of Norwich; John Buckner, 1797, afterwards Bishop of Chichester. The second Earl of Chesterfield, who lived in Bloomsbury Square, had a pew here for many years around 1689. The Duke of Newcastle and Lord Chancellor Mansfield were parishioners who helped to build the new church in 1731. John Opie, the painter, was married here in 1798 to Amelia Alderson. Sir Charles Sedley was married here in 1657 to the daughter of Earl Rivers.

Among those buried here are: George Chapman, the poet and translator of Homer, died 1634; Lord Herbert of Cherbury, died 1648; Richard Penderel, the yeoman who helped Charles II. to escape after the Battle of Worcester, died 1672; Andrew Marvell, the poet, died 1678; John Browne, the dramatist, died 1703; James Shirley, the poet and dramatist, who died in 1666 from shock and exposure incidental to the Great Fire; Sir Roger L'Estrange, the political writer, died 1704; Michael Mohun, the actor, died 1684; Anna Maria, Countess of Shrewsbury, who disguised herself in the costume of a page and held the horse of her paramour, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, while he killed her husband in a duel in 1668; William Shirley, dramatist died 1780.

In front of the old Hospital for Lepers, at the spot where High Street, Tottenham Court Road, Charing Cross Road, Oxford Street and New Oxford Street meet, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was burned for his religious opinions in 1417. See Tottenham Court Road. This was the former location of the City gallows, and it was the custom for many years that criminals on their way to execution would stop at the great gate of the Leper Hospital and receive a bowl of ale. Even after the gallows was removed to Tyburn "St. Giles's bowl" was still continued.

St. Giles's Pound, from which distances were measured, stood in the middle of High Street from very early times until 1656. Adjoining it for many years was the Cage, a place of detention for occasional offenders. It disappeared about 1716.

High Street, Shoreditch

(See Shoreditch High Street)

High Street, Stepney

(See Stepney High Street)

High Street, Wapping

(See Wapping High Street)

Highbury Place, Highbury

25.—Joseph Chamberlain lived here from 1845, when he was a boy of nine years of age, until he went to Birmingham in 1854. His family continued to reside here until 1865.

38.—Abraham Newland, chief cashier of the Bank of England, had a house here for many years, which he used for recreation, and in which he died in 1807.

Highbury Quadrant, Highbury.

4.—Sir Walter Raleigh, author and Professor of English Literature at Oxford, was born here in 1861.

Highgate Cemetery

Among those buried in the older portion are: Charles J. Hullmandel, lithographic artist, died 1850; John J. Chalon, the artist, died 1854, and his brother, Alfred E. Chalon, died 1860; George B. Sowerby, the naturalist and conchologist, died 1854; Frederick William Lillywhite, the cricketer, died 1854; Gilbert à Beckett, metropolitan magistrate (Thackeray's "Beckett" the Beak), and one of the founders of *Punch*, author of the *Comic Histories* and the *Comic Blackstone*, died 1856, the inscription on the tombstone being written by his old friend, Douglas Jerrold; Admiral George Granville Waldegrave, second Lord Radstock, died 1857; Charles Turner, A.R.A., died 1857; Sir William Ross, the miniaturist, died 1860; John Vandenhoff, the actor, died 1861; John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst, three times Lord Chancellor, died 1863; Alaric A. Watts, editor of the *Literary Souvenir*, died 1864; Tom Sayers, the pugilist, died 1865; Michael Faraday, died 1867; Henry Crabb Robinson, died 1867; James Sowerby, botanist, died 1871; George Henry Lewes, essayist

and husband of George Eliot, died 1878; Sir Rowland Hill, died 1879; Frederick Denison Maurice, founder of the Working Men's College, died 1872; Mr. and Mrs. John Dickens, the parents of Charles Dickens; Karl Marx, founder of modern Socialism, died 1883. In the newer portion of the cemetery are buried: George Eliot, died 1880; Herbert Spencer, died 1903; George Jacob Holyoake, the social reformer, died 1906; Dr. Richard Garnett, Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, died 1906; Lord Strathcona, died 1914.

It was in this cemetery in 1907 that the Druce grave was opened in connection with the claim to the Portland estates.

Highgate Hill

Pepys notes that Lord Brouncker required six horses to his coach to climb this hill. In 1770 Lord Sandys was upset here and died of his injuries. This was the first London street to have a cable tramway.

The Whittington Stone at the foot of the hill, corner of Salisbury Road, is said to mark the spot where Richard Whittington heard Bow Bells calling him back to London.

Hill Rise, Richmond

York Place.—On the site of a theatre opened by Pinkethman in 1718, in which all sorts of performances were given for the diversion of the nobility attending the Court at Richmond Palace. In 1733 Chapman, the actor, built another theatre, which came under the management of Theophilus Cibber, son of Colley Cibber, a few years later. Having trouble in renewing his licence in 1756, he called the place Cibber and Company's Cephalic Snuff Warehouse. Charles Dibdin appeared here in 1762, as did many of the most prominent theatrical people at one time or another. Eventually the place was changed into a Dissenters' meeting-house.

Hill Road, St. John's Wood

10, formerly 5.—John Evan Hodgson, the artist, lived here in the 1860's, and his friends among the R.A.'s, Leslie, Storey, Marks, Yeames, Calderon, all neighbours of his, used to amuse themselves on Sunday mornings by decorating the walls of his painting-room.

Cyrus Redding, assistant editor of the *New Monthly Magazine* when Thomas Campbell was editor, author of the very interesting *Recollections of Fifty Years*, lived in this street from 1846 until 1870.

Hill Street, Berkeley Square

5.—Henry Brougham lived here from 1825 to 1829. Lord Albert Conyngham, afterwards Lord Londesborough, lived here in 1835.

9.—Admiral Sir Philip Durham, the last survivor of those who escaped from the *Royal George* when it sank at Spithead, lived here in 1841.

13.—Thomas Raikes, the fashionable journal-writer, lived here.

19.—Lord Colborne had his fine collection of paintings here.

20.—William Windham, the statesman, lived here.

21.—The first Lord Malmesbury, whose diary contains much of interest on the marriage of George IV., died here in 1820.

24.—Lord De Tabley formed his famous collection of paintings of the English school while he was living here.

37.—Sir William Beechey, R.A., lived here from 1788–9 to 1794.

Admiral Byng lived in this street in 1756. Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu lived here from about 1769 until 1775 or later, and here she gave the fashionable parties about which Mrs. Delany writes in 1769 and 1773, and which Hannah More mentions. The good Lord Lyttelton lived here from 1755 until his death here in 1773, and his son, the wicked Lord Lyttelton, lived here also. It was here that he had the vision in 1779 that foretold his death. Smollett's Lady Vane died in this street in 1788. Lord Chief Justice Camden died here in 1794. The seventh Earl of Carlisle, the popular Lord Morpeth, was born in Hill Street in 1802.

Hill Street is the Great Gaunt Street of *Vanity Fair*, where Lady Gaunt's mother lived. It was as he was leaving the residence of his uncle, Sir Miles Warrington, in Hill Street, that Harry Warrington was pounced upon by bailiffs and carried off to a sponging-house in Cursitor Street (*The Virginians*, vol. i. chapter xlv.).

Hinde Street, Manchester Square

Herbert Spencer lived at No. 6 during the winter of 1862 and up to the spring of 1863, when he left for his old quarters at 29 Bloomsbury Square. While here he was writing his *Principles of Biology*.

Hobart Place, Eaton Square

15.—**"The Feathers" Tavern,** the descendant of the tavern of the same name in which the Oddfellows were meeting when intruded upon by the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. As he had penetrated into their mysteries he was immediately made a member. The chair in which he sat was long preserved in the old tavern, which was pulled down in 1851.

Hobury Street, Chelsea

7.—George Meredith wrote *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel* here. It was published in 1859.

Hogarth Lane, Chiswick

Hogarth's House.—Summer home of William Hogarth from 1749 until his death in 1764. Here he used to bring his plates for re-touching, and one of the last things he did was to put the finishing touches to his "Bathos." The house was afterwards occupied by Henry Cary, the translator of Dante, from 1814 to 1826.

Holborn

The road from Drury Lane to Farringdon Street was originally known as Holborn, and included the steep descent from Holborn Circus to the Fleet River, the Holborn Hill (more frequently the "Heavy Hill") of contemporary literature which was abolished by the construction of the viaduct. At present the name is restricted to that portion of the street which extends from Gray's Inn Road to Holborn Circus. The Holborn line of road was chosen for the whippings from Aldgate to Tyburn that were suffered by many criminals, the long Holborn Hill being an especially trying portion. See Holborn Viaduct. Up to the end of the sixteenth century there was nothing on the north side of Holborn but a very few houses. Everything else was open fields.

Staple Inn.—The Holborn front dates from Elizabethan times. See Staple Inn.

Barnard's Inn.—Next to Barnard's Inn stood Langdale's distillery, which the Gordon rioters wrecked and where they secured their supplies of liquor. It is told that many of the mob drank the liquor as it ran in the gutters, and not a few drank themselves dead. See Barnard's Inn.

Between 23 and 24.—Entrance to Mercers' School, on the site of Barnard's Inn, the hall of which is used as the boys' dining-room. The hall was formerly the meeting-place of the Art Workers' Guild, presided over by William Morris and his associates.

123.—"Old Bell," successor of the "Bell" Inn, a famous old coaching house, which was torn down in 1879 after an existence of some two hundred years. John Taylor, the Water Poet, mentions it in his *Carrier's Cosmographie*, and William Black in *The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton.*

Between Leather Lane and Brooke Street.—Prudential Insurance Company, on the site of Furnival's Inn, where Dickens lived from 1834, when he was a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, until 1839. His first chambers were at No. 13, and he lived there in 1834 when he took the trip to Essex and Suffolk which he afterwards used as the basis of Mr. Pickwick's trip to Ipswich. In 1835 he moved to No. 15, and he was living there when he married Catherine Hogarth in 1836. His eldest son, Charles, was born there in 1837. *Pickwick Papers* was written there, and it was also the scene of the interview with Thackeray who came to see about getting the job of illustrating the work, but failed to secure it. The description of the residence of Tommy Traddles and his wife in Gray's Inn (*David Copperfield*, chapter lix.) is supposed to be taken from these chambers, and they also figure as the rooms of John Westlock (*Martin Chuzzlewit*) where Tom Pinch and Ruth used to come and visit him. On the other (west) side of the inn stood Wood's Hotel, where Dickens sometimes stayed and which figures in *Edwin Drood*.

The Prudential also covers the site of Ridler's Tavern, or the "Bell and Crown," which stood next to Furnival's Inn. It was this establishment that Tom Hood's transplanted Cockney longed for when he went to live in Porkington Place.

John Gerard, the celebrated botanist and author of the *Herbal*, lived in Holborn in 1596, and for some years thereafter. His gardens were behind the house, and occupied considerable ground. Here he published a catalogue of his plants in 1596, and again in 1599. Edwin and Susan Saul, who were involved in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, had a shop in Holborn in 1612–15.

Holborn Viaduct

Bridges the Valley of the Fleet, and was built in 1869 to replace the old road which descended the steep Holborn Hill to the Oldbourne Bridge that spanned the Fleet River, and the equally steep hill that ascended to Giltspur Street. The literature of the time refers to Holborn Hill as the "Heavy Hill," and an idea of what it must have been may be gained by standing on the viaduct directly above Farringdon Street and looking down.

St. Andrew's Church.—Built in 1686 from designs by Wren, on the site of the previous thirteenth-century church, which escaped the Fire, but had to be taken down because it was so decayed. The tower was retained and was re-cased in 1704. Before the construction of the viaduct the church, now in a hollow, was approached by a flight of steps. John Webster, the dramatist, author of the

White Devil and the *Duchess of Malfi*, is said to have been parish clerk of St. Andrew's.

Among the vicars here were: John Moore, from 1689 to 1691, afterwards Bishop of Ely, a noted book-collector whose library of some 29,000 volumes was presented to Cambridge University by George I.; Hacket, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was rector in 1624; Edward Stillingfleet, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, was rector in 1665, during which time young Richard Bentley (of *Phalaris*) resided with him as tutor to his son; Dr. Henry Sacheverell, the turbulent preacher, was rector from 1713 to 1724. It is related that on one occasion, when annoyed by interruptions from William Whiston, the translator of Josephus, he descended from the pulpit and flung Whiston into the street.

Edward Coke was married here in 1598 to Lady Elizabeth Hatton, the widow of Sir Christopher Hatton. Colonel John Hutchinson was married here in 1638 to Lucy Apsley. William Hazlitt and Sarah Stoddart were married here in 1808 with Charles Lamb as best man and Mary Lamb as bridesmaid. Richard Savage was baptised here in 1697 under the name of Richard Smith. Henry Addington, the Prime Minister, was baptised here in 1757. Benjamin Disraeli was baptised here in 1817, when he was about twelve years old.

Among those buried here are: Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Lord Chancellor in the time of Henry VIII., who impeached Queen Catherine Parr, and himself tortured Anne Askew on the rack, died 1550; Robert Coke, father of Sir Edward Coke, died 1561; Nathaniel Tomkins, executed for his share in Waller's Plot, died 1643; John Hughes, author of the *Siege of Damascus*, died 1720; Dr. Henry Sacheverell, died 1724; Joseph Strutt, author of *Sports and Pastimes*, and various antiquarian works, died 1802; Henry Neele, poet and author of the *Romance of English History*, died 1828; The burial record of Thomas Chatterton is in the church registers, but he was buried in the graveyard of Shoe Lane Workhouse in 1770.

It will be recalled that as Bill Sikes and Oliver Twist were on their way to the burglary at Chertsey in the early morning, Bill glanced up at the clock on St. Andrew's and cautioned Oliver to hurry.

City Temple.—Dr. Joseph Parker was pastor here for many years.

St. Sepulchre's Church, corner of Giltspur Street.—Built by Wren in 1666–70 on the site of the previous twelfth-century church, which was almost entirely destroyed by the Fire, which swept over it and stopped at Pye Corner, a short distance to the north. A part of the fifteenth-century tower was saved. The church has been extensively repaired and restored. The churchyard extended far into the street

originally, and has been included in the widening of the thoroughfare. John Rogers, the first of the Protestant martyrs of Mary's time, was vicar of this church.

It was from the tower of this church that William Dodington, brother-in-law of Sir Francis Walsingham, threw himself and broke his neck. Francis Bacon took occasion to allude to this incident in one of his conversations with Queen Elizabeth. Among those buried here are: Roger Ascham, tutor of Queen Elizabeth and author of the *Schoolmaster* and *Toxophilus*, died 1568; Captain John Smith, the adventurer and early settler in Virginia, author of the *General History of Virginia*, died 1631; Sir Robert Peake, the engraver and Faithorne's master, died 1667; Thomas Lord Dacre, who was beheaded in the Tower in 1541.

It was the clock of St. Sepulchre's striking eight that Nancy heard as she and Bill Sikes were hurrying across Smithfield with Oliver Twist, whom they had just captured.

William Godwin kept a book-shop from 1807 to 1822 in a house on the north side of the street at the corner of Snow Hill, at that time known as 41 Skinner Street. It was nearly opposite Turn-again Lane and was swept away for the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Station, while the viaduct entirely superseded Skinner Street. Here he published Charles and Mary Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* and Mary Lamb's *Mrs. Leicester's School*. He was turned out of this house in 1822 for arrears of rent, and Charles Lamb secured subscriptions from friends to prevent his stock of goods, furniture, etc., from being sold to pay his debts.

Hole-in-the-Wall Passage, Baldwin's Gardens

It was here in 1820 that the Cato Street conspiracy was formed to kill Wellington, Canning, Eldon and other Cabinet Ministers. The arms and powder were kept here. See Horace Street; 44 Grosvenor Square; White Street.

Holford Street, Pentonville

42.—Herbert Spencer lived here in 1847 when he was trying to develop several of his inventions, meanwhile reading in the British Museum to secure material for *Social Statics*, which he published in 1851.

Holland House

(See Kensington Road)

Holland Park Avenue, Notting Hill

62, formerly 31 Notting Hill Terrace.—John Leech lived here.

Holland Park Road, Addison Road

12.—Leighton House. Lord Leighton lived here from 1866 until his death here in 1896. It is now used as an art centre.

65.—H. Plunket Greene, the singer, lives here.

Holland Street, Southwark Street

Location of the old moated Manor House of Paris Garden, subsequently notorious under the name of Holland's Leaguer, from Holland, a procuress, who occupied it in Charles I.'s time. The old Manor House was a favourite resort of James I. and his Court, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham and the nobility generally.

This street also marks the location of the Swan Theatre in Paris Garden, which was built in 1596. It stood on the west side of Holland Street, opposite Epps's Cocoa Works and adjoining the passage under Blackfriars Bridge. It was one of the largest in London, and was used for bull- and bear-baiting. When required for theatrical performances a portable stage was erected in it. Demolished about 1633.

Holles Street, Cavendish Square

21.—Site of the house where Lord Byron was born in 1788. Demolished in 1889.

Queen Hortense and her son, Prince, afterwards Emperor, Louis Napoleon, lived in this street in 1831.

It was to lodgings in Holles Street that John Pendennis, father of Arthur Pendennis, brought his wife on their wedding trip to London (*Pendennis*, chapter ii.).

Holly Bush Hill, Hampstead

Hampstead Constitutional Club, formerly the house and studio of Romney.—In 1796 George Romney, the artist, bought an old house and stable here, and in 1797-8, when his health had begun to decline, he built a new house and studio on the site and on land he had purchased back of it. During the alterations he lived at The Mount, in Heath Street. See Heath Street. Romney lived here until 1799, when he went back to Kendal to the wife he had deserted some thirty-five years before. This was his last London residence,

and his stay here was a period of constantly increasing illness. The property was sold in 1801, and in 1807 it was purchased for use as assembly rooms, and until 1860 it was a social centre for the neighbourhood. The Hampstead Literary and Scientific Society was formed here about 1833, and had among its lecturers Dr. Lardner, Dr. Ure, Professor Lindley, John Constable, and others of equal prominence. The Conversazione Society was established in 1846, and held its meetings here. Since 1886 the Constitutional Club has been here.

Holly Hill, Hampstead

Dr. George Birkbeck Hill, on his return from a visit to America in 1896, lived for a time with his daughter and son-in-law at No. 1, The Wilderness, one of three houses at the bottom of Holly Hill.

Holly Place, Hampstead

Between 4 and 6.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel. This is the mother church for Hampstead and Highgate. Built about 1814 for Abbé Morel, a French refugee priest, who presided there until 1848. One of his constant attendants was Clarkson Stanfield, the artist, who painted the portrait of the abbé now in the chapel. When Stanfield died in 1867 his funeral services were held here. One of his sons was a Roman Catholic priest, and was connected with this chapel for a long time. Mary Anderson, the American actress, was married in this chapel.

Holly Walk, Hampstead

Corner of Mount Vernon. Abernethy House.—Robert Louis Stevenson and Sidney Colvin lived here together in 1874.

Honey Lane, Cheapside

A tessellated Roman pavement has been found here.

Canon Benham claimed to have discovered here the public-house to which Sam Weller conducted Mr. Pickwick after the irritating interview with Dodson and Fogg (*Pickwick Papers*, chapter xx.). He based his assertion on the finding of a table without a middle leg, in a position somewhat like that referred to in the narrative. His conclusion was probably wrong, and a discussion of the facts in the case will be found in Grocers' Hall Court (which see)—a locality that fulfils all requirements.

Honeysuckle Square, Moor Lane

One of the smallest and oldest of the London squares. It is mentioned in 1771, but probably existed much earlier.

Horace Street, Edgware Road

Formerly Cato Street, where the Cato Street conspirators met in 1820, preparatory to murdering the Ministers at a Cabinet dinner at Lord Harrowby's house in 44 Grosvenor Square (which see). Thistlewood and his associates Edwards, Hidon, Dwyer, Ings, Brunt, Tidd and Davidson gathered in a stable at No. 6 Cato Street, but were surprised by the Bow Street officers, who captured most of the party and secured Thistlewood himself a day or two later. See White Street, Moorfields; and Hole-in-the-Wall Passage.

Hornsey Road, Holloway

East side, near the corner of the Seven Sisters Road.—Location of the Devil's House, a moated mansion, formerly the old Tollington House, which was the retreat of Claude Duval, the highwayman, in Charles II.'s time. This whole region was infested by highwaymen up to the beginning of the nineteenth century. It was the scene of one of Dick Turpin's exploits in 1737.

Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall

The statue of the Duke of Devonshire occupies the site of the main entrance to old Whitehall Palace.

Horse Guards Parade, Whitehall

(See St. James's Park)

Horse-shoe Alley, Bankside

The old stairs at the end of this alley were one of the landing-places nearest to the Globe Theatre, only some five hundred feet away on a site which is now included in the grounds of the Barclay and Perkins Brewery.

Slye, Jones, Dowton and Augustine Phillips, all actors and friends of Shakespeare, lived in this street (then known as Horse-shoe Court) from about 1593 to 1605, and it is very probable that Shakespeare knew the place well and came here frequently to call upon them. Phillips died here in 1605 and left Shakespeare a thirty-shilling piece in gold.

Houndsditch

Runs along the site of the moat that bounded the City wall. It was first paved in 1503, and old-clothes merchants promptly took possession of it and have been here, more or less, ever since. It is mentioned in Jonson's *Every Man in his Humour*; Dekker's *Knight's Conjuring*, 1607; Fletcher's *Woman's Prize*, 1611; Taylor's *Brood of Cormorants*; and in the literature of that period generally. The inhabitants suffered very severely in the Great Plague of 1665, and in this immediate region a large ditch was dug into which some eleven hundred bodies were thrown.

Brass ordnance was cast in this street by the gun-founders of the time of Henry VIII.

Jeremy Bentham, the law reformer, was born here in 1748. Lodowick Muggleton, founder of the sect known as the Muggletonians, worked for a clothes-broker in this street when he was practising his trade of a tailor.

Howard Street, Strand

Built on a part of the site of Arundel House and its grounds.

William Mountfort, the actor, was murdered here in 1692 by Captain Richard Hill and Lord Mohun, between Norfolk and Surrey Streets, and almost in front of his own residence at the second door from the south-west corner at Surrey Street. Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, whose fondness for Mountfort led to his murder, was living here at the time at the house of Mrs. Dorothy Brown, where she died in 1748. Congreve, the dramatist, lived next door to Mrs. Bracegirdle. From here he went to a better house in Surrey Street.

Howitt Road, Haverstock Hill

9.—J. Ramsay Macdonald, the former Prime Minister, has lived here since 1911, when he left his old residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields, after his wife died there.

Howland Street, Fitzroy Square

17.—Thomas Sully, the American painter, on his first visit to London in 1837, lodged here at the house of a Mrs. Campbell.

39.—Thomas Daniell, R.A., painter of Indian views, lived here in 1804.

Dr. Wolcot ("Peter Pindar"), lived in this street in 1810, and almost lost his life trying to save his servant, "poor Nell," who was

burned to death. Broughton, the Covent Garden comedian and part proprietor of Sadler's Wells Theatre, lived here for some time, and died here in 1822.

It was to Howland Street that Clive Newcome moved with his wife and mother-in-law, after the Colonel was ruined by the failure of the Bundlecomb Bank (*The Newcomes*).

Howley Place, Paddington

18.—Henry Russell, author of *Cheer, Boys, Cheer*, and *A Life on the Rolling Wave*, lived here for some time and died here in 1900.

Hoxton Square, Hoxton Street

This was at one time the property of Israel Wilkes, father of John Wilkes.

Ben Jonson fought a duel here in 1598 with a player named Gabriel Spencer and killed him. Philip Henslowe, writing to Edward Alleyn, mentions the fact and says that Spencer was a member of his company. Alfred Noyes, in his poem "Big Ben," in *Tales of the Mermaid Tavern*, says that for killing Spencer Ben Jonson's left thumb was branded with "T," for Tyburn.

Rev. Edmund Calamy lived in this square.

Hoxton Street, Shoreditch

Mary Wollstonecraft lived in the portion north of Essex Street from 1773 to 1778, when William Godwin, her future husband, was a theological student at the college near by, of which Dr. Rees was principal at the time.

Huggin Lane, Wood Street

Fragments of tessellated Roman pavement have been found here.

Hunter Street, Brunswick Square

54.—John Ruskin was born here in 1819, and lived here until 1823, when the family moved to Herne Hill.

Abraham Rees, compiler of *Rees's Cyclopædia*, lived at the east corner of this street, opposite the burial ground of St. George, Bloomsbury. At the time he was principal of the college in Hoxton for training ministers of the Independent denominations when William Godwin was a student from 1773 to 1778.

Hyde Park

Belonged to the Abbey of Westminster until Henry VII. used it to extend his hunting grounds to the north, thus giving him uninterrupted preserves from Westminster to Hampstead Heath. It was enclosed with a deer fence from very early times, and numerous were the complaints on account of it; but as late as James I.'s time the deer were strictly preserved and in 1619 some deer-stealers were executed at Hyde Park Gate, together with a labourer who had merely held their dogs. In Charles I.'s time Hyde Park was famous for its foot and horse races around the Ring, a fashionable drive of the period, the site of which is now marked by the present Ring Tea-House. In Cromwell's time Hyde Park was noted for its musters and coach races. From the time of Charles II. until the present its drives and promenades have formed its chief features.

In 1625, Queen Henrietta Maria, barefoot and in sackcloth, is said to have walked across Hyde Park to Tyburn gallows, where she prayed for the saints and martyrs executed for their share in the Gunpowder Plot. About 1635 Charles I. opened the park to the public as a pleasure ground. During the Commonwealth a guard was stationed at the north-east corner of the park to keep watch on all who travelled towards Oxford, where the Court was situated. Among those arrested was Thomas Fuller, author of the *Worthies*, and when petitions to the king were found in his pockets, he was sent back to Parliament under a guard of dragoons. In 1654 Oliver Cromwell, while trying to drive a coach and six, presented to him by the Earl of Oldenburgh, was thrown off the box and dragged a considerable distance. In 1656, while again out driving here, George Fox, the Quaker, rode up beside his coach and proceeded to lecture him on the general condition of things. The same year Myles Syndercombe tried to kill him here.

Chairs were first introduced in Hyde Park in 1820, the first of them being placed under a group of trees opposite Stanhope Gate in Park Lane. Mrs. Carlyle, wife of the famous Thomas Carlyle, died in 1866 while driving in Hyde Park; the coachman, entirely unaware of the circumstance, continuing his progress around the Ring Road. David Gray, the Scottish poet, on his arrival in London in the 1860's, spent his first night in town wandering around Hyde Park. The Great Exhibition of 1851 was held here, the main building being immediately east of the Albert Memorial. After the exhibition closed, it was proposed to retain the main building as a permanent structure for public use as a winter garden, but the residents of Prince's Gate and the neighbourhood made such strong objections

that the project was abandoned, and the building was removed and erected in its present position at Sydenham, where it is known to everyone as the Crystal Palace.

The park has always been a popular place for large gatherings. There were bread riots here in 1855. In 1862 the adherents of Garibaldi were attacked by the Irish and many persons were hurt. In 1866 a great Reform meeting was to be held here, but the authorities closed the gates. This led the crowd to break down the iron fence in Bayswater Road, and to hold their meeting regardless of military or police interference, although there were several injuries on both sides. Again in 1884 a great demonstration was held here in favour of Gladstone's Reform Bill.

Any number of military camps and reviews have been held in Hyde Park. The first mentioned was in 1569 when Queen Elizabeth mustered the queen's pensioners here. In 1647 the Parliamentary Army under Fairfax, with the representatives of the City, marched through the park. In 1649 Cromwell reviewed here his regiment of Ironsides, and Fairfax's regiment of horse and addressed them so effectively on the prevailing discontent of the times as to remedy the situation materially. In 1650 Cromwell, on his return from Ireland, was received with military honours as he passed through the park to Whitehall. In 1660 the London Trained Bands gave a great review here as a demonstration of the power of the newly-formed militia. In 1662 Charles II. held a review, at which the newly formed Guards were prominent. Another review of the Guards was in 1664, and Samuel Pepys managed to be present and has left a record of it in his *Diary*. In 1668, on the appointment of the Duke of Monmouth as Colonel of the Life Guards, all the Guards in the neighbourhood of London appeared in a grand parade. Again in 1682 the Guards had a parade and drill in Hyde Park in honour of the Moroccan Ambassador. During the American War Hyde Park was in constant use for the drill and review of the troops destined to be sent to America. Light Infantry had been introduced into the British Army about 1770, and one of the first of the new service reviewed here by George III. was the Thirty-third Regiment, commanded by the Earl of Cornwallis, who later on surrendered at Yorktown. During the Gordon riots in 1780 a large camp of troops was established here, and was continued so long after the troubles had ceased that the citizens became alarmed, and were only quieted by the removal of the troops to other quarters. Again during the French Revolution and through Bonaparte's ascendancy Hyde Park was the scene of the usual drills, reviews, etc., after the Duke of York had been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Hyde Park was a favourite place for highwaymen, and the robberies became so numerous that in the early part of George III.'s time they were of weekly, and sometimes of daily, occurrence. Horace Walpole was robbed in 1749 by James Maclean, the gentleman highwayman, while crossing Hyde Park. Many of the highwaymen were caught and hanged at Tyburn, so that by the end of the eighteenth century, the park, while still unsafe at night, was the scene of but few robberies of the old style. One of the last was in 1791, when the Rev. Robert Nares, author of the *Glossary*, was held up and relieved of his valuables.

Occasional prize fights took place in Hyde Park. In 1723, at about 550 paces from Grosvenor Gate, a ring was pitched by order of his Majesty, and surrounded by a railing, and here Bill Flanders beat Kit Clarkson, the "Old Soldier." In 1772 two chairmen fought in Hyde Park, and one of them was killed. In 1785 an enormous crowd assembled to see the fight between Ben Green, the "King of Carnaby Market," and Stephen Myers of the Adelphi, popularly known as "Chitty."

For upwards of two hundred years Hyde Park was the most popular and fashionable place for duels. Sunday was a favourite day for them. While they usually took place in the early morning some were fought anywhere from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening. The usual place for them was south of what was then the Ring, near the present Serpentine, and not far from the Royal Humane Society's building. It was here that Lieutenant Booth and Colonel Bath fought, in Fielding's *Amelia*; and here occurred the famous duel between the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, when both were killed, in 1712. From 1770 to 1775 duelling reached its highest point as to frequency, but with the early years of the nineteenth century duelling began to go out of fashion, and police interference made it somewhat more difficult. The last duel in Hyde Park seems to have been about 1817, when both parties were wounded.

One of the earliest duels recorded here was in 1700, when Captain Steele (possibly Sir Richard Steele) ran Captain Kelly through the body. In the same year Captain Colt was killed in a duel with Captain Swift. Among many others the following are a few that have occurred here: The famous duel of the Duke of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, in 1712, has already been mentioned. Thackeray gives an account of it in *Henry Esmond*. In 1763 on account of a paragraph in the *North Briton*, John Wilkes fought with Samuel Martin, and was wounded in the stomach. The same year Lord Cornwallis fought Mr. Rigby. In 1765 Lieutenant Redmond McGragh, an Irishman, fought four opponents at once near the Ring, disarmed

them all and broke their swords. In 1776 George Garrick, brother of David Garrick, came here to fight a duel with James Baddesley, a Drury Lane actor, because Garrick had flirted with Mrs. Baddesley. Before any damage was done, however, the lady herself appeared and brought about an amicable settlement. Lord George Germain, afterwards the first Viscount Sackville, fought in the Ring with Captain George Johnstone, Governor of Pensacola, commonly known as Governor Johnstone; and Andrew Stewart fought Edward, afterwards Lord, Thurlow. In 1772 Richard Brinsley Sheridan fought Captain Thomas Matthews on account of a quarrel concerning Miss Linley, whom Sheridan married. They met near the Ring, but as there were too many people around they went to the "Hercules' Pillars" Tavern in Piccadilly and resumed the combat. Being again disturbed they went to the "Castle" Tavern in Covent Garden, where they finished the job. See Henrietta Street, Covent Garden; and Piccadilly. In 1773 William Whately, a Lombard Street banker, fought with John Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of New Hampshire, first with pistols and then with swords. There were five duels in 1775. In 1779 Charles James Fox fought with William Adam, and was wounded in the side. In 1780 William, second Earl of Shelburne, fought Colonel Fullerton, M.P. for Plymouth, and was shot in the groin. In 1782 Rev. Bennett Allan, connected with the *Morning Post*, fought Lloyd Delaney and killed him. In 1783 there was a meeting between Colonel Cosmo Gordon and Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas, in which Thomas was killed. In 1794 Captain Parkhurst met Lieutenant Kelly, R.N., and Kelly had his collar-bone broken. In 1796 the Honourable John Townshend fought William Faulkner, Clerk to the Privy Council; Sir John Macpherson met Major James Brown; Price and Carpenter, two Americans, had a duel and Carpenter was killed. In 1798 Colonel King, afterwards Lord Lorton, fought Colonel Fitzgerald, a married man who had abducted Colonel King's sister. Neither was injured in the duel, but a few weeks afterwards Colonel King shot and killed Fitzgerald elsewhere. The same year William Lowther, afterwards second Earl of Lonsdale, fought Sir Frederick Fletcher Vane.

So many violent deaths have occurred in the park through duels, murders and suicides, as well as the numerous executions at Tyburn, especially about the end of the eighteenth century, that people began to believe that ghosts of the departed were accustomed to appear in Hyde Park at night. To some extent this belief persists to the present time. Dick Turpin and his mare Bess are said to have been seen here, and also the ghosts of Jack the Ripper and the girl that he murdered at the Serpentine.

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The Serpentine.—Formed by Queen Charlotte in 1730–3 by throwing several ponds together and turning a stream of water into them. During the winter of 1784 the Serpentine was frozen over, and Benjamin West, the American painter and a new arrival in England, created a great sensation by his fancy skating here. At the request of General Howe, who had known him in Philadelphia, he gave something of an exhibition of his skill, after which he was introduced to the young noblemen present and thus formed acquaintances that materially aided him in his subsequent career as a painter. Benjamin Franklin also gained distinction from his performances on skates on the Serpentine. In 1803 Tom Sheridan and Deshayes, the dancer at the Opera House, had a chance to show their skill in the same way.

It was in the Serpentine that Harriet Westbrook, Shelley's first wife, drowned herself in 1816, Her body was taken to the "Fox and Bull" Tavern at the west corner of Albert Gate. See Knightsbridge. When Herbert Spencer returned from his tour in Italy in 1868 he used to row on the Serpentine while working on his *Principles of Psychology*. He would row a short time and then moor the boat in the shrubbery overhanging the west bank, while he dictated to the amanuensis he always took with him.

The Serpentine figures frequently in literature. One dramatic reference is in Besant's *The Seamy Side*, where Anthony Hamblin sees the skaters fall through the ice and quietly slips away so that he will be numbered among the missing.

Cumberland Gate.—Against a stone wall inside of the wall of Hyde Park, and but a few yards from Cumberland Gate, was the place of execution for military criminals who were sentenced to be shot. Records exist of such executions in 1722 and 1747, but there were many others at various times. The wall is shown in the background of Hogarth's "Execution of the Idle Apprentice." In the enlargement of Cumberland Gate the ground was raised and the stone was covered up.

In 1778 a rampart of earth some twenty feet high and extending west from Cumberland Gate, was erected for use in rifle practice in preparation for service in the American War.

Hyde Park Corner

In 1642, when London was fortified against the royal forces, all classes joined in erecting a fort here. Butler alludes to it in *Hudibras*.

The Piccadilly turnpike gate stood here from 1761, when it was removed from the end of Clarges Street until 1825.

St. George's Hospital.—Built in 1828–9, on the site of Lanesborough House, the London residence of Lord Lanesborough, which had been converted into an hospital in 1733. John Hunter, the famous surgeon, and for many years connected with this institution, died here in 1793 while engaged in his professional duties.

Hyde Park Gardens

1.—General Sir Ian Hamilton lived here in 1923; commander of the troops in the Dardenelles expedition.

Hyde Park Gate

(Formerly Hyde Park Gate South)

16.—For three months in 1862 Charles Dickens occupied this house, which at that time was the residence of his friend Mr. Hogge.

17, formerly 9 Hyde Park Gate South.—Edward William Cook, R.A., the marine painter, lived here in 1856 and for several years earlier.

19, formerly 10 Hyde Park Gate South.—Gilbert à Beckett, one of the founders of *Punch*, and well known for his *Comic Histories*, lived here for several years, and at the time of his sudden death at Boulogne in 1856. During his tenancy the house was the scene of many a festive meeting of Thackeray, Leech, Jerrold and others of *Punch's* Round Table. The house was afterwards occupied by Edward Henry Corbould, the drawing-master of Edward VII., who turned the garden into a studio. Opposite this house was the studio of Charles West Cope, R.A., to which the Prince Consort used to come to sit for his portrait.

Hyde Park Place

5.—Charles Dickens's last London home. It was the residence of his friend Milner-Gibson, from whom, in January 1870, Dickens rented it for the season. Here he wrote part of *Edwin Drood*, and it was here that he first met Luke Fildes, R.A.

13.—T. Assheton Smith, the famous sportsman and authority on fox-hunting, lived here.

Hyde Park Terrace

2.—For a short time this house was occupied by W. L. George, the novelist, who died here in the early part of 1926, a few days after having completed his last book on his death-bed.

Inner Temple Gate

(See Fleet Street)

Inner Temple Lane

(See Temple)

Inverness Terrace, Bayswater

50.—Sir John Bridge, the magistrate of the Bow Street Court, who presided at the trial of the Jameson raiders, lived here for some years, and died here in 1900.

77.—St. George Mivart, the scientist, lived here many years, and died here in 1900.

Ireland Yard, St. Andrew's Hill

Location of the house which Shakespeare bought in 1612, and which he bequeathed to his daughter Susanna Hall. In the deed the house is described as "abutting upon a street leading down to Puddle Wharfe" (the present St. Andrew's Hill, formerly known as Puddle Dock Hill) and "now or late in the tenure or occupation of one William Ireland," from whom the name of Ireland Yard is derived.

Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside

This and Lawrence Lane were the only means of access to the Guildhall previous to the Great Fire of 1666.

Dr. Johnson's stepson, Joseph Porter, lived in this street. He was an intimate friend of Hogarth, who painted his portrait and is said to have spent much time in his house. Alderman Boydell, the eminent publisher of engravings and patron of engravers, who lived at the corner of this lane and Cheapside, was accustomed to rise at five o'clock every morning and to repair to the pump in this street, on top of which he always placed his wig and then proceeded to douse his head thoroughly under the spout.

Ironmonger Row, St. Luke's

George Psalmanazar, the philosopher, died here in 1763. He was accustomed to pass his evenings at a public-house in the neighbourhood, to which Dr. Johnson often went to enjoy his conversation.

William Caslon, the type-founder, moved here from his first workshop in Helmet Row.

Islington High Street

1.—"Angel" Hotel. Mentioned as early as 1638–9. Was formerly a stopping-place for travellers from the north arriving at night, and who were not inclined to risk the thieves who operated between Islington and London.

Ivy Bridge Lane, Strand

Ivy Bridge was a landing-stage at the Thames at the foot of this lane. In *New Rambles in Old London* (Homeland) it is stated that it was down this street and from that landing-stage that the Duke of York, afterwards James II., escaped from London in 1648; Wheatley and Cunningham assign the incident to Lion Quay, Botolph Lane (which see).

Ivy Lane, Paternoster Row

(Mentioned in 1312)

Location of the "King's Head," where Dr. Johnson founded the Ivy Lane, or King's Head Club in 1749, and where it met until its last session in 1765. It was one of Johnson's earliest clubs, and always remained one of his favourites. Years afterwards, in 1783, when he wrote to Sir John Hawkins suggesting that the surviving members should meet again, it was found that the old house was closed and that no trace of its proprietor existed; and the dinner had to be held at the "Queen's Head" in St. Paul's Churchyard.

Dekker, in the *Shoemaker's Apprentice*, mentions the "Woolsack" in Ivy Lane as the meeting-place of the shoemakers. Lovelace's *Lucasta*; *Epodes, Odes, Songs, Sonnets*, etc., were published in 1649, and were sold by Thomas Ewster at the "Gun" in Ivy Lane. When Roger L'Estrange was Licenser of the Press he had his office at the "Gun." Here he published the *Intelligencer*, and in 1663 he offered an award for any information of a private printing-press. Richard Royston, the bookseller and publisher, agent and friend of Jeremy Taylor, had his shop at the "Angel" in Ivy Lane. The Hum-Drum Club, of the *Spectator*, held its silent meetings in this street. William Hone, of the *Every-Day Book*, was located here in 1811 as the booksellers' "trade auctioneer."

Jacob Street, Bermondsey

Has existed from 1761 and probably much earlier, and runs from Mill Street to George Row, dividing what used to be Jacob's Island, the scene of the death of Bill Sikes in *Oliver Twist*. See Mill Street, Bermondsey.

Jacob's Well Mews, George Street, Manchester Square

Michael Faraday lived here from 1796, when he was five years old, until 1805, with his father, a journeyman blacksmith. They had rooms over a coach-house.

James Street, Covent Garden

(Built 1637)

27.—Charles Grignion, the engraver, lived here.

Sir Henry Herbert, brother of Lord Herbert of Cherbury and of George Herbert, and the last Master of the Revels, lived and died in a house on the west side of this street, the last but one from the corner of Hart (now Floral) Street. Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law, lived in the Piazza, but had a School for Painting on the east side of James Street, abutting upon Langford's Auction Rooms. These rooms had been previously known as Robins's Auction Rooms, and in later years, when they had become Cox's Auction Rooms, they were included in the Tavistock Hotel. Thornhill's school must, therefore, have been near the corner of Covent Garden. See Tavistock Hotel, Covent Garden. Garrick was living in this street in 1746–7 when he was laid up with a serious illness.

Jermyn Street, Haymarket

(Built 1667)

52–53.—Site of the Brunswick Hotel, where Louis Napoleon lived under the name of Count d'Arenenberg, on his escape from the fortress of Ham, in 1846.

55.—**Cox's Hotel.** Louis Philippe's last London residence.

58.—Tom Moore lived here in 1825.

76.—Site of the St. James's Hotel, the last London lodging of Sir Walter Scott. He came here from the Continent in June 1832, and for three weeks he lay in a stupor in a back room on the second floor, until he was carried away to Abbotsford, where he died in the following September.

81.—**Cavendish Hotel,** on the site of the house where Sydney Smith stayed in 1811.

85–86.—Site of the Waterloo Hotel, where Sir Walter Scott used to stop during his visits to London in the latter years of his life.

87–88.—Sir Isaac Newton, when appointed Warden of the Mint, lived in No. 88 from 1697 to 1700. From 1700 to 1709 he lived next door in No. 87. While here he published his work on *Optics*; prepared

a new edition of his *Principia*; acted as M.P. for Cambridge University; and became President of the Royal Society. In 1709 he moved to Chelsea. He may have lived in Haydon Square, Minories, at times during his connection with the Mint. See Haydon Square.

Colonel Churchill, afterwards the Duke of Marlborough, lived in a house on the south side, about five doors from the west end of this street, in 1675–81. The Duchess of Richmond ("La Belle Stuart") lived on the north side, near Eagle Place, in 1681–3. Next door to her lived Henry Savile, Lord Rochester's friend; and three doors away lived Simon Verelst, the painter. Sir William Soames, author of a poem on the Art of Poetry, which Dryden revised, succeeded Verelst in the house in 1684. Secretary Craggs, the friend of Addison and Pope, lived in this street, and died here in 1721. Bishop Berkeley lodged here in 1725, at the "Golden Globe." William Hunter, the surgeon, lived here from 1750 until 1770, when he moved to his new house in Great Windmill Street. His house here was then occupied by his brother, John Hunter, surgeon to St. George's Hospital, who lived here until 1783, when he moved to Leicester Square. Thomas Gray, the poet, lived at the east end of this street in 1753. It was while living here in 1768 that he was appointed Professor of History at Cambridge University. Shenstone, the poet, lodged in Jermyn Street for a time. Gladstone, on his first entry into Parliament in 1832, took rooms in Jermyn Street, over the shop of a corn-chandler named Crampern, a few doors west of York Street. Frank Smedley, author of *Frank Fairleigh* and other novels, lived in this street in 1854. Jacob Huysmans, the painter, lived here. Plunkett, the highwayman, had his lodgings in Jermyn Street. Grenier's Hotel in Jermyn Street was a popular resort in 1789 for the prominent fugitives from France. It was the refuge of Mme. de Boufflers, mistress of the Prince de Conti, whom Topham Beauclerk took to visit Johnson when he was living in Inner Temple Lane.

Thackeray had lodgings in Jermyn Street in 1842 in a house eight or ten doors from Regent Street, and a few doors from the Museum of Geology. As he retained the lease of the Coram Street house until 1843, it is probable that he had sub-let that place as his family was broken up by the mental malady from which his wife was suffering. In 1842 she was very ill with it, and his children were in Paris with their grandparents. It was while he was here that he was engaged to write articles for the *Pictorial Times*. Thackeray locates Pendennis and his wife in Jermyn Street, and De Florac also had lodgings there. In *Henry Esmond* it was the street in which Esmond and Dick Steele were walking when they found Addison at a book-shop near the church, and all three went to

Addison's lodgings in the Haymarket and listened to him reading his *Campaign*.

Stone implements of Palæolithic age have been found in this street far below the surface.

Jerusalem Passage, St. John's Gate

At the south-west corner was located the printing office of Dove, the printer of the *English Classics*.

Jewin Street, City

Location of the burial-place of the Jews previous to the seventeenth century, and the only place in which they had a right to bury their dead before the time of Henry II. In 1603 Stow says that the burial ground had been turned into "fair garden plots and summer houses for pleasure."

John Milton had a house in this street after the Restoration, coming here from Holborn in 1661 and remaining until about the end of 1662, when he moved to the residence of Millington, the bookseller, in Little Britain. The location of the house is not known, but it was in Cripplegate Parish, which includes only the Red Cross Street end. While here he married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, in 1662. Most of *Paradise Lost* was written here. Andrew Marvell was a frequent visitor, and every day, in the afternoon, Thomas Ellwood, the young Quaker, came here to sit and read to him.

Dunton, the bookseller and author of an interesting autobiography, lived in this street in William III.'s time at the sign of the Raven, corner of Bull Head Court. Here he published the *Athenian Mercury*.

John Street, Adelphi

On the site of Durham House which, with its gardens, covered the entire area of the present Adelphi and extended east as far as Ivy Bridge in the Strand, just beyond Adam Street. Durham House was built in the time of Henry III. by Anthony Beck, Bishop of Durham, and was used as the town house of the Bishops of Durham. There seems to have been an earlier Durham House here, and it is uncertain whether it was in that or the later mansion that Otho, the Papal Legate, lodged in 1238 when the clergy and scholars came to him in penitential procession for having killed his brother.

Richard de Bury, tutor to Edward III. when Prince of Wales, lived in Durham House, and here the *Philobiblon* is said to have

been written. Archbishop Cranmer lodged here in 1533. At the Dissolution Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham, conveyed the house to Henry VIII., and he gave it to Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire, father of Anne Boleyn. In 1550 the French Ambassador lodged here, and in the same year Edward VI. granted it to Princess Elizabeth for life. In some way it passed into the possession of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, who lived here as early as 1553, and here his son, Lord Guildford Dudley, married Lady Jane Grey. Some say, however, that she was married at Sheen. See Old Deer Park, Richmond. Under Mary the house was returned to Tunstall, but Queen Elizabeth obtained it again in 1559, and about 1567–8 she gave it to Sir Henry Sidney, who lived here with his son, the famous Sir Philip Sidney, who was in very delicate health at the time.

Sir Walter Raleigh received the house from Elizabeth in 1583, and from here in 1591 he published his *Report of the Truth of the Fight about the Isles of the Azores*, and in 1596 his *Discovery of the Empire of Guiana*. Many of his poems were probably written here. His study was in a turret of the mansion, and was said to have been the scene of the famous bath of ale administered to him by a frightened servant who found him smoking tobacco and supposed him to be on fire. Raleigh lived here until his fall from favour in 1603, when Durham House was again conveyed to the Bishops of Durham. Bishop Howson lived here in 1630. Lord Keeper Coventry died here in 1640. In 1641 all that remained of the place was obtained by Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, whose son built part of the property into streets of houses extending down to the Thames. In the time of George III. Durham House was torn down and the ground was used by the Adam brothers in the building of the present Adelphi. It must be remembered that up to that period the ground sloped away to the river, and that the Adelphi of to-day, built on arches, does not in any way represent the appearance of the old property.

18.—Royal Society of Arts. Built by the Adam brothers in 1772–4 to house the society which, from its establishment in 1754, had met in sundry taverns about town. The six large paintings which occupied Barry from 1777 to 1783 decorate the Great Room in which, on his death in 1806, his body lay in state previous to its burial in St. Paul's. Dr. Johnson was a member of the society, and one of the few occasions on which his flow of language failed him was when he made his only speech on his feet, at one of the meetings here.

Corner of Adam Street.—Adelphi Hotel. Opened in 1777 as The

Adelphi New Tavern and Coffee-House. Gibbon stayed here in 1787 (it was then known as the Adelphi Hotel) when he arrived from Lausanne with the concluding volumes of the *Decline and Fall*, and here he completed that work. Isaac D'Israeli stayed here on his return from his wedding tour in 1802. George Crabbe and his wife were here on their visit to London in 1813. The same rooms that they had were afterwards occupied by King Kamahameha of the Sandwich Islands, whose visit to London occasioned the popular song, *The King of the Cannibal Islands*. The king and his wife both died here in 1824. Dr. Thomas Monro, Turner's patron, lived here for a time, and in 1827 Thomas Rowlandson, the caricaturist, died here.

This hotel, then known as Osborne's Hotel, figures prominently in *Pickwick Papers*. It was Mr. Wardle's favourite stopping-place while in London, and here he came with his daughter Emily and the fat boy Joe. Mr. Snodgrass used to make surreptitious calls on Emily and here it was that the fat boy walked into the sitting room without knocking and found Snodgrass on the sofa with his arm around Emily, while Arabella and Mary looked out of the window. Later, as Snodgrass was leaving the house, he dodged into old Wardle's bedroom on meeting that gentleman coming upstairs with Mr. Pickwick, Mr. Winkle and Mr. Benjamin Allen. Then followed the dinner during which Perker appeared with the wine, Mr. Pickwick announced his intention to retire into private life at Dulwich, Mr. Snodgrass was forgiven and everybody was very happy.

13.—Edmund Burke lived here at one time.

Antonio Zucchi, who afterwards married Angelica Kauffmann, lived in John Street in 1774 and paid £74 rent and £11 2s. rates.

John Street, Bedford Row

John Street Baptist Chapel.—It was here that the Rev. Baptist Noel used to preach to crowded congregations after his secession from the Established Church in 1848.

John Street, Berkeley Square

Sydney Smith was morning preacher in Berkeley Chapel in this street from about 1805 until 1809, the period between his departure from Edinburgh and his settlement in Yorkshire. Henry F. Cary, the translator of Dante, was reader and afternoon preacher for two or three years about 1812.

John Street, Hampstead

(See Keats Grove, Hampstead)

Johnson's Court, Fleet Street

7.—Dr. Johnson lived here from 1765, when he left Inner Temple Lane, until 1776, when he moved to Bolt Court. Miss Williams had an apartment on the ground floor, and Mr. Levett had his in the garret. Here Johnson published the *Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland*; his edition of Shakespeare; a new edition of his *Dictionary*; and wrote the prologue to Goldsmith's *Good-Natured Man*. While living here he first became acquainted with the Thrales and Arthur Murphy, and saw much of Burke and Reynolds. His interview with George III. took place during the same period. The house is now absorbed into Anderton's Hotel.

11.—*John Bull* was started here in 1820 by Theodore Hook, who was also its first editor.

Dickens's first published production which he "dropped stealthily one evening at twilight into a dark letter-box in a dark office up a dark court in Fleet Street," was called "Mr. Minns and his Cousin," and it was in December 1833 that he thus brought it to the attention of the old *Monthly Magazine* at its office in this court. It was accepted and duly appeared under the title "A Dinner at Poplar Walk," by which name it now is included in the *Sketches by Boz*. The old building has been demolished, but the door to which the letter-box was attached has been carefully preserved.

Johnson Street, Somers Town

13, formerly 29.—Charles Dickens lived here with his family from 1825, when his father was released from the Marshalsea until 1827–8, meanwhile retaining his job in the blacking warehouse.

Judd Street, Brunswick Square

Edward Irving lived here in 1830 while he was minister of the Scottish Presbyterian Church in Regent Square.

Keats Grove, Hampstead

(Formerly John Street)

Lawn Bank, on the south side nearly opposite St. John's Chapel, purchased and opened in 1925 as the Keats Memorial House.

Originally this property was known as Wentworth Place, and consisted of two semi-detached houses, with a garden which was common to both, and which was never divided. In the eastern—and smaller—house lived Keats's friend, Charles Armitage Brown,

a retired business man of literary tastes; and in the western—and larger—lived Charles Wentworth Dilke, proprietor and editor of the *Athenæum*, and well known as a critic and antiquary. The two men were close personal friends, and one writer states that they had built the place for their own occupancy. In later years the property passed into the hands of Miss Chester, an actress, who was "Reader" to George IV., and she turned both houses into one and changed the name to Lawn Bank.

In 1817 Keats and his brothers George and Tom lived in lodgings in Well Walk. Keats was a frequent visitor at Brown's, and when, in 1818, Keats was left alone by the death of Tom (George had already gone to America), Brown invited Keats to come and live with him at Wentworth Place. Keats accepted the invitation, and the front sitting-room was set apart for him. Here he remained until August 1820, and it was in the early part of that year and during his residence here that he had the hemorrhage which showed him the real nature of his trouble. It was through Brown that Keats met Dilke, with whom he afterwards became very intimate.

While living here Keats finished *Hyperion* and *Isabella, or the Pot of Basil*, which he had begun in Well Walk. He also wrote *The Eve of St. Agnes*; *To Psyche*; *On a Grecian Urn*; *On Indolence*; *La Belle Dame sans Merci*; and *To a Nightingale*. The nightingale had built its nest in Brown's garden and Keats wrote the ode while sitting in a chair on the grass-plot under a plum-tree. A writer in *The Times* states that Keats tore up the first draft of the poem and scattered the pieces over the grass, from which they were gathered by Brown, who carefully pieced them together and presented them to Keats, when he was in a better mood, for his reconsideration.

It was Brown's custom to let his house every summer and when, in 1818, Brown and Keats went on a tour in Scotland, Brown let his part of Wentworth Place to a Mrs. Brawne and her daughter Fanny. On the return from the Scotland trip, with Keats in very bad condition, the Brawnes moved to a house at the top of Downshire Hill, and Keats and Brown resumed their residence here. It does not appear that Keats met Fanny Brawne on this occasion, but later on he met her at Dilke's and thus began the situation which afterwards developed, as Dilke said, into "a passion which killed him as surely as ever any man was killed by love." When the Dilkes moved away from Wentworth Place in 1819 their portion of the property was taken by the Brawnes, and thus Keats and Fanny Brawne became neighbours with the enjoyment of a common garden, and the intimacy such contiguity would tend to develop.

When the Dilkes moved to Westminster in 1819–20 Keats took

a cheap lodging in the same region to be near them, but he returned to Wentworth Place later on. He also seems to have moved to Wesleyan Place for a short time to be near Hunt, but again to have returned to this house. In August 1820 he determined to move to Well Walk, but on Mrs. Brawne's invitation he went to live with her and Fanny. He remained with the Brawnes until September 1820, when he left Hampstead for ever. When this house was opened in 1925 it was stated that, with the exception of the surgery at Edmonton, there was no other building remaining with which Keats was intimately associated.

12.—The Right Honourable H. H. Asquith lived here when he was first married.

Lucy Aikin lived at Milford House in this street with her relatives, the Le Bretons, in 1863–4, and died here in the latter year.

Keeley Street, Wild Street

(Formerly Little Wild Street)

On the site of Wild House where the Spanish Ambassador, Don Pietro Ronguillo, was living in 1689, when a mob sacked the place and burned it down with all its contents.

Kemble Street, Drury Lane

John Holles, first Earl of Clare, lived in this street for some time, and died here in 1637. Henry Cromwell, the correspondent of Pope, lodged here at the Widow Hambleton's Coffee-House up to 1709, when he moved to Wild Street, Drury Lane.

Kennington Park

Formerly Kennington Common, the scene of George Whitefield's preaching, and of the crowds that gathered to hear John and Charles Wesley. The great Chartist meeting, summoned by Feargus O'Connor, assembled here in 1848. Some years later the common was enclosed and laid out as public pleasure grounds.

Until the close of the eighteenth century Kennington Common was the usual place of execution for this division of Surrey. The gallows stood at the south-western end of the common, about where St. Mark's Church is now located. James Dawson, the "Jemmy Dawson" of Shenstone's ballad, was hanged and quartered here in 1746 for his share in the rebellion of 1745, and many of his associates suffered here also, among them Sir John Wedderburn, John Hamilton,

Andrew Wood, Alexander Leith and Colonel Townsley. William Gibson, in 1755, and Jerry Abershaw, in 1795, were among the highwaymen hanged here.

Kennington Road

Junction of Sancroft Street and Lower Kennington Lane.—Site of Kennington Cross, where an old palace was located as far back as Saxon times, in which Hardicanute died in 1041. The Manor House of Kennington was afterwards located here and was a favourite residence of the Black Prince. John de Warenne, Earl of Warenne and Surrey, died here in 1304, and here the kings of Scotland, France and Cyprus were entertained in 1363. John of Gaunt sought refuge here after his quarrel with the Bishop of London. Henry V., VI. and VII. lived here occasionally and also Catherine of Aragon. In 1604 it was bought by Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, but it was repurchased by James I. and rebuilt. The last vestige of it disappeared in 1875.

Kennington Road is often mentioned in George Gissing's novels. It was in Mrs. Bubb's lodging-house here that Mr. Gammon and Polly Sparkes lived; and the street was a favourite promenade for Polly and Christopher Parish when he was doing his courting. (*Town Traveller*).

In Kennington Road was located the residence of Dr. Barnicot, and the shop of Morse Hudson, the curio dealer, in "The Adventure of the Six Napoleons" (*Return of Sherlock Holmes*).

Kensal Green Cemetery

In the chapel of the cemetery Moncure D. Conway, the American Abolitionist and Unitarian Minister, conducted the funeral services of Artemus Ward (Charles F. Browne) when he died in London in 1866.

Among those buried here are: W. M. Thackeray, died 1863; John Leech, died 1864; Sir Marc I. Brunel, died 1849, and I. K. Brunel, died 1859, the famous engineers; William Mulready, R.A., died 1863; John Phillip, R.A., died 1867; Sir William Molesworth, the political economist and editor of Hobbes's *Works*, died 1855; Andrew Ducrow, the circus rider, died 1842; Thomas Hood, the poet, died 1845; M. W. Balfe, the composer, died 1870; William Behnes, sculptor, died 1864; George Cruikshank, died 1878; Wilkie Collins, died 1889; Anthony Trollope, died 1882; Leigh Hunt, died 1859; Sydney Smith, died 1845, with his wife and eldest son, buried in the public vault; Shirley Brooks, died 1874; Sir John Ross, died

1856; Charles Kemble, died 1854; Charles Mathews, died 1835; John Smeaton, the engineer, died 1792; C. R. Leslie, R.A., died 1859; John Cam Hobhouse, Byron's friend, died 1869; Richard Valpy, died 1836; Anna Scott and Sophia Lockhart, daughters of Sir Walter Scott, and John Gibson Lockhart, his son-in-law, the "Hugh Littlejohn" of the *Tales of a Grandfather*; Allan Cunningham, died 1842; John Murray, the publisher and friend of Byron, died 1843; W. M. Praed, the poet, died 1839; Thomas Barnes, for many years editor of *The Times*, died 1841; John Liston, the actor and the original Paul Pry, died 1846; J. C. Loudon, author of numerous works on gardening, died 1843; George Dyer, the friend of Charles Lamb, died 1841; Sir Augustus Callcott, the landscape painter, died 1844; Dr. George Birkbeck, the promotor of mechanics' institutions, died 1841; Sir William Beatty, Nelson's surgeon at Trafalgar, died 1842; Thomas Daniell, R.A., landscape painter, died 1840; Joseph Hume, the famous M.P. and economist, died 1855; Princess Sophia, fourteenth child of George III., died 1848, and her brother, the Duke of Sussex, died 1843; John Pritt Harley, the comedian, died 1858; Thomas Musgrave, Archbishop of York, died 1860; Thomas Turton, Bishop of Ely, died 1864; Jean F. G. Blondin, died 1897; Allan Gibson Steel, the cricketer, died 1914; Mrs. Jameson, died 1860, and her parents; Samuel Lover, died 1868; Mrs. Nathaniel Hawthorne, died 1871, wife of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the American writer; Sir Charles Eastlake, the painter, died 1865; Mme. Tietjens, the singer, died 1877; W. Clarkson Stanfield, R.A., died 1867; Charles Babbage, the mathematician, died 1871; Sir Michael Costa, the conductor and composer, died 1884; Sir Julius Benedict, composer of *The Lily of Killarney*, died 1885; Francis Thompson, the poet, died 1907; Alice Meynell, the poetess, died 1922.

Kensington Gardens

Chateaubriand composed his *René* in the gardens.

Kensington Gardens Square

88.—Herbert Spencer lived here from 1864 until 1866, when he went to Queen's Gardens. While here he finished the first volume of *Principles of Biology*, and published it. In 1865 Edward L. Youmans, the American scientist, stayed here with Spencer for a week.

Kensington Gore

Royal Albert Hall, built 1868–71. On the site of Gore House, the residence of William Wilberforce in the early years of the nineteenth

century. Landor used to come here on annual visits when the lilacs were in bloom. From 1836 to 1849 it was the residence of Lady Blessington and Count D'Orsay, and here she held that brilliant *salon* that brought together all the wit and fashion of London. Thackeray liked Lady Blessington and wrote *Piscator and Piscatrix* for her. He was a frequent visitor here, and when she was sold out in 1849 he attended the auction and showed real emotion.

In 1851 Soyer, the famous *chef* of the Reform Club, backed by George Augustus Sala and others, changed the house into a restaurant which came to be known as Soyer's Symposium. Sala was his assistant, and the idea was to take advantage of the Great Exhibition of that year. When the Exhibition ended the house was torn down to make way for the Albert Hall.

Kensington High Street

Opposite Palace Gate.—Site of Kensington House, for some years the residence of the Duchess of Portsmouth, one of the numerous mistresses of Charles II. He is said to have been here the night before he was attacked with his last illness. It was afterwards a school kept by James Elphinston, the translator of Martial, friend of Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Johnson, whom Smollett has caricatured in *Roderick Random*. At the beginning of the French Revolution some emigrant French Jesuits had a school here as a Roman Catholic boarding establishment, at the head of which was the Prince de Broglie, in which Mrs. Inchbald, the dramatist, lived from 1819 until her death there in 1821. Demolished in 1873.

St. Mary Abbots Church.—Built by Sir Gilbert Scott in 1869 on the site of the previous church, which dated from 1694, and in which Addison, Wilberforce, Canning, Thackeray and Macaulay were constant attendants. Henry Cromwell, the younger son of Oliver Cromwell, was married there in 1653. George Colman, the elder, died 1794, and George Colman, the younger, died 1836, were both buried in the old church. Among those buried here are: Thomas Killigrew, died 1719; Rev. Martin Madan, author of *Thelyphthora*, died 1790; James Elphinston, the translator of Martial, died 1809; John Jortin, vicar of Kensington and author of the *Life of Erasmus*, died 1770; Mrs. Elizabeth Inchbald, the dramatist, died 1821.

In the present church in 1882, Wilson Carlile, D.D., founder of the Church Army, began his clerical career as curate. The same year he conceived the idea of the Church Army, and after securing the permission of the vicar he began the street services which constitute so prominent a feature of the Army's work.

Metropolitan Railway Station.—On the site of a house once occupied by William Cobbett.

123–127.—Ponting's. Covers the site of Scarsdale House and its gardens, the home of Lady Sarah in Miss Thackeray's novel *Old Kensington*.

144, formerly 24 Lower Phillimore Place.—David Wilkie had been living at 29 Lower Phillimore Place (present 154 Kensington High Street) a few doors away, when he decided to bring his mother and sister to London to make a home for him, and he moved here in 1813. He lived here until 1824, and here he painted "The Penny Wedding," "The Parish Beadle," "The Highland Family," "Rent Day," "Blind Man's Buff," the "Chelsea Pensioners" and "Reading of the Will."

In 1824 Wilkie moved to a more commodious house directly opposite at what was then No. 7 The Terrace.

154, formerly 29 Lower Phillimore Place.—David Wilkie was living here in apartments in the residence of Mrs. Coppard until 1813, when he brought his mother and sister to London and moved to 24 Lower Phillimore Place, the present 144 High Street.

155, formerly 6 The Terrace.—John Leech lived here from 1862 until his sudden death here in 1864, while a children's party was in progress in his house.

In 1824 David Wilkie moved from 24 Lower Phillimore Place (the present 144 High Street) to the house next door to 155, at what was then known as No. 7 The Terrace.

163.—"Adam and Eve" Public-House. The descendant of the tavern of the same name where Sheridan used to stop for a drink on his way to Holland House, and where he ran up a bill that eventually Lord Holland had to pay.

On the north side of Kensington High Street, near the Kensington Palace entrance, stood the Palace Gate-House, for many years about 1875 the residence of John Forster, the friend and biographer of Charles Dickens.

Kensington Palace

Purchased by William III. in 1689, from Lord Chancellor Heneage Finch, first Earl of Nottingham. Residence of William III. until his death here in 1702, and of Queen Mary, until her death here in 1694. Queen Anne lived here until her death in 1714, and her husband, Prince George of Denmark, died here in 1708. The last meeting between Queen Anne and Sarah, the Duchess of Marlborough, who had been her bosom friend, took place in Kensington Palace.

George II. died here in 1760. Caroline, Princess of Wales, and her mother, the Duchess of Brunswick, lived here from 1810 to 1813. It was the residence of Edward, Duke of Kent, son of George III., and father of Queen Victoria, who was born here in 1819, and lived here until that famous morning in 1837 when she was awakened to receive the ministers who came to tell her of her accession to the throne. Here she held her first Council, in 1837. Augustus Frederick, Duke of Sussex, son of George III., lived here with his first wife, Lady Augusta Murray, and here he collected his fine library. He died here in 1843, and his second wife, the Duchess of Inverness, continued to reside here until her death. The Marchioness of Lorne, daughter of Queen Victoria, and Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, lived here. The present Queen Mary was born here in 1867. In the Chapel Royal the Crown Prince of Sweden was married to Lady Louise Mount-Batten in 1923.

Kensington Palace Green

(See Palace Green)

Kensington Park Gardens

(Built in part on the old kitchen gardens of the palace.)

7.—Sir William Crookes, the famous scientist, lived here in 1918.

Kensington Road

The high road between London and Kensington was the first place where oil lamps with glazed lights were placed for the convenience of the Court in its journeys between the palaces of St. James and Whitehall and Kensington. This was about 1694, up to which time the road had been lighted by lanterns and cotton wicks.

Adjoining Ennismore Gardens on the west.—Kingston House, the residence of the eccentric Duchess of Kingston, who was tried for bigamy at Westminster Hall. Kingston House was later occupied by the Marquis of Wellesley, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington, who had been Governor-General of India and twice Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He died here in 1842.

14 Prince's Gate.—London residence of J. Pierpont Morgan for many years, and famous, at that time, for its art collections. Presented to the American Government in 1921–2 as a residence for the United States Ambassador, but in 1924 it was still unused for the purpose.

49 Prince's Gate.—Residence of Mr. Leyland, where Whistler

painted his Peacock Room in 1876–7, now in the Freer collection in the National Museum at Washington, D.C.

72 Prince's Gate.—Joseph Chamberlain lived here from 1880 to 1882.

Holland House.—Built 1607 for Sir William Cope, and then called Cope Castle. James I. stayed here in 1612. Became the property of Henry Rich, Earl of Holland, who was executed in 1649 and his house confiscated by the Parliament. Fairfax and Lambert lived here during the Commonwealth, but after the Restoration the property was returned to Lord Holland's widow. William Penn was living here at the time of James II.'s death.

Joseph Addison, who married in 1716 the widow of the third Earl of Warwick and Holland, lived here for three years, and died here in 1719. It was here that Milton's daughter visited him shortly before his death. The place was afterwards purchased by Henry Fox, father of Charles James Fox, who was created Baron Holland in 1763, and died here in 1774. The house from Baron Holland's time was the scene of the most brilliant gatherings. From 1799 to 1840 there was in England hardly a distinguished man in politics, science or literature who had not been a guest in Holland House. The company assembled here has been celebrated in the books and letters of Byron, Moore, Scott, Sydney Smith, Macaulay and many others. It is at present, and has been for some years past, the residence of Lord Ilchester, who is descended from Baron Holland's brother.

Corner of Holland Lane.—" Holland Arms " Inn, the descendant of the "White Horse" Inn, which stood on this site. It was much frequented by Steele; and Moore says that Addison often used to retire here when the countess was particularly troublesome.

Mrs. Inchbald, the dramatist, lived in this street opposite Holland Park, at what was then known as 4 Earl's Terrace, a row of houses with a strip of green in front.

Kensington Square

Built in 1698, and a very fashionable place of residence in the time of Queen Anne and the first two Georges.

7.—Residence of the Marquis of Powis, the companion of James II. in his exile.

In *Henry Esmond* Thackeray makes this the home of Lady Castlewood, Beatrice and Colonel Esmond, where they sheltered the Pretender. In *The Virginians*, Lord Castlewood still lived in this home of his ancestors.

10–11.—These houses were reserved for the Maids of Honour

who could not find accommodation in Kensington Palace when the Court was there.

14.—J. R. Green, the historian, lived here from 1879 to 1883.

18.—John Stuart Mill lived here with his mother and sisters from 1837 to 1851. Here he wrote his *Logic* and *Political Economy* and edited the *Westminster Review* from 1837 to 1840. It was while living here that he suffered the serious financial losses that prostrated him for a time.

36–37.—Talleyrand lived here after his escape from Paris in 1792.

41.—Sir Edward Burne-Jones lived here from 1865 to 1868.

Addison and Steele lived in this square. Mrs. Scurlock, who afterwards married Sir Richard Steele, and became his "dear Prue," was living in this square when Steele was courting her. The Duchess of Mazarin lived here in 1692. Sir Richard Blackmore, the poet and physician to William III., had his residence somewhere in the south west corner of the square. John Hough, Bishop of Winchester; Matthias Mawson, Bishop of Ely; and Thomas Herring, Bishop of Bangor, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, all lived here; William Beloe died here in 1817.

Kent Terrace, Regent's Park

6.—Shirley Brooks, successor of Mark Lemon as editor of *Punch*, lived here in the last years of his life and died here in 1874.

Keppel Street, Russell Square

1.—John Constable lived here in 1817–21.

16.—Anthony Trollope, the novelist, was born here in 1815.

Miss Foote, the actress, who was married in 1831 to Charles Stanhope, Earl of Harrington, lived in the house with the arched entrance to Keppel Street Chapel.

Kew Foot Road, Richmond

Royal Hospital. — Formerly Rosedale House, where James Thomson, the poet, lived from 1736 until his death here in 1748. In his time the place was just a cottage with a garden and a summer-house. Pope, Richard Savage and James Quin were among his visitors here, and the cottage was the scene of many a carouse of the sort to which Thomson was rather partial. After passing through several hands, Rosedale House was bought in 1805 by the sixth Earl of Shaftesbury, and was then known as Shaftesbury House. In 1868 it became a hospital and has been much enlarged and improved since that time.

Kew Gardens

Kew Palace, formerly known as the Dutch House.—Contains part of the older building known as the Dairie House, where Sir Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester, lived and where he married Amy Robsart. After his time the Dairie House passed through several hands, was almost entirely pulled down and Dutch House was built on its site.

Queen Caroline acquired a lease of Dutch House for her daughters, and here the Princess Royal lived for some years. After Frederick, Prince of Wales, died in 1751, his widow lived in Dutch House with her children, the future George III. among them living here in 1754 and thereabouts. The Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., received the house as a residence, and it was in its gardens that he used to meet Mrs. Robinson, "Perdita," who was his mistress until he discarded her for Mrs. Fitzherbert. Queen Charlotte died in a room on the second floor of Dutch House in 1818; and in the same year the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., was married in Dutch House to Princess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen, while at the same time the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, was re-married to the Princess of Saxe-Coburg.

Queen's Cottage.—Built by George III. about 1770 for Queen Charlotte, and used by the royal family as a tea-house and summer resort.

Kew Green

Parish Church of St. Anne.—Built in 1714 on land granted by Queen Anne, who also contributed to the cost of the building. George III. added a gallery for the use of the royal family. Incidentally, he is said to have been married here in 1759, when he was Prince of Wales, to Hannah Lightfoot, the pretty Quakeress, by Dr. Wilmot, who was rector of the church at the time. Another version says that he was married in Keith's Chapel in Curzon Street (see Curzon Street). George IV. gave an organ which had belonged to his father, and which was said to have been Handel's. William IV. was a benefactor, and the royal family in general patronised the church. Adolphus Frederick, seventh Duke of Cambridge, and the Duchess are buried in the vaults. Princess Mary was married here to the Duke of Teck in 1866. Charles Caleb Colton, author of *Lacon*, was vicar of Kew from 1818 to 1828.

Buried in the churchyard: John Joshua Kirby, the architect, died 1774; Thomas Gainsborough, the artist, died 1788; Jeremiah Meyer, R.A., the miniature painter, died 1789. William Alton,

the botanist and first superintendent of Kew Gardens, died 1793; Johann Zoffany, the painter, died 1810; George Engleheart, the miniature painter, died 1839; Sir Arthur Helps, historical writer and essayist, died 1875.

Cambridge Cottage, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Cambridge.—The Duchess of Cambridge, widow of the first duke, died here in 1889. William Aiton, head gardener and first superintendent of Kew Gardens, lived in a house on the site of Cambridge Cottage.

Mrs. Robinson, "Perdita," the actress and very badly treated mistress of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., lived in a house on Kew Green, between Cambridge House and Kew Road.

Kilburn Priory, Maida Vale

Douglas Jerrold moved here early in 1857, and died here a few months later in the same year.

King Square, Goswell Road

St. Barnabas's Church.—John Richard Green, the historian, was curate here in 1860.

King Street, Cheapside

Built after the Great Fire for direct access to the Guildhall which, before that time, could be reached only by the adjoining Lawrence Lane and Ironmonger Lane.

King Street, Covent Garden

(Built 1637)

6.—"Essex Serpent" Public-House. The name is said to date from the time of Henry II., and to be an allusion to a great dragon discovered at St. Osyth, Essex, shortly before Henry II. died in 1189.

10.—Coleridge lodged here from 1799 to 1802, when he was quite unknown and was writing on political subjects for the *Morning Post.*

27.—Site of the residence of Speaker Lenthall, of the House of Commons, during the Commonwealth.

33.—George Frederick Cooke, the tragedian, lived here in 1805.

35.—The Garrick Club was founded here in 1831. Thackeray, Dickens, Stanfield, Planché, Samuel Lover, Charles Reade and Peter Cunningham were among its members. It was here in 1858 that Thackeray had the row with Edmund Yates on account of a

newspaper article which Yates had written. Thackeray put the case before the club committee, and Yates was expelled. Dickens was Yates's friend and adviser during the controversy, and a coldness arose between him and Thackeray that was never entirely removed. This was Thackeray's favourite club.

Next to the Garrick Club were born Dr. Arne, the composer, and his sister, Mrs. Cibber, the actress. Their father had an upholsterer's shop there at the sign of the Two Crowns and Cushions. He was the original of the Upholsterer in Murphy's farce of that name, and it was at his house that the Indian Kings, mentioned in the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*, were lodged.

38.—Formerly the rooms of Samuel Paterson, the celebrated book-auctioneer, to whose youngest son Dr. Johnson was godfather. It was here, at that time known as Hutchins's, that Charles Dibdin commenced his "London Amusement," and sang his famous song, *Poor Jack*, with great success. King had the place in 1816, and sold the Towneley collection of prints in that year. Among other collections that were sold here are: Dr. Richard Farmer, in 1798; George Steevens, in 1800; Isaac Reed, in 1807.

43.—National Sporting Club. Building dates from 1636 and was occupied by Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, the poet, in 1637; by Thomas Killigrew, the wit, from 1637 to 1643; by Sir Harry Vane, the younger, in 1647; and by Sir Kenelm Digby, who lived here from 1662 until his death here in 1665. He had a large garden in the back in which, many years afterwards, Charles Kemble had a cottage. Denzil Holles lived here in 1666, and for some time afterwards. Nathaniel Crew, third and last Lord Crew, Bishop of Durham from 1674 until well after 1689, afterwards lived here, and during his occupancy it was the custom to lay at his door all the foundlings of the parish. Admiral Russell, Lord Orford, who defeated the French off Cape La Hogue in 1692, occupied the house until his death here in 1727. He left the house to Thomas, Lord Archer, who lived here with his father-in-law, James West, the great book-collector and President of the Royal Society. After West died here in 1772 his collection of books, prints, coins and medals was sold here, the sale occupying the best part of six weeks.

In 1774 the house was converted by David Low into the first family hotel established in London. It changed proprietors in 1790, and eventually came into the hands of W. C. Evans, and became known as Evans's Hotel and Evans's Supper Rooms, which latter name it retained long after it passed to John Green, better known as "Paddy Green," in 1844. Green built a hall on Lord Orford's garden, and made the place famous for its music and its suppers.

He sang a good song himself, and among the other entertainers were John Binge, the tenor; S. A. Jones, the basso; Herr von Joel; J. W. Sharp from Vauxhall and Cremorne Gardens; and Sam Cowell, the singer and actor. Choir-boys came here at times to sing the old English melodies. All sorts of literary and other celebrities came to Evans's, and among its devoted frequenters were Serjeants Murphy and Ballantine, Douglas Jerrold, Lionel Lawson, Sala, James Hannay, Albert and Arthur Smith, Horace Mayhew and John Leech. Thackeray came here constantly and it was to Evans's that he took James Russell Lowell after telling him "I have killed the Colonel," and there, with much emotion, he read him the manuscript of Colonel Newcome's death.

Thackeray frequently introduces Evans's in his books. It was the original of the Piazza Coffee-House in *Vanity Fair*. It was to Evans's that little Grigg conducted Mr. Spec, and there they met Bardolph of Brasenose. Colonel Newcome and Clive liked to come to the entertainments there. The Cave of Harmony is drawn partly from Evans's, as Thackeray knew it under Paddy Green, and partly from the Coal Hole in Fountain Court, Strand. See Savoy Buildings, Strand.

Hogarth shows the front of this house in his "Morning."

Quin, the actor, was born in King Street in 1693. Nicholas Rowe, the poet, lived here for some time, and died here in 1718. Garrick lived in King Street in 1743–5, at the house of Mr. West, a cabinet-maker.

It was at Mr. Smith's glove-shop in this street that Clarissa Harlowe, under the name of Mrs. Rachel Clark, lay in hiding from Lovelace.

King Street, Richmond

Between Friars' Lane and Water Lane.—Site of the priory of the Observant Friars, Grey Friars, founded by Henry VII. in 1499 and suppressed in 1534.

King Street, St. James's

(Built 1673)

1c.—Louis Napoleon, afterwards Napoleon III., lived here from 1838 to 1840. While here he was enrolled as a special constable on the occasion of the Chartist demonstration. It was from here that he started on his unsuccessful attempt on Boulogne.

8.—" Christie's," the famous sale-rooms for pictures and works of art. The firm has occupied these premises since 1823.

St. James's Theatre.—On the site of Nerot's Hotel, to which Nelson came in 1800 after the Battle of the Nile and found his wife and his father waiting for him.

It will be recalled that Colonel Newcome and James Binney stopped at Nerot's Hotel on their return to England (*The Newcomes*).

The theatre was built in 1835 by John Braham, the singer, and was so unsuccessful that it became known as Braham's Folly. By 1838 Braham was so thoroughly ruined by the speculation that he had to go to America to recoup his fortunes. Among the managers since Braham's time have been Alfred Wigan, Benjamin Webster, the Kendals, Mrs. Langtry and, in 1891, George Alexander.

Braham opened the theatre with *Agnes Sorel*, written by Gilbert à Beckett and the music composed by his wife (Miss Glossop). Among others who have appeared here are Braham, Morris Barnett, John Parry, John Pritt Harley, Miss Rainforth, Miss Glossop and Miss Horton. London's first season of German opera began here in 1840 with the production of *Der Freyschütz*. The venture was not very successful, and from 1841 to 1853 the theatre was used for French plays in which Déjazet and Rachel appeared.

26.—Almack's Rooms were opened here in 1765 by a Scotchman named MacAll, who reversed his name and called himself Almack. The intention was to rival Mrs. Cornelys's Rooms in Soho Square as a place for fashionable and exclusive social functions, and it was so completely successful that Almack's, under the sway of Lady Jersey, became the most fashionable and exclusive assembly in London. It was also known as Willis's Rooms, and in 1812 Coleridge delivered his lectures on the Drama there. The literature of the period has many references to Almack's. Here, in 1808 to 1819, the concerts given by Mrs. Billington, Mr. Braham and Signor Naldi rivalled those of Mme. Catalani at Hanover Square Rooms. Charles Kemble took Almack's Rooms in 1844 for his readings from Shakespeare. In 1851 Thackeray delivered his first lectures on the English Humorists here. Charlotte Brontë was present on the opening evening, and records her opinion of him in her remarks on Paul Emanuel in *Villette*.

Almack's Rooms must not be confused with Almack's Club (afterwards Brooks's) in Pall Mall, which was founded in 1763, and was an entirely separate institution.

Horatio Bottomley, the editor of *John Bull*, lived in this house in 1920–21.

29.—Orleans Club.

Sir George Savile, Marquis of Halifax, was one of the earliest residents in this street. Swift lodged here at one time, between

St. James's Street and St. James's Square. Sir William Hamilton was staying here at the close of 1783 when he purchased the Barberini (Portland) Vase. Mrs. Charlotte Smith, a poet and novelist of great popularity at the end of the eighteenth century, was born here in 1749.

King Street, West Smithfield

(Formerly Cow Lane)

Cow Lane, at the end of St. John's Court, has been identified as the location of the Elms, the place of execution at Smithfield up to about 1413, when the gallows was removed. It was here that Sir William Wallace was executed in 1305, together with his servant Fraser and two Scottish knights; in 1307 his brother and two brothers of Bruce died here; Mortimer, concerned in the murder of Edward II., and William Fitzosbert, known as Longbeard, were others who were executed here.

It was in Cow Lane that Samuel Pepys bought his carriage in 1668. Richard Earlom, the mezzotint engraver, was born in Cow Lane in 1742. From 1702 to 1847 the Ladies' Charity School was located at the corner of St. John's Court, later numbered 37. To this school Miss Williams, Johnson's friend and inmate of his house, left her small savings by his advice. He was much interested in the school himself and contributed regularly during his lifetime, and left it a set of silver tea-spoons when he died.

King Charles Street, Whitehall

Ignatius Sancho, "that extraordinary negro," lived in this street at what was then the corner of Crown Court and numbered 19. Born on a slave ship in 1729, he became butler to the Duchess of Montagu and to the Duke of Manchester, and, in later life, the friend of Garrick and Sterne, who used to visit him here. J. H. Mortimer, the painter, was another of his friends, and used to consult him about his pictures.

King Edward Street, Newgate Street

Has been variously known as Stinking Lane, Chick Lane, Blow-bladder Street, Butchers' Hall Lane, and finally its present name in 1843. Excavations here show that it occupies the site of a Roman cemetery and, therefore, must have been outside of the City walls at that time.

At the "Three Jolly Butchers" in this street were held the meetings of the Cauliflower Club, an association of booksellers from

Paternoster Row. The permanent secretary was Christopher Brown, an assistant of Thomas Longman in Paternoster Row, and the club lasted until about the middle of the nineteenth century.

No. 17 King Edward Street was the address given by the mysterious Duncan Ross, alias William Morris, after the Red-headed League was dissolved, in "The Adventure of the Red-headed League" (*Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*).

King Henry's Road, Primrose Hill

162.—Arthur Boyd Houghton, book illustrator and black-and-white artist for the *Graphic*, lived here for a time.

Henry Smart, composer, died at his residence in this street in 1879.

King William Street, City

St. Mary Woolnoth.—Built by Hawksmoor in 1716 on the site of the former church, which was so badly damaged by the Fire that Wren's repairs could not maintain it beyond a few years. There has been a church here since about the end of the twelfth century, and excavations show Roman relics which are supposed to belong to a Temple of Concord which occupied this spot.

The organ is by Father Schmidt. The banner of the Goldsmiths' Company is kept in this church, and the wardens attend service here annually on St. Martin's Day. The church has been very much rebuilt.

John Newton, Cowper's friend and joint author with him of the *Olney Hymns*, was rector of this church for twenty-eight years, and was buried in its vaults at his death in 1807. During his pastorate he was much consulted on religious matters by those in doubt or difficulty, one of whom was William Wilberforce, who came to him in 1785.

Simon Eyre, the founder of Leadenhall Market, was buried in the old church in 1459. The charitable Dame Mary Ramsey, who was noted as a liberal contributor to Christ's Hospital and to the poor of London generally, was buried here towards the close of the sixteenth century.

Statue of William IV.—On the site of the "Boar's Head" Tavern, the resort of Falstaff and Prince Hal, the old sign-board of which—a carved and painted Boar's Head—is still to be seen at the Guildhall Museum. It stood in Eastcheap, and the position of the statue shows the course of the old street, which was shortened in making the approaches to London Bridge. The back of the house looked

out on the burial-ground of St. Michael's, Crooked Lane. The tavern is first mentioned in 1537. Plays were given there as early as 1602. It was burnt down in the Fire of 1666, rebuilt in 1668, and finally demolished in 1831, in the building of the new London Bridge. Goldsmith wrote his *Reverie* in the "Boar's Head," and Washington Irving wrote one of the papers in the *Sketch Book* there.

It is said that the "Boar's Head" was a frequent stopping-place for Shakespeare, Burbage, Ben Jonson and others of the craft on their way to and from the theatres at Bankside. It may well have been so, for the "Boar's Head" of Shakespeare is that which still lives. "It was a most respectable house when Prince Hal and his companions frequented it, for in those days the City was like the West End of the present time, and this neighbourhood was covered with the mansions of the nobility. All the royal processions from the Tower to Westminster passed here. Host Quickly was a good man of business, and in his day would allow nothing that would reflect on his establishment. With his death things changed for the worse. Falstaff and his followers made love to genial Dame Quickly, borrowed her money, induced her to sell the furnishings and introduced Doll Tearsheet and others like her. The house sank lower and lower; fights occurred and a man was killed there; dark stories connected the place with dead bodies seen floating in the river. Dame Quickly married Pistol, and he and Nym made things worse. Falstaff was brought here from the Fleet by faithful Bardolph, and died here babbling of green fields. Pistol ran away to the wars, Dame Quickly sank lower and lower, and died in an hospital." (*Household Words.*)

King William Street, Greenwich

The "Ship" Hotel, the successor of the old "Ship" Tavern of Dickens's time, famous for its whitebait dinners. It was at the old "Ship" that Bella Wilfer and Pa dined one afternoon when they eloped from the City, and here, on a later occasion, R. Wilfer was the guest of honour at the wedding dinner of Bella and John Rokesmith, after they had been married at St. Alphage's Church near by. (*Our Mutual Friend.*)

King William Street, Strand

Charing Cross Hospital.—Thomas H. Huxley, the scientist, was a medical student here from 1842 until 1846, when he was sent out as assistant surgeon on the *Rattlesnake*, in its exploring expedition to New Guinea.

King's Arms Yard, Moorgate Street

Fragments of tessellated Roman pavements have been found here.

King's Cross

Formerly Battle Bridge. The original Roman road to the North began at this point. Said to be the location of the battle between Boadicea and the Romans in A.D. 61, in which the queen's army was annihilated. Julius Cæsar is said to have encamped on the site of the railway station on two occasions. This is also the locality of a battle between King Alfred and the Danes.

King's Cross Road

1.—Rowton Houses.—On the site of Bagnigge Wells, a popular amusement resort of the eighteenth century, which figures largely in the literature of the time, and which was the subject of numerous prints and engravings. The wells were discovered about 1738 in the gardens of the summer residence of Nell Gwynn, which stood somewhat to the south. Here she used to entertain Charles II. with concerts and little breakfasts. The Wells lasted until 1842.

King's Head Court, Fish Street Hill

On the site of the "King's Head" Tavern, mentioned by Ben Jonson, which dated from the fifteenth century, and was famous for its wine.

On the south side was located Mrs. Todgers's boarding-house, the residence of Mr. Jinkins and Augustus Moddle, where Bailey, junior, was a factor of importance (*Martin Chuzzlewit*, chapter ix.).

King's Road, Chelsea

Originally the king's private road, and restricted to his use for over a hundred years. It was George III.'s favourite road to Kew.

Between 379 and 383A.—Moravian Burial Ground, on the site of the stables of Sir Thomas More's mansion, of which some remains existed, and may still exist, on the west side. Count Zinzendorf, died 1760, is buried in the north-east corner.

King's Road, Richmond

At Marchmont Road. Abercorn.—Kaid Sir Harry Maclean lived here in 1909–11. In 1911 it was leased to ex-King Manuel of Portugal

and his mother, Queen Amélie. Later on, when he was married, Manuel moved to Twickenham, but Queen Amélie lived here until 1920. Royalty has often visited this house.

Kingsway

Adjoining the Holborn Restaurant. Holy Trinity Church.—On the site of No. 7 Little Queen Street, where Charles Lamb lived with his family in 1795 and thereabouts, and where his sister Mary killed her mother during one of her insane spells in 1796.

Knightsbridge

Figures frequently in seventeenth-century literature as a quiet and secluded suburb, just a comfortable distance from town and with a few taverns much visited by the gallants of the time. Of these Tom Brown mentions the "Swan" in 1669, and Otway, in *The Soldier's Fortune*, also refers to it, but as a doubtful sort of place. Pepys grows enthusiastic over another drinking-place, the "World's End." See Lowndes Square. The seclusion of the village made it a frequent duelling-ground. Lord Feilding and Mr. Goring fought here in 1633. John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and his second stayed overnight at Knightsbridge preparatory to his duel with the Earl of Rochester the next morning. Likewise by reason of its seclusion, Knightsbridge was a favourite point for highway robberies. A coach robbery is recorded in 1740, and even as late as 1774 the Knightsbridge stage-coach was held up and robbed by William Lane and Samuel Trotman.

The south side of the road from St. George's Hospital to the Alexandra Hotel was formerly occupied by a row of small brick houses, and was known as St. George's Place or Terrace. Alexander Pope was sent to a school in the terrace about 1698–9 when he was ten or eleven years old. Dr. Parr used to lodge in the terrace on his visits to London.

5.—Maggie Teyte, the *prima donna*, lived here in 1921.

7, formerly 5 St. George's Place.—Site of the residence of Mrs. Inchbald in 1810.

21, formerly 11 St. George's Place.—Mrs. Inchbald lived here after she moved from 5 St. George's Place.

23.—The Earl of Lovelace, Byron's grandson, lived here in 1921–3.

27, formerly 14 St. George's Place.—John Liston, the comedian, lived here from his retirement from the stage in 1837 until his

death here in 1846. As his health gradually declined his sole occupation was to sit in a window with his watch in his hand, timing the buses that passed. At last he sank into the lethargy in which he passed away.

32.—Ladies' Park Club.

West corner of Albert Gate.—Site of the "Fox and Bull" Tavern, at which Queen Elizabeth was accustomed to stop on her visits to Lord Burleigh at Brompton. It was long the resort of people of wealth and fashion. Sir Joshua Reynolds painted a sign for it, which was blown down in 1807. George Morland was a frequent visitor. It was here that the body of Harriet Westbrook, Shelley's first wife, was brought after she had drowned herself in the Serpentine. The tavern was demolished in 1835, at which time were found the bodies of several soldiers killed in action here during the Civil War. Excavations in Lowndes Square also show evidences of an engagement here. See Lowndes Square.

70, formerly 19 Albert Gate.—Charles Reade lived here from 1868 to 1879 with his housekeeper, Mrs Seymour. After her death in 1879 Reade lingered on here morosely in a vain effort to adjust himself to the new situation created by her death. Finally he could not endure it any longer, and in 1882 he moved to Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush. Reade often referred to this house as Naboth's Vineyard, from a sign that he painted on it when he was fighting Lord Beaumont's Bill to create a new street that would have required the removal of the house. Through his efforts the Bill was defeated. Here he spent his happiest and most prosperous years. His pet room was one he had built in the garden overlooking Hyde Park, and in it he places one of the scenes in *A Terrible Temptation*, which was written here and which contains a description of the interior of the house. While here Reade wrote *Foul Play*, *Put Yourself in His Place*, *A Terrible Temptation*, *The Wandering Heir*, *A Simpleton*, *A Woman-hater*, and *Drink*. It is on record that, in order to avoid a threatened visit from undesirable relatives, he left the house and directed Mrs. Seymour to let rooms in it. This she proceeded to do, much to his disgust when he returned and found a stranger in his mansion, although the lodger happened to be Sir Robert Anderson of Scotland Yard, with whom he afterwards became very friendly, and who tells the story.

235–247–249.—Berkeley Club.

245, formerly No. 2 South Place. — Edward Sterling, the "Thunderer" of *The Times*, lived here with his family. At his death his son, John Sterling, the poet, continued to live here and gathered around him the circle of which Frederick Denison Maurice, John

Stuart Mill and Thomas Carlyle were members. Carlyle often mentions this house in his *Life of John Sterling*. Sir Colin Campbell afterwards occupied the house, in the period between the Crimean War and his last Indian campaign.

Adjoining Kent House. — South Lodge, formerly Stratheden House. Lord Chancellor Campbell lived here for some time, and died here in 1861. Here he wrote the *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*.

Corner of Rutland Gardens.—Kent House, named from the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who lived here for a short time, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, Chancellor of the Exchequer, died here in 1863. It had been the residence of his wife, Lady Theresa Villiers, author of *The Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon*.

Knightrider Court, Carter Lane

The Doolittle Lane of Ben Jonson's plays.

Knightrider Street, Queen Victoria Street

5.—Thomas Linacre, the greatest and most general scholar of his time, physician and tutor to Prince Arthur, physician to Henry VII. and Henry VIII., the first who rescued medical practice from the hands of illiterate monks and quacks. The Royal College of Physicians, which he founded in 1518, met here from its foundation until 1560, and at his death it received this house as a bequest from him.

South-west corner of Godliman Street.—Location of Doctors' Commons, so called from its being a college or "common house" of Doctors of the Law. There were five courts held in it, one of which had to do with matrimonial matters. Here marriage licences were issued. Dickens, in *Sketches by Boz*, has a good description of the Divorce Court in Doctors' Commons, and Samuel Weller tells Jingle something about it in *Pickwick Papers*. David Copperfield was in the office of Spenlow and Jorkins in Doctors' Commons. The building was torn down in 1867.

Corner of Old Change.—Site of St. Mary Magdalen, where R. H. Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, was incumbent for nearly twenty years, and where he was buried at his death in 1845. The church was much damaged by fire in 1886, and was soon afterwards demolished.

South side, opposite Distaff Lane.—St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, founded before 1144. The present church was built by Wren in 1677

on the site of the previous church, which was destroyed in the Fire, and is said to be the first church built after that catastrophe.

. Thomas Sadler, the thief who stole the mace and purse from Lord Chancellor Finch's residence in Great Queen Street, lived in this street, and here it was that he brought his plunder. Ralph Thoresby, the antiquary, lived in the old portion of the street which extended west from Old Change.

Ladbroke Grove, Notting Hill

99.—Hablot Knight Browne ("Phiz") lived here from 1872 to 1880.

Ladbroke Terrace, Notting Hill

2.—Alfred Lester (Alfred Edwin Leslie), the popular "doleful comedian," lived here for some time up to his death in Madrid in 1925.

Lafone Street, Horselydown

At the river end of this street was Quilp's wharf and place of business (*Old Curiosity Shop*).

Lambeth Bridge

Occupies the exact line of the old Horse-ferry between Lambeth Palace and Millbank. It was the only horse-ferry allowed on the river at or near London, and the tolls belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury. When James II. fled from Whitehall Palace on the night of 10 December, 1688, he crossed to Vauxhall at the Horse-ferry, and on his way over he threw the Great Seal of England into the Thames. It was accidentally recovered by fishermen not long afterwards and restored to the Government. Evelyn mentions that he crossed the river at this point in 1683–4, when it was frozen over, and recrossed on the ice in his coach a month later.

Lambeth Hill

A fragment of a Roman pavement has been discovered here.

Lambeth Palace

The last of the old riverside palaces of London. Originally the Manor House of Lambeth, about 1197 Hubert Fitzwalter, Archbishop of Canterbury, secured the site from the See of Rochester and converted the Manor House into a London residence for the Archbishops of Canterbury. This it has remained ever since, although

nothing of the original building now exists. Ever since the Reformation and the consecration of the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, it has been the custom for each incumbent to assume from his predecessor all the furniture and treasures of Lambeth Palace at a valuation. The burden always growing heavier, a number of wealthy members of the Church of England formed themselves into an association in 1925 to secure a fund which makes this burden no longer necessary, at the same time that it ensures in perpetuity the integrity of the contents of the palace.

The Chapel.—Stands upon a crypt which is supposed to belong to the old Manor House of Hubert Fitzwalter. It dates from about 1244–70, and has been much altered and restored. The second trial of Wycliffe was held here in 1378. From the time of Cranmer to that of Sumner the bishops of the provinces, as well as the Archbishops of Canterbury, were consecrated here. Morton, afterwards Cardinal, was the first archbishop to be consecrated here, in 1684. Archbishop Parker, died 1575, is buried before the altar. In 1787 Bishop White of Pennsylvania and Bishop Provost of New York were consecrated here by Archbishop Moore.

Lollards' Tower.—Built by Archbishop Chicheley in 1434. In the early days a statue of Thomas à Becket was placed in a niche in the front facing the river, and the Thames watermen, as they passed it, were accustomed to take off their hats.

Although frequently used as a prison, it is denied that Lollards were kept here. The prisoners were of a later period, especially Episcopalians confined by the Parliamentary Commissioners. Among those who have been imprisoned here are: The Earl of Essex, the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, in 1601; Richard Lovelace, the poet, in 1648.

The Library.—Has some fine old glass with a figure of Archbishop Chicheley and some shields (J. D. Le Couteur).

Many literary treasures. The first librarian was Henry Wharton, and among his successors have been Bishop Edmund Gibson, the editor of Camden's *Britannia* and author of the *Codex Juris Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*; Henry John Todd, editor of *Johnson's Dictionary*; Samuel Roffey Maitland, author of *The Dark Ages*, and compiler of two catalogues of the library.

St. Mary's Church.—Dates from the fifteenth century, but has been much rebuilt since. It was under the porch that Mary Beatrice of Modena, queen of James II., with her infant son in her arms, took shelter from the storm that raged the night of 9 December, 1688, when she fled from Whitehall, crossed the river at the Horseferry, and waited here for a conveyance to take her to Greenwich.

In the church are buried Archbishops Bancroft, died 1610; Tenison, died 1715; Hutton, died 1758; Secker, died 1768; Cornwallis, died 1783; Moore, died 1805. In the churchyard are buried: Simon Forman, the astrologer connected with the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, died 1611; John Tradescant, the collector and horticulturalist, died 1637, his son John, died 1662, and his grandson John, died 1668; Thomas Cooke, the translator of Hesiod, died 1756; Edward Moore, author of the tragedy of *The Gamester*, died 1757; Lieutenant Bligh of the *Bounty*, afterwards Vice-Admiral, died 1817; Patrick Nasmyth, the painter, died 1831; Robert Barker, inventor of the panorama, died 1806; Peter Dollond, the optician, died 1820; James Sowerby, the naturalist, died 1822; Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham in the time of Mary I., and Thomas Thirleby, Bishop of Westminster, both of whom died as prisoners in Lambeth Palace in Queen Elizabeth's time.

Lambeth Road

Corner of St. George's Road.—Bethlehem Hospital (Bedlam) for the Insane, removed here in 1815 from Moorfields. On the site of the "Dog and Duck" pleasure-grounds, which stood here in the early eighteenth century.

Among the patients confined here were: Edward Oxford, who tried to shoot Queen Victoria in 1840; Daniel McNaghten, who shot Edward Drummond, Sir Robert Peel's secretary, whom he mistook for Peel himself; Jonathan Martin, who set fire to York Minster in 1829, and who died here in 1838; Peg Nicholson, who tried to stab George III., and who died here in 1828 after forty-two years' confinement.

Hogarth lived in the portion of this street between Hercules Road and Kennington Road soon after his marriage. While here he assisted in the decoration of Vauxhall.

George Morland lived in Lambeth Road at one time.

Lambeth Walk, Prince's Road

William Hone's first attempt to set up as a bookseller was in this street in 1800.

Lamb's Conduit Street, Holborn

Samuel Titmarsh and Mr. Hoggarty, in Thackeray's *Great Hoggarty Diamond*, were residents of this street.

Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park Gardens

74.—Bret Harte lived here in 1899–1900.

94.—Field-Marshal Sir John French, Earl of Ypres, lived here for some time and died here in 1925.

109.—Bret Harte lived here in 1893.

Edmund Yates, the novelist, wrote from Lancaster Lodge in this street.

It was in Lancaster Gate that Aloysius Doran took the furnished house where he lived with his daughter Hatty, later Lady St. Simon, in "The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor" (*Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*).

Lancaster Place, Wellington Street

Built on a portion of the old Savoy Hospital of Henry VII.'s time, which extended west as far as the Savoy Chapel and was demolished in building the approaches to Waterloo Bridge. It stands in the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster, the office of which is located here.

Lancaster Road, Hampstead

4.—David Christie Murray, novelist and journalist, the "Merlin" of the *Referee*, lived here for some time, and died here in 1907.

Langford Place, St. John's Wood

A popular street for singers. Among those who have lived here are Marie Tempest, Ada Crossley and Mme. Donalda.

Langham Place, Regent Street

4.—St. George's Hall. On the site of the residence of Baretti, the friend of Dr. Johnson and author of the *Italian and English Dictionary*. He died here in 1789.

All Souls' Church.—Built by Nash in 1822–4 with the tower and spire so placed as to terminate the view up Regent Street.

10.—Daniel O'Connell lived here in 1836.

20.—James Fergusson, author of the *History of Architecture*, lived here for many years.

Langham Street, Langham Place

7, formerly 1 Foley Place (?).—James Wyatt, the architect, built himself a house on this site.

32.—Thomas Campbell lived here between 1830 and 1832.

South-east corner of Great Portland Street, formerly 27 Foley Place.—Joseph Wilton, R.A., the sculptor, lived here and, later on, Sir Charles Barry, architect of the Houses of Parliament, had his offices on this site. See 94 Great Portland Street.

40, formerly 23 Foley Place.—Edmund Malone, the Shakespearean commentator, lived here from 1779 until his death here in 1812. It was here that he collected his library on the Elizabethan Drama, now in the Bodleian at Oxford.

Lansdowne Passage, Berkeley Square

The iron bars at each end were put in place in the latter part of the eighteenth century, after a highwayman had committed a robbery in Piccadilly, and had escaped by riding up Bolton Street at full gallop and through this passage.

This is the "dark, uncanny-looking passage" described by Trollope in *Phineas Redux* as the scene of the murder of Mr. Bonteen, at the steps leading up to the level of the ground above.

Lant Street, Borough High Street

London County Council School.—On the site of the house where Charles Dickens lodged in a back attic when he was washing bottles at the blacking warehouse in Hungerford Market and his father was in the Marshalsea. The occupant of the place was an Insolvent Court agent, connected with the Marshalsea, and the members of his family afterwards figured as the Garlands in *The Old Curiosity Shop.*

Dickens makes this the house where Bob Sawyer lodged with Mrs. Raddle and her husband, and where Bob gave the famous party, in *Pickwick Papers.*

Larkhill Rise, Clapham

5.—Robert Buchanan, the poet and dramatist, lived here.

Launceston Place, Gloucester Road

(Formerly Sussex Place)

23, formerly 23 Sussex Place.—Bishop Colenso of Natal lived here from 1863 to 1865.

Laura Place, Lower Clapton Road

On the site of the house where John Howard, the philanthropist and prison reformer, was born in 1727.

Laurence Pountney Hill, City

5.—Suffolk House. On the site of the mansion called the Rose, mentioned in Shakespeare as the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, in *Henry VIII.*, Act I. Scene ii. The Duke of Suffolk had lived there previously.

Dr. Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, came to this street when Oxford was surrendered, to live with his brother, Eliab Harvey, a wealthy merchant.

The church of St. Laurence Pountney stood in this street, but was burnt down in the Fire and not rebuilt. Latimer was vicar for a time. Nan Clarges, the future Duchess of Albemarle, married her first husband, Thomas Radford, a labourer, in this church in 1633.

Richard Glover, author of *Leonidas*, was a merchant here.

Laurence Pountney Lane

A large space has been found here, covered with a coarse tessellated Roman pavement.

Lavender Sweep, Wandsworth

Tom Taylor, who succeeded Shirley Brooks as editor of *Punch*, and who was the author of *Our American Cousin*, in which the elder Sothern made such a hit as Lord Dundreary, lived here from before 1876 until his death here in 1880.

Law Courts, Fleet Street

Opened in 1882. In building the Law Courts some thirty miserable courts and alleys were removed. Among these was Boswell Court, which had been a fashionable locality at one time. The widow of Sir Walter Raleigh lived there; Sir Edward Littleton, Solicitor-General, was a resident in 1635; Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe lived there; Walter Savage Landor had lodgings in it in 1801; Dr. Johnson lived there at some time between 1738 and 1741; and Francis Hargrave had his house there from 1789 until 1813, when his library was purchased by the nation. The street ran from Carey Street to the back of St. Clement Danes.

Another interesting street was Butcher Row, afterwards known as Pickett Street, which ran along the north side of Fleet Street. The Gunpowder Plot is said to have been hatched in a house in Butcher Row, which Guy Fawkes occupied in 1603. After the usual

oaths Catesby revealed the plans of the conspiracy, and then, according to Winter's narrative, Father Garnett administered the Sacrament to everybody, The Duke of Sully lodged in Butcher Row in 1603 when he was Ambassador to James I., but in its later years it was a place of taverns and lodging-houses. Peter Motteux, the translator of *Don Quixote*, died in a house of ill fame there in 1718. Dodsley was arrested and taken to a sponging-house there on account of an unfortunate line in one of Paul Whitehead's poems which he had published. Nathaniel Lee, the dramatic poet, got so drunk at the "Bear and Harrow" that he fell on his way home and injured himself so badly that he died from complications resulting therefrom. About 1740 Shenstone was living at Wintle's, a perfumer's in Butcher Row, and several letters dated from there still exist. Clifton's, a favourite resort of Johnson's, was located in Butcher Row, and it was in this street that he met his old schoolfellow Edwards for the first time in fifty years.

Shire Lane, swept away by the building of the Law Courts, entered Fleet Street north of Temple Bar, and ran to Carey Street, parallel to Bell Yard. It was known as Rogues' Lane in James I.'s time, and seems always to have had a bad reputation, yet it was in the "Cat and Fiddle" Tavern that the Kit-Cat Club was established and named after the landlord, Christopher Cat. This exclusive organisation was composed of some thirty-nine noblemen and gentlemen of Hanoverian sympathies, and had a long and distinguished career. It was at a meeting of the club at the "Cat and Fiddle" that the Duke of Kingston introduced to the members his little daughter of eight years of age, who was to become the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, lived in Shire Lane. Steele lived at the upper end of Shire Lane, and one of his neighbours in the same region was Isaac Bickerstaff, the locksmith from whom Dobson says he borrowed his pseudonym. Somewhat lower down stood the "Old Trumpet," one of the oldest taverns in London and favourably mentioned by Andrew Marvell. When Theodore Hook got into trouble in 1823 on account of the irregularities in his accounts as Treasurer of Mauritius, the "slight trouble with the chest," to which he wittily referred, he was arrested and confined in Hemp's sponging-house in Shire Lane, but got out again in 1824. During his imprisonment he continued to edit the *John Bull* newspaper. It was in Hemp's that he first became acquainted with Dr. William Maginn.

The Law Courts also cover the site of New Court Chapel, one of the oldest of the Nonconformist places of worship, which stood in Carey Street.

Lawrence Lane, Cheapside

This narrow lane, with Ironmonger Lane, was the only access to the Guildhall previous to the Great Fire.

Lawrence Street, Chelsea

West corner of Cheyne Walk.—Site of a house occupied by Holman Hunt. See Cheyne Walk.

Corner of Justice Walk.—Site of the Chelsea China Works, established in 1745, but purchased by W. Duesbury in 1765 and transferred to Derby. George II. and the Duke of Cumberland were great patrons of the place; Beaumont painted landscapes for it; the father of Nollekens, the sculptor, worked in the establishment; and Sir James Thornhill made designs for it. The factory was closed in 1779, and demolished five years later. It was here that Dr. Johnson used to come about twice a week to experiment with a new mixture he had invented for manufacturing china. He was given every facility the place afforded, but his paste could not stand the heat of the ovens.

Opposite Justice Walk.—Henry Fielding lived in the old eighteenth-century mansion which is one of the few houses of that period remaining in Chelsea.

Junction of Upper Cheyne Row.—Duke's House, formerly Monmouth House, where Tobias Smollett lived from 1749 until 1765. He describes this house in *Humphrey Clinker* in a letter to Jerry Mulford. Johnson, Goldsmith, Sterne, Garrick and Wilkes were among his guests here. It was here that Smollett wrote *Humphrey Clinker*, *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, *Adventures of Ferdinand Count Fathom*, *The Reprisals*, and his continuation to Hume's *History of England*; and edited the *Briton*, a paper started to support Lord Bute's Ministry. Among others who have lived here are Gay, who wrote part of the *Beggar's Opera* here; and Sir John Fielding, the famous magistrate of Bow Street, and blind half-brother of Henry Fielding.

Monmouth House was the original Lawrence Manor House, and was built on the site of the old Manor House of Chelsea, which Henry VII. bought from Sir Reginald Bray and Henry VIII. sold to the ancestors of the Lawrence family (which figures as the Hillyars in Henry Kingsley's novel *The Hillyars and the Burtons*). It was an occasional residence of the Duke of Monmouth, and here in 1673 he entertained Charles II. and Louise de Querouaille shortly after she had been made Duchess of Portsmouth. After Monmouth's death his widow Anne lived here from 1714 to 1732, and for some time the poet Gay was her secretary here.

Leadenhall Market

A Roman forum has been discovered beneath the site of the present Leadenhall Market. The Roman chamber discovered in Gracechurch Street in 1922 is supposed to have formed part of this forum.

It was in Leadenhall Market that Tim Linkinwater used to do his shopping (*Nicholas Nickleby*); and it was at the "Blue Boar" in Leadenhall Market that Sam Weller and his father met by appointment, and where Sam wrote the valentine to Mary.

Leadenhall Street

The north wall of the first Roman settlement ran along Leadenhall Street and Cornhill from Billiter Street in the east to Walbrook in the west. The finest Roman tessellated pavement ever found in London was discovered in this street in 1803 at a depth of nine and a half feet from the surface.

Corner of Gracechurch Street.—Dekker, in *The Shoemaker's Holiday*, places much of the action of the play at this point in connection with the granary that was built here in the fifteenth century by Sir Simon Eyre, Lord Mayor of London.

West corner of Lime Street.—Site of the East India House, where Charles Lamb was a clerk in the Accountant's Department from 1792 to 1825, and which he has immortalised in his essay on *The Superannuated Man*. John Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was a clerk in the same establishment for forty-two years. James Mill was an employee from 1819 to 1836, and his son, John Stuart Mill, from 1823 to 1858. Thomas Love Peacock was the latter's immediate superior, and was wont to refer to him as "that disquisitive youth." While here Mill wrote for the *London Review* and began his *System of Logic*. It was in his office here that Mill introduced Carlyle to John Sterling, whose biography Carlyle wrote some fifteen years later.

The establishment was built in 1726 on the site of the house in which Lord Craven was born, from whom the company leased the premises. Demolished in 1862.

46.—Location of the hardware shop and home occupied from 1764 to 1804 by Nathaniel Bentley, better known to fame as "Dirty Dick," from the fact that he never washed. He was originally a well-known man of fashion famous for his polished manners, but the sudden death of the young lady to whom he was engaged so completely changed the whole course of his life as to cause the eccentricity which made him notorious for his personal uncleanness and that of his establishment.

Corner of Creechurch Lane.—St. Catherine Cree Church. Attributed to Inigo Jones. Built in 1631 and consecrated by Laud with ceremonies which were considered unnecessarily elaborate and which ultimately formed one of the charges against him. The church stands in what was the cemetery of Holy Trinity Priory, and is built on the site of an older church which dated from about 1300, and was demolished in 1628. The present church escaped the Fire, but has been much repaired and restored. Among the treasures preserved here are Laud's Bible and Prayer Book. Nicholas Brady, associated with Nahum Tate in the Tate and Brady version of the Psalms, was rector here at one time. Sir Nicholas Throgmorton, Ambassador of Queen Elizabeth, died 1571, is buried here. In the Middle Ages Morality Plays were acted in the churchyard of St. Catherine Cree.

The first edition of *Paradise Lost* has the imprint, "Printed and are to be sold by Peter Parker under Creed Church near Aldgate, 1667." Other first editions were sold by Thomson and by Elder of Little Britain.

122.—On the site of the "King's Head" Tavern, where, in William III.'s time, Sir John Fenwick and his associates met to plot for the restoration of James II.

157.—Site of Sol Gills's shop, where the Wooden Midshipman was displayed, and Captain Cuttle was always to be found. Florence and Diogenes used to come here, and Walter Gay made it his first haven after his shipwreck (*Dombey and Son*). The Little Midshipman was moved from his original location here to Messrs. Norrie and Wilson's in the Minories; and now it can be seen in London Street, over the door of the establishment at the corner of Fenchurch Street.

Sir Thomas Allen, Lord Mayor in 1660, lived in this street, and here General Monk dined with him on the day on which he broke finally with the Parliament. Peter Motteux, the translator of *Don Quixote*, kept an East India shop here, at the sign of the Two Fans, which is mentioned in the *Guardian* as a great resort of the ladies of the period, and is mentioned in the poems of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, 1715.

Leather Lane, Holborn

Formed the western boundary of the gardens of Ely Place, the town house of the Bishops of Ely. See Ely Place.

Mr. Taylor's meeting-house in this street was one of those wrecked by the Sacheverell rioters in 1710.

Leicester Place, Leicester Square

Charles Dickens gave a dinner at the "Prince of Wales" Coffee-House in this street in 1837, to celebrate the completion of *Pickwick*, with Talfourd, Harrison Ainsworth, John Forster, Samuel Lover, Macready and William Jerdan among the guests.

Leicester Square

Built about 1635, but the south side not finished until about 1671. Known as Military Street and the Military Ground from about 1627 until 1635, when it was called Leicester Fields. After the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes the neighbourhood became a favourite resort of the more aristocratic French Protestants. Since then it has always been a favourite temporary residence for foreigners. It was the home of the refugees of the first French Revolution; of the Republicans after 1848; of the Communists about 1870; and of Socialists and Nihilists in later years. It was in great favour with artists in the eighteenth century. Up to the beginning of the nineteenth century the open space in the centre was famous as a duelling place. In *Esmond* Thackeray brings Lord Mohun and Lord Castlewood here to fight the duel in which Lord Castlewood was killed. Wyld's Great Globe stood in the enclosure from 1851 to 1862.

4.—Now included in Stagg and Russell's. Site of the first London residence of Sir Thomas Lawrence in 1787, where he lodged over a confectioner's shop.

Empire Theatre.—For many years famous for its ballets; converted into a cinema, 1927. Built on the site Savile House, the residence of Sir George Savile, the friend of Burke, whose Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics was one of the chief causes of the Gordon riots of 1780. This house was one of the first attacked by the mob, and was carried by storm and pillaged, but the house itself was saved. The iron railings torn from it were the chief weapons of the rioters. Edmund Burke spent four days on watch here and at Lord Rockingham's during the trouble. Dickens's *Barnaby Rudge* contains an account of the sacking of Savile House. When Leicester Square became less fashionable Savile House was rebuilt and used for exhibitions. Here Miss Linwood had her exhibition of needlework for many years. The house was burned down in 1865.

The Marquis of Carmarthen was a previous resident of this house, and here in 1698 he entertained Peter the Great of Russia, whom he had been selected to attend during his visit to England to learn shipbuilding. When Frederick, Prince of Wales, quarrelled with his father, George II., and came to live in Leicester House,

immediately adjoining, in 1741, he hired Savile House for his children and here his son, afterwards George III., lived during his father's lifetime. It was in front of Savile House that George III. was first proclaimed king in 1760.

9.—Queen's Hotel, on the site of the "Feathers" Tavern, a very fashionable establishment in its day and the resort of Captain Grose and Thomas Hearne, the antiquarians; John Henderson, the actor; "Athenian" Stuart; Scott, the marine painter; and Luke Sullivan, the miniature painter, who engraved Hogarth's "March to Finchley." It was torn down to make way for the Sans Souci Theatre, which Charles Dibdin built for his own entertainment enterprise. He planned, painted and decorated it himself, and opened it to the public in 1793. Here he sang his own songs and presented attractions among which Edmund Kean distinguished himself by his readings and recitations when little more than a child.

North-east corner at Leicester Place.—Site of Leicester House, built about 1635, the residence of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester, the father of Algernon Sidney, Henry Sidney (the "handsome Sidney" of Grammont's *Memoirs*), and Lady Dorothy, the "Sacharissa" of the poet Waller. The house stood well back from the square, with a courtyard in front and a large Dutch garden at the rear extending beyond Lisle Street, and adjoining the garden of Dryden's house in Gerrard Street. When Charles I. was a prisoner the Parliament placed his youngest children here under the care of the Earl and Countess of Leicester of the period. The house was let at times by Lord Leicester, and in 1662 the tenant was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James I., Princess Palatine and Queen of Bohemia. During her tenancy she was frequently visited here by her faithful friend and constant attendant, the Earl of Craven. She died in Leicester House in 1662. Another tenant was Colbert, the French Ambassador, who lived here in Charles II.'s time. Pepys records a visit which Lord Brouncker and a deputation from the Royal Society made to him here. Prince Eugene lodged here on his visit to England in 1712, when he came on a secret mission to prevent the peace between Great Britain and France. During Leicester's own occupancy of the house it was the scene of great social activity, and Evelyn, who was entertained here, mentions a remarkable performance by Richardson, the fire-eater, who had been called in to amuse the guests.

When the Prince of Wales, afterwards George II., quarrelled with his father, George I., and was ordered out of St. James's Palace in 1717, he first went to live with Lord Grantham in Albemarle Street, and the next year he bought Leicester House and came to live here with his family. During his occupation Leicester House

became a sort of rival Court to St. James's. Caroline, his wife, affected literature and philosophy and held weekly meetings here, at which the luminaries in literature, philosophy and theology were present in numbers. For a time John Gay seems to have been almost a permanent resident, but eventually he was returned intact to the Duchess of Queensberry. Socially Molly Lepell, Mary and Sophy Bellenden, all maids of honour, and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu were in their glory here. Several of the prince's children were born here: his son, the Duke of Cumberland, later to become variously known as the "Butcher of Culloden" and as "Billy the Butcher," was born here in 1721; Mary, who married the Prince of Hesse-Cassel, was born here in 1723; and Louisa, Queen of Denmark, in 1724.

When the prince became George II., he and his son Frederick quarrelled, much as he had quarrelled with his own father, George I. Thereupon in 1741 Frederick, Prince of Wales, came to live in Leicester House in his turn, and here he died in 1751. While here he hired Savile House, adjoining Leicester House on the west, as a residence for his children. Addison's play *Cato* was performed at Leicester House by the children of the household, the prince's son, the future George III., playing the part of Portius. The Duke of Gloucester lived in Leicester House in 1766. In later years it was the residence of Sir Ashton Lever, who had his natural history collection here and exhibited it in 1778. Leicester House was demolished in 1806, and Leicester Place and the eastern end of Lisle Street were built on a part of the site.

29.—John Hunter, the founder of scientific surgery, the pioneer in comparative anatomy and who advanced theories that anticipated those of Darwin, came to live here in 1783. Here he had his great collection, which is now in the College of Surgeons as the Hunterian Collection, and to accommodate it he built an addition in the rear of his house in 1785.

30.—Site of Hogarth's residence from 1733 until his death in 1764. In Hogarth's time the house was distinguished by the sign of the Golden Head—a bust of Van Dyck which Hogarth had carved out of pieces of cork glued together and gilded. In this house Hogarth's finest works were engraved and sold. His widow lived here until her death in 1789, and in 1790 Hogarth's pictures and prints were sold out here. It is interesting to note that in 1735 Hogarth paid £55 rent for this extremely fashionable house, and £3 13*s.* 4*d.* rates. In later years the house became the northern half of the Sablonière Hotel, where Mirabeau and Thaddeus Kosciusko stayed. Here Byron's Countess Guiccioli lived during her visit to England.

46.—Green Room Club.

47.—Sir Joshua Reynolds lived here from 1760 until his death in 1792. This was the scene of his famous dinner-parties. It was on the steps of this house that he found the child whom he afterwards painted in his picture of "Puck" that Rogers bought at auction some years later. The house afterwards was the residence of the Earl of Inchiquin; then the Western Literary and Scientific Institution; and now Puttick and Simpson's book-auction rooms. Next door to Reynolds lived William Cumberland Cruikshank, the celebrated surgeon who attended both Sir Joshua and Dr. Johnson in their last illnesses.

The Earl of Stirling, the poet, lived in this square in 1632, and the Earl of Newport in 1635, when it was known as Military Street. Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, lived here in 1681. John Dryden was a resident in 1690. Lord Chancellor Somers died here in 1716. Swift lodged here in 1711. William Aikman, the portrait painter, lived here for some years and died here in 1731. Captain Coram died at his lodgings here in 1751. Sir James Thornhill, Hogarth's father-in-law, lived here until within a few months of his death in 1734. John Gwynn, architect of Magdalen Bridge, Oxford, and author of *London and Westminster Improved*, 1766, in which he suggested most of the improvements that have since taken place in London, lived here for some time. He was a great friend of Dr. Johnson's. Mrs. Inchbald, the dramatist, lived here from the end of the eighteenth century until 1803, and Curran visited her here. The Prince of Condé lived next door. Talma, the great actor, stayed at Brunet's Hotel in Leicester Square on his visit to London in 1817.

On the south side of the square lived James ("Athenian") Stuart, with a large room built at the back of his house in which he had his drawings arranged. Theodore Gardelle, the enamellist and portrait painter, who murdered his landlady in 1761, lived on the south side close to Hogarth. There seems to have been a sign of the Golden Head here before Hogarth's time, for Edward Fisher, the mezzotint engraver, lived on the south side at the Golden Head, where he engraved the full-length of the Marchioness of Tavistock, and published his engraving of "Garrick between Comedy and Tragedy." David Loggan, the engraver, lived next door to the Golden Head, and died there somewhere about 1700.

Leicester Street, Leicester Square

10–11–12.—On the site of the house, No. 11, where Speaker Onslow lived from 1736 until 1752. Sir Charles Bell, the eminent surgeon and anatomist, afterwards occupied this house for many years.

Leinster Place, Bayswater

2.—When Herbert Spencer came to live at 37–38 Queen's Gardens in 1866 he took a room here to serve as a study. Here he collected and arranged all the books, papers and other things needed in his work, and when he wanted to be undisturbed he would come here and continue his studies, leaving orders at Queen's Gardens that no one should be told where he was.

Leinster Square, Bayswater

W. J. Linton, the poet, artist, engraver and socialist, and his wife, Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the novelist, lived here until 1862, when they moved to Gang Moor at Hampstead.

Leman Street, Whitechapel

The portion from Whitechapel High Street to Great Alie Street was formerly known as Red Lion Street.

Dick Turpin, in a fight here with the constables, accidentally shot his friend, Tom King.

Lillie Road, Fulham

Mentioned in 1836 as Payne's Lane.

33.—Walter Greaves, the artist friend of Whistler, whose sister Tinnie was Whistler's first sweetheart, was living here in 1922 when Tinnie died here.

North side, facing Pellant Road.—Site of Wentworth Cottage, the residence of S. C. Hall and his wife, authors of *The Book of Gems*, etc.

Limehouse

The region between the Regent's Canal Docks and the West India Docks, lying along the bend of the river called Limehouse Reach.

Limehouse Hole, at the far end of Limehouse, was the home of Rogue Riderhood and his daughter Pleasant. In the same section was the house of Gaffer Hexam, Lizzie Hexam and her brother. The "Six Jolly Fellowship-Porters," overlooking the river, and kept by Miss Abbey Potterson, was located here (*Our Mutual Friend*). See Narrow Street, Limehouse.

Lime Street, Leadenhall Street

This street escaped the Great Fire of 1666.

15.—Pewterers' Hall. Charles Macklin, the actor, delivered his lectures on Elocution here.

In this street in 1683 William Dockwra, a produce merchant, established the Penny Post for London. He used his own shop and residence as the headquarters of the new venture. The exact location of the house is not known, but it was formerly the mansion of Sir Robert Abdy. Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, was born in this street in 1764. Dr. Hawkesworth, author of the *Adventurer* and friend of Dr. Johnson, died here in 1773.

Lincoln's Inn

This ground originally belonged to the Black Friars in 1221. In Edward I.'s time it passed to the de Lacys, Earls of Lincoln, who had their town house here adjoining the mansion of Ralph Neville, Bishop of Chichester. Henry de Lacy, who built Lincoln's Inn, died at his house here in 1311.

Among the members have been: Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard; Sir Thomas More in 1499; Sir Matthew Hale; Arthur Murphy; George Wither in 1600; the first Earl of Shaftesbury; Colonel Hutchinson; John Donne; Attorney-General Noy; Sir Henry Spelman; William Penn in 1662; James de Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice of New York, where he was born, matriculated at Lincoln's Inn in 1723; George Colman, the elder, in 1750, and George Colman, the younger, in 1780; David Garrick in 1736; William Prynne, who died in his chambers in Lincoln's Inn in 1669; Horace Walpole; Sir John Denham; William Pitt; John Singleton Copley, born in Boston, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Chancellor; Lords Sidmouth, Erskine, Mansfield and Brougham; Judge Fortescue; Rushworth, the chronicler; John Asgill; John Galt; Connop Thirlwall; George Canning in 1781; Spencer Perceval in 1782; Jeremy Bentham; Cardinal Newman; Benjamin Disraeli; W. E. Gladstone.

Judah Philip Benjamin, the Commissioner of the Southern Confederacy during the American Civil War, became a member of Lincoln's Inn after he was fifty years old, and was called to the Bar in 1866.

Edward Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor, and William Cowper, the poet, were fellow-pupils in the office of Mr. Chapman in Lincoln's Inn. See Neal Street, Long Acre.

The Wall.—Aubrey says that Ben Jonson worked as a bricklayer

with his stepfather on the garden wall of Lincoln's Inn next to Chancery Lane, but does not mention any date. Fuller states: "He helped in the building of the new structure of Lincoln's Inn, when having a trowel in one hand he had a book in his pocket." Somewhere the date 1617 is mentioned, but at that time Jonson was forty-four years old and had already acquired a literary reputation. As the buildings adjoining the wall and gatehouse are of a considerably later date than the gatehouse, Peter Cunningham suggests that Jonson may have worked on them at some period. The whole story needs verification.

Gatehouse.—Built in 1518 by Sir Thomas Lovell, son of the executor of Henry VII. The bricks and tiles used in its construction were made from clay dug from a part of the ground on the west side of the Inn formerly called the Coneygarth, and now occupied by the New Hall and Library. The original oak doors which were put up in 1564 are still in position. Repairs have been made to the gateway on several occasions.

The Old Hall.—Dates from 1507, the louvre on the roof from 1522. The bricks and tiles were made from the clay in the Coneygarth, where the New Hall and Library now stand. The hall has been subject to extensive changes and repairs from time to time. In 1819 it was lengthened by the addition of ten feet at each end. In 1853 it was divided into two parts to form two court-rooms, one of which was used as the Lord High Chancellor's Court, where Chancery suits were tried. It was here that the case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce dragged along for years while little Miss Flite attended regularly and patiently (*Bleak House*). The original of this case was known as the Great Jennons Case, and it began long before Dickens was born, and lasted long after he was dead. In 1874 the partition was removed, and the whole space was used for the Lord Chancellor and Lords Justices when sitting together or alternately. Alterations in 1926 have changed the whole structure.

All the Revels of the Society, their Masks and Christmas festivities, were held in the hall. Pepys and Evelyn both mention the visit of Charles II. at Christmas, 1661. He made a second visit in 1671, accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Rupert and the Duke of Monmouth.

In 1800–1 Sir James Mackintosh delivered lectures here on the Laws of Nature and Nations.

The Chapel.—Built by Inigo Jones in 1623, and is the successor of an earlier building which dated from the fourteenth century. Dr. Donne laid the foundation-stone and preached the consecration sermon. The chapel bell was captured at Cadiz in 1596 by the Earl

of Essex. Curfew is still rung in Lincoln's Inn. The crypt beneath the chapel, on open arches, was so built to permit members and students to walk there and meet clients. Pepys mentions walking here "by agreement." The north wall of the chapel shows the effect of German bombs dropped during the World War.

The stained glass in the chapel was all early seventeenth-century, thin pot-metal and enamels, showing figures of Apostles with views of London in the background (J. D. Le Couteur). It was greatly damaged by a Zeppelin bomb during the War.

Among the preachers here have been: Dr. Donne; Ussher in 1647 to 1655; Tillotson in 1663; Juxon and Thomson, all of whom afterwards became archbishops; Warburton in 1746; Hurd in 1765; Heber in 1822; Maltby in 1824-33; and Lonsdale; who afterwards became bishops; Dr. Langhorne, translator of Plutarch, was assistant preacher for many years; Frederick Denison Maurice was chaplain from 1846. Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, was married here in 1668 to the daughter of Sir William Dugdale, and the ceremony was performed by Lloyd, Bishop of Worcester. Among those buried here are: William Prynne, author of *Histrio-Mastix*, died 1669; Secretary Thurloe, died 1668; Alexander Brome, translator of Horace and a writer of sharp Cavalier songs against "The Rump," died 1666; Francis Hargrave, died 1821, Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, the most eminent Parliamentary lawyer of his day and collector of the Hargrave Law Library, which was purchased by the Government and deposited in the British Museum.

New Hall and Library.—The Library of Lincoln's Inn dates from 1497, and is the oldest in London. The present buildings were erected in 1843–5 on the site of the Cottrel Garden or Coneygarth, a plot of ground from which was dug the clay to make the bricks and tiles for the construction of the Gatehouse and the Old Hall.

Stone Buildings.—Built in 1780. The architect was Sir Robert Taylor, but the working drawings were made by one of his clerks named Leach, who afterwards entered Lincoln's Inn as a student, and died Master of the Rolls. Pitt's chambers were here. Canning's father was for some time with Serjeant Walker in Stone Buildings. Stone Buildings suffered severely from a bomb dropped by German raiders during the World War.

Richard Pennicuick, in James Payn's *By Proxy*, lived in the back of an upper floor in Stone Buildings, to the left. Mr. Wharton, the barrister in Trollope's *Prime Minister*, had his chambers in Stone Buildings.

Old Square, also called Old Buildings, originally Gatehouse Court. Built about the same time as the Gatehouse.

1.—The Honourable William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, began the study of the Law here in a small set of chambers on the third story.

2.—John Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor and author of the *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, commenced his legal career here in chambers that were "the cheapest in the Inn."

13.—John Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State, had chambers on the second and third floors here from 1659 until his death here in 1668. Years afterwards, in the time of William III., the Thurloe State Papers were found concealed behind the ceiling of the attic.

24.—John Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State, had chambers on the ground floor here, on the left side, from 1646 until 1659. It is said that early in 1649 Cromwell and Thurloe here discussed Sir Richard Willis's plot to seize Charles II. The scheme is said to have been revealed by Morland, Thurloe's clerk, who feigned sleep at the time and later on notified the king.

Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, had his chambers in Old Square.

Benjamin Disraeli was a student here in the office of his relative, Nathan Basevi, about 1824.

The law offices of Kenge and Carboy (*Bleak House*) were situated here, with the young man by the name of Guppy as manager and Smallweed as clerk. It was to these offices that Esther Summerson came to secure a position as companion to Ada Clare. Serjeant Snubbin, counsel for the defence in Bardell *v.* Pickwick, had his offices here.

New Square, formerly known as Serle's Court.—Built in 1682 on what was originally the Ficket's Field of the Knights Templars.

1.—Arthur Murphy, the dramatist and friend of Dr. Johnson, lived in his chambers here from 1757 until 1788, when he retired from the Bar.

2.—Sir Samuel Romilly had chambers here in 1800.

3.—Sir William Grant had chambers here in 1800.

6.—Sir Samuel Romilly.

8.—In 1826 and 1827 Charles Dickens was a clerk here in the offices of Mr. Molloy, a solicitor.

10.—The Honourable Charles Yorke, the Lord Chancellor of a day, was living here in 1752 when a fire broke out which destroyed both Nos. 10 and 11, and burnt up the papers of the great Lord Somers.

11.—Sir John Scott, Solicitor-General, afterwards Lord Eldon,

had chambers here for nine years from 1791 or thereabouts. Other famous residents were Sir Roundell Palmer, afterwards Lord Chancellor Selborne; and Lord Chancellor Cranworth.

Lincoln's Inn Fields

This has always been open ground. It was originally composed of three fields anciently known as Ficket's Field, Purse Field and Cup Field, and as early as 1376 it was a recreation ground for students of the Law and the citizens of London. As a recreation ground of some sort it has since remained, although there have been periods when it was much neglected. During the times of Elizabeth and James I. it was little more than an open waste, the haunt of beggars and idlers of all sorts, frequently the scene of deeds of violence and outrage, occasionally the location of military exercises and public executions. Here, in 1586, Babington and his thirteen associates were executed for their share in the conspiracy of Mary, Queen of Scots. Two years later, in 1588, Robert Morton, priest, and Hugh More, layman, were executed here for their religion. They are now among those considered for beatification and canonisation in the ecclesiastical court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

As a square Lincoln's Inn Fields was laid out in 1618 by a Commission, of which Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor, was a member, assisted by Inigo Jones, who is said to have reduced the fields to the exact dimensions of one of the Pyramids of Egypt. For years after the square was laid out the space in the centre was a duelling and wrestling ground, a resort of bowlers and the rabble that Gay refers to in *Trivia*, and that Ned Ward, in the *London Spy*, speaks of as Ruffiers and Lincoln's Inn Mumpers. William Lilly, when he was a servant of Gilbert Wright in the Strand in 1624, used to idle away his time in Lincoln's Inn Fields playing bowls with "Wat, the cobler; Dick, the blacksmith; and such like companions." At times the pillory was set up here and, in 1683, William, Lord Russell, was beheaded here for his supposed complicity in the Rye House Plot. Bishops Burnet and Tillotson attended him on the scaffold.

After the square was built it became a favourite place of residence for people of prominence. The north side was known as Holborn, or Newman's, Row up to 1735; the west side, which Inigo Jones lived to build, was Arch Row; the south side was Portugal Row; the eastern boundary has always been the wall of Lincoln's Inn. This was one of the localities in which the first brick houses in London were built between 1618 and 1636. During the seventeenth

century Digby, Newcastle, Somers, Sandwich and other noblemen built mansions here. The Duchess of Portsmouth lived in one at the south-west corner. Sir Richard Fanshawe, cousin of John Evelyn, translator of Guarini and Camoens, who negotiated the marriage of Charles II. and Catherine of Braganza, lived in Portugal Row before his departure for Madrid, where he died in 1666. Edward Montagu, first Earl of Sandwich, cousin of Pepys and personal friend of Cromwell, lived in the square for some time before he left on the expedition in which he was killed by the blowing-up of his ship in Sole Bay. At one time he let his house to Sir George Carteret, Treasurer of the Navy at the Restoration and Pepys's official superior.

The second Lord Coventry died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields in 1661, and his son, the third Lord Coventry, died in the same house in 1680. John Greenhill, the pupil of Lely and a portrait painter of merit, died here in 1676 at his lodgings in the house of Perrey Walton, the royal picture-cleaner, whither he had been carried after falling in the gutter in Long Acre while reeling home drunk from the "Vine" Tavern in that street. Lord Macclesfield was living in the square when Chancellor, and at the time of his impeachment and trial in 1725. Lord Chief-Justice de Grey, afterwards Lord Walsingham, lived here in 1771. William Pitt had his chambers here in 1778, and Lord Chancellor Loughborough in 1788. John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, died at his house here in 1783. Sir William Blackstone died at his residence here in 1780. Fletcher Norton, Lord Grantley, died at his house here in 1789. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, lived here. John Locke had chambers in Lincoln's Inn Fields after leaving Dorset Court. Lord Cowper lived here in both of his chancellorships, Lord Chancellor Harcourt occupying his house in the interval. Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, occupied a house in Arch Row for years.

Lincoln's Inn Fields has always figured largely in general literature, but especially in the drama. In *Love and a Bottle* and in *Sir Harry Wildair*, Farquhar makes much of the place.

2.—Henry Cline, the famous surgeon, who attended Gibbon on his death-bed, lived here for some years, and died here in 1827. Here he regularly celebrated the acquittal of Horne Tooke by giving a dinner.

3.—J. Ramsay MacDonald, afterwards Prime Minister, spent his whole married life in this house. He came here on his marriage in 1896, and remained until the death of his wife here in 1911, when he moved to his present residence in Howitt Road, Haverstock Hill. Sir George Cornewall Lewis lived in this house in 1829.

13.—Sir John Soane lived here from 1812 until his death here in

1837. The house is now the Soane Museum, in which may be seen the series of Hogarth's "Rake's Progress" and "The Election."

22.—Professor Joseph Henry Green, the devoted disciple of Coleridge, who gave up his professorship and retired to the country to systematise and publish Coleridge's philosophy. Crabb Robinson mentions a dinner here in 1817, when Coleridge and Ludwig Tieck were of the party.

33.—Mr. Justice Park lived here in 1812.

35.—Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the King's Bench from 1786, died here in 1802.

36.—Lord Erskine, afterwards Lord Chancellor, lived in this house in 1805.

Royal College of Surgeons.—On the site of the residence of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, part of which is now covered by the museum of the college. Next door to Rochester, and also covered by the museum, was the Duke's Theatre, which Sir William Davenant opened in 1660. See Portugal Street.

The Royal College also occupied the site of the mansion of Robert Henley, last Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, in 1757–61, and Lord Chancellor from 1761 to 1766, who presided at the trial of Lord Ferrers and the Earl of Nottingham at the accession of George III.

50.—Lord Brougham had chambers here in 1819.

55–56.—Now occupied by very new and modern buildings. In the house that formerly stood at 55 Lord Tennyson lived in a room on the fourth floor when he was a law student at Lincoln's Inn. Sir William Grant lived in the former No. 56.

57.—John Thelwall lived here and kept an establishment for the cure of stammering.

58.—Nell Gwynn was living in lodgings here and working at her profession as an actress when her first son, Charles Beauclerk, afterwards first Duke of St. Albans, was born.

John Forster, the friend and biographer of Dickens, lived here; and it was here in 1844, in the first-floor front room, that Dickens read *The Chimes* to a company that included Carlyle, Stanfield, Maclise, Laman Blanchard, Fox, Douglas Jerrold, Harness, Dyce and Forster. The scene has been preserved by Maclise in his famous drawing that he made at the time.

This house has been identified as the residence of Mr. Tulkinghorn, the legal adviser of Sir Leicester Dedlock in *Bleak House*.

59–60.—Lindsey House, afterwards known as Ancaster House, built by Inigo Jones for Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsey, general of the king's forces at the beginning of the Civil War in Charles I.'s time, and long the residence of the Earls of Lindsey. The fourth earl

sold it to the proud Duke of Somerset, and at his death in 1748 he left it to his daughter Frances, whose marriage to Lord Granby, son of the Duke of Rutland, is the subject of interesting comment in Horace Walpole's letters.

Spencer Perceval, the only Prime Minister to be assassinated, lived in No. 60, the northern portion of this house, from 1790 to 1807. While here his professional career reached its climax, and he left this house to become Chancellor of the Exchequer, on his way to the Premiership.

James Spedding, Tennyson's friend, had chambers here, and Tennyson occasionally stayed here with him on his visits to London. Here he wrote a good portion of *The Princess* in 1854 and prepared his poem, *The Gardener's Daughter*, for publication in 1842. At a gathering here when Leigh Hunt and Edward Moxon were present, he read extracts from the latter.

61.—Thomas Campbell, the poet, had chambers on the second floor here from 1828 to 1830.

66.—Corner of Great Queen Street.—Powis House, built in 1686 by Captain William Wincle, for William Herbert, Viscount Montgomery and Marquis of Powis. It was afterwards forfeited to the Crown. Occupied by Lord Keeper Sir Nathan Wright and, later, by John, Lord Somers, Lord Chancellor. In 1696–7 this house was ordered to remain in the possession of the Lord Chancellor during his custody of the Great Seal. The house was finally sold to John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and was then known as Newcastle House. On his death in 1711 it passed to his nephew and successor in the title, Thomas Pelham-Holles, the leader in the Pelham Administration under George II. In the front room on the right of the hallway in this house, William Paterson, in 1691, developed the idea which afterwards took form as the Bank of England.

Linden Gardens, Kensington

Mulready, the artist, lived in this street in the 1850's. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wigan, theatrical entertainers, lived here at the same period.

Lisle Street, Leicester Square

Built in 1791 on the site of the gardens of Leicester House.

9.—Edmund Kean spent a good portion of his boyhood here with his uncle, Moses Kean, who is said to have had a brass collar made for him inscribed: "This boy belongs to No. 9 Lisle Street. Please bring him home."

David Hume lived in this street in 1758, when he wrote his long letter to Robertson concerning the latter's *History of Scotland*; again in 1763, when he defended the authenticity of *Ossian*; and again in 1766, when Rousseau was his guest for a few days and claimed that Hume had insulted him while talking in his sleep. Heath, the engraver, lived here when he was burned out by the fire that destroyed Francis Wheatley's picture of the Gordon riots of 1780, which could not be moved from his shop because of its size. George and William Smith, the print-sellers, had their shop and residence in Lisle Street.

Charles Mathews, the elder, lived in a house in Lisle Street that looked down Leicester Place into the square.

Litchfield Street, Charing Cross Road

Hogarth is said to have engraved a shop-bill for Peter de la Fontaine at the "Golden Cup" in this street.

Little Britain

Was occupied from a very early date by printers and booksellers. There is an imprint of John Awdeley, in Little Britain, in 1575. In Charles II.'s time it was the great literary emporium, but about 1724 it began to lose its trade to Paternoster Row, and by the end of the century it was almost all gone. The portion from Bartholomew Close to West Smithfield was formerly known as Duck Lane, and figures largely in the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries for its publishers and old book-shops. Washington Irving, in the *Sketch Book*, speaks of Little Britain and its book-shops. The first numbers of the *Spectator* were published in Little Britain. It was while wandering around the old book-shops in Little Britain that the Earl of Dorset found an unknown work called *Paradise Lost*, which the bookseller implored him to help to dispose of as there was no sale for the copies and they cluttered up his shop like so much waste paper. The earl showed the poem to Dryden, who at once recognised its merit, and thus *Paradise Lost* was saved to posterity. It is known that the first edition of *Paradise Lost* was sold by S. Thomson at the "Bishop's Head" in Duck Lane in 1668; and also by T. Elder at the "Angel" in Little Britain. It may be that one of these was the shop referred to. Another first edition was sold by Parker in Leadenhall Street in 1667.

Milton lodged in Little Britain in 1662 and thereabouts, at the house of Millington, the dealer in old books, who used to lead

him around whenever he wanted to go anywhere. From here he went to his last residence in Bunhill Row. Dr. Francis Bernard, Assistant Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and famous as a book-collector, died at his house in this street in 1698, and here his library, of some 15,000 lots, was sold a few months afterwards in the same year. Sir Thomas Bodley, collector of the Bodleian Library, lived in a large house in Little Britain. Samuel Johnson's first visit to London was in 1712 when he was three years old and was brought here by his mother, who lodged at Nicholson's, a famous bookseller in Little Britain. Samuel Buckley, of the "Dolphi," Little Britain. 1712, was printer of the first daily newspaper, the *Daily Courant*, and he also printed the *Spectator*.

Benjamin Franklin and his friend, James Ralph, on their first arrival in London from Philadelphia in 1724, lodged at the "Golden Fan" in Little Britain. Next door was the shop of Wilcox, the bookseller, from whom Franklin used to borrow books on payment of a small sum. Edward Ballard, the last of the old race of booksellers who inhabited Little Britain, died in 1796 in his shop at the "Globe," over against the pump in Little Britain, where he had been born some eighty-eight years before.

Little Britain is mentioned in Defoe's *Colonel Jack*.

Mr. Jaggers, the Old Bailey lawyer, had his offices here with Mr. Wemmick as his assistant. When Pip first came to London and arrived at the "Cross Keys" in Wood Street, his first move was to come to Mr. Jaggers's offices here (*Great Expectations*).

Little Chapel Street, Soho

Theodore, King of Corsica, died in a tailor's shop here in 1756, a day or two after his liberation from the King's Bench Prison. Edmund Kean went to a school here kept by a Mr. King.

Little Dean's Yard, Westminster

Westminster School Buildings are built around the yard on the site of the old quarters of the monks of the abbey. The College Hall dates from the time of Edward III., and was formerly the abbot's refectory. The Great Schoolroom was the monks' dormitory. The buildings include Ashburnham House, built in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and occupied by the Earls of Ashburnham from 1708 until 1730, when it was bought by the Crown. In 1731, while occupied by Dr. Bentley, the King's Librarian, a fire broke out, which destroyed a portion of the Cottonian Library of

Manuscripts which was deposited here. Rev. H. H. Milman, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, lived in Ashburnham House in 1849, when he was a prebend of Westminster, and later it was the residence of Turle, the organist.

In the early days the houses around the yard were let out, and among the residents at various times were Sir Simonds D'Ewes, the journalist; Sprat, Bishop of Rochester; Thomas Carte, the historian; and Samuel Wesley when he was an usher in Westminster School. Edmund Burke lived here in a house referred to in Broad Sanctuary.

Little Goodge Street, Middlesex Hospital
(Formerly Cumberland Street)

25, formerly 25 Cumberland Street.—Sir William Beechey, R.A., lived here in 1780 in his early career as an artist.

Little Hermitage Street, Wapping

Joseph Ames, the antiquary and author of *Typographical Antiquities*, kept a small ironmonger's shop at his residence in this street.

Lieutenant Bowling, of Smollett's *Roderick Random*, chap. xlii., lived at the sign of the Union Flag in this locality when he was on shore.

Little Newport Street

The model dwellings between Shaftesbury Avenue and Lisle Street are on the site of Newport Market, where Horne Tooke's father had a poulterer's stall. Hence Horne Tooke's dignified statement: "My father is a Turkey merchant."

Little Portland Street, Great Portland Street

Here was located the Unitarian Chapel of which James Martineau was minister for many years and where Charles Dickens held sittings for a time.

Little Pulteney Street, Wardour Street

Henry Cook, the artist, after his return from Italy, where he studied with Salvator Rosa, lived here in partnership with a house-painter. The street was known at that time as Knave's Acre.

Little Russell Street, Bloomsbury

Location of the "Albion" Tavern, mentioned by Dickens in 'Making a Night of It." When Dickens was a clerk in Gray's Inn

he used to come there frequently with a fellow-clerk named Potter, and in his later years it was a favourite place for his supper-parties with his cronies.

Little Suffolk Street, Southwark

The last barber-surgeon in London, who extracted teeth, let blood, etc., died in this street, at his shop, about 1824.

Little Titchfield Street, Great Portland Street

4.—William Doughty, mezzotint engraver, lived here in 1779.
9.—Lord Nelson's daughter by Lady Hamilton, Horatia Nelson Thompson, was brought up here under the care of a Mrs. Gibson.

Little Trinity Lane, Upper Thames Street

9.—Painter-Stainers' Hall, built by Wren on the site of the previous hall, destroyed in the Fire. The Painter-Stainers existed as a guild in the fourteenth century, and were incorporated in 1580. Cornelius Jansen was a member, and Charles Catton, one of the original members of the Royal Academy, was Master. Here, in 1784, Sir Joshua Reynolds was presented with the freedom of the company.

Little Turnstile, Holborn

Corner of Gate Street.—Ship Inn. See Gate Street.

Liverpool Street, City

The north side occupies the site of the old Bethlehem Hospital (Bedlam), and Broad Street Station is built on the site of its old churchyard, which dated from 1569. Here were buried: Robert Greene, the dramatist, died 1592; John Lilburne, the Quaker, died 1657; Lodowick Muggleton, founder of the Muggletonians, died 1698, and his colleague, John Reeve, died 1658. When the hospital was removed and houses were built the street was known as Old Bethlehem, and so remained until 1829, when it was widened and named after Lord Liverpool. For many years the churchyard had been converted into gardens for the houses when, in 1863, everything was cleared away to permit the erection of the railway station.

Liverpool Street Station.—Covers the sites of the "Half-Moon" Tavern, and Sir Paul Pindar's house. See Bishopsgate Street.

Broad Street Buildings.—Dr. John Aikin, the famous physician and brother of Mrs. Barbauld, came here to live in 1796, in order to have greater freedom from interruption in his scientific work.

Livonia Street, Berwick Street

Formerly Bentinck Street. The studio of Sherwin, the engraver to whom J. T. Smith was apprenticed, was in this street.

Lombard Court, Gracechurch Street

Formerly Nag's Head Court. Matthew Green, the poet, author of *The Spleen*, died in a lodging-house in this court in 1737.

Lombard Street, City

Cinerary urns of Celtic origin and supposed to be some three or four thousand years old have been found in this street.

Many relics of Roman London have been discovered here during excavations, and there is evidence that the Roman city was burnt down at one time. Under thirteen feet of accumulated rubbish was found a depth of two feet of bricks, the remains of the houses; then a thick layer of about three inches of ashes; underneath which was the Roman pavement placed upon the original soil. These Roman pavements have been found along the whole street up to Birchin Lane.

Lombard Street is mentioned in 1318. After the expulsion of the Jews in the time of King John they were succeeded as money-lenders by the Lombards, or merchants of Genoa, Lucca, Florence and Venice. By the middle of the thirteenth century they had established themselves in Lombard Street as bankers, goldsmiths, dealers in jewels and other valuables, and agents for foreign merchants and princes. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries they supplied many loans to the English sovereigns, and by the last half of the fifteenth century they are said to have had control of a large portion of the foreign trade of the country. With the rise of the English merchants their power declined, and the last one left England in the time of Elizabeth. Lombard Street was destroyed in the time of the Great Fire.

Corner of Cornhill.—Site of Thomas Guy's book-shop. See Cornhill.

2.—George Beadnell, the banker, was located here when Charles Dickens fell hopelessly in love with his daughter Maria. The romance died through parental opposition among other causes, but it was a long time before Dickens got over it. She was the original of Dora in *David Copperfield* and also of Flora Finching in *Little Dorrit*—the latter character resulting from a meeting twenty-five years afterwards when disillusionment had come and everybody had changed.

St. Mary Woolnoth Church.—See King William Street.

10–11.—Site of the mansion of Robert Vyner, the friend and banker of Charles II., who frequently helped the king out of his financial difficulties, and who entertained him here on several occasions. Vyner lived here in 1675 when he was Lord Mayor. In 1705 the mansion became London's first General Post Office, and was afterwards known as the Mail Coach Office. The site is now occupied by the Lombard Street branch office.

15.—Corner of Abchurch Lane.—Site of the Coffee-House of Edward Lloyd from 1692, when he moved from Tower Street, until 1770. In the days when each coffee-house had its own special character, Lloyd's became the great resort of merchants, ship-owners, ship captains, underwriters and all classes of persons identified with ships and shipping. By 1696 the place was so thoroughly a shipping headquarters that a paper called *Lloyd's News* was started as a vehicle of marine intelligence. Although it lasted but a short time, it was the forerunner of *Lloyd's List*, begun here in 1726 when Lloyd's was an established institution, and still existing as the oldest newspaper in the world, with the single exception of the *London Gazette*. It was here that the periodical sales "by candle" were established. By 1770 the membership of Lloyd's had outgrown the accommodation of this coffee-house, and the institution found a new home in Pope's Head Alley (which see). In addition to its specific character Lloyd's was a most popular coffee-house, a favourite resort of Steele and his associates, and figures largely in the literature of the time.

Pontack's, a very famous and fashionable restaurant of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, was located somewhere near this corner, but seems to have been in Abchurch Lane (which see).

43.—Jane Shore lived here with her husband, a goldsmith, whose shop was also located here.

Between 48 and 49.—All Hallows Church, "the Church invisible." Hidden away in a corner at the present time, this church was built by Wren in 1694 on the site of a previous church, which dated from Saxon times, and was destroyed in the Fire. Alexander Barclay, author of *The Ship of Fools*, was rector of the old church in 1552.

Dr. Burney, father of Fanny Burney and friend of Dr. Johnson, was organist of the present church for a time. It was in this church that John Wesley preached his first extemporaneous sermon. He had prepared a sermon as usual, but he forgot to bring it with him, and this fortunate accident revealed to him his wonderful gift of extempore preaching.

Between 58 and 59.—Church of St. Edmund, King and Martyr.

Built in 1670 on the site of the earlier church destroyed in the Fire. The ground was originally a grass market.

The present pastor is the Rev. G. A. Studdert-Kennedy, whose work for the soldiers in the World War gained for him the title of "Woodbine Willie," and who wrote the *Rough Rhymes of a Padre* under that name. Joseph Addison was married here in 1716 to the Dowager Countess of Warwick and Holland. Jeremiah Milles, Dean of Exeter and President of the Society of Antiquaries, was rector here, and was buried in the church in 1784. In the old church was buried John Shute, died 1570, who published in 1563 one of the earliest English works on architecture, *The First and Chief Groundes of Architecture*.

68.—Martin's Bank, on the site of the business house of Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange and Gresham College, Lord Mayor and one of the wealthiest and most progressive merchants England has ever had.

69.—On the site of the establishment of Alderman Edward Bakewell, goldsmith and banker to Oliver Cromwell, Charles II., Queen Henrietta Maria, Prince Rupert, Henry Cromwell, James, Duke of Monmouth, Countess of Castlemaine, Samuel Pepys and others.

Alexander Pope's father was a linen-draper in Lombard Street.

Master Heriot, in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, lived in Lombard Street. Defoe's Colonel Jack robbed an apprentice here near Gracechurch Street. It will be recalled that Dame Quickly tells Fang and Snare while they are waiting in Smithfield to catch Falstaff, that he may be late because "he's indited to dinner to the Lubber's Head in Lumbert Street, to Master Smooth's, the silkman" (Second Part of *King Henry IV.*, Act II. Scene i.).

White Hart Court, a noted Quaker locality where George Fox died in 1690, was the last turning to the right on the south side of Lombard Street, before reaching Gracechurch Street. It was improved out of existence. See 26 Gracechurch Street.

Lombard Street, Whitefriars

One of the entries to, and forming part of, the notorious Alsatia, and one that enjoyed for centuries the privilege of sanctuary. Originally the name was applied to the street in derision, as its residents were chiefly fraudulent debtors.

Bradbury, Agnew and Company.—On the site of the "George," the tavern in Alsatia mentioned in Shadwell's play. See Bouverie Street.

London Bridge

A ferry or ford existed here long before the first bridge was built. It has generally been thought that there was no bridge here in Roman times, but a recent writer asserts that old London Bridge was supposed to have been on the site of an early structure built shortly before or shortly after the coming of the Romans. He supports his assertion by a statement that when old London Bridge was demolished Roman coins dating from 31 B.C. to A.D. 14 were found in the river, and assumes that these had been dropped by those who used the very ancient bridge. The proof is rather inconclusive and hardly justifies relinquishing the commonly accepted tradition. In any event, it is not known just when the earliest bridge was built. There was no bridge here in 993, when the Danes sailed up the river to Staines, but one is mentioned in 994, and the Danes destroyed a bridge in 1008 in the battle with Ethelred II. at Southwark. There was a bridge here in 1016 when Canute tried to sail up the river, and he had to dig a ditch around the structure from Rotherhithe to Lambeth to get his ships into the upper river. See Surrey Commercial Docks. An old wooden bridge of some kind was carried away by flood in 1091, and other bridges were built of wood until 1176, when Peter of Colechurch, Chaplain of St. Mary Colechurch in Old Jewry and Grand Master of the Freemasons, laid the foundations of a stone bridge with full Masonic ceremonies. This bridge was finished in 1209 and lasted until 1832. It is the London Bridge of history and literature.

This bridge crossed the river about two hundred feet east of the present bridge and continued the line of Fish Street Hill immediately beside the Church of St. Magnus in Lower Thames Street. At various times houses were built upon each side of it with their backs overhanging the water, and the bridge then looked like a narrow street with fortified gates at each end and a chapel in the middle. Fire destroyed the buildings more than once, but they were always rebuilt and continued to obstruct the traffic until about 1758, when they were finally removed. In one of the series of Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode" there is a very good view of the bridge covered with houses.

There were originally twenty arches, or spaces, between the piers, for one was covered, not by an arch, but by a drawbridge to allow ships to pass up the river. Every passage between the piers was so reduced by the great thickness of the piers themselves and by the various rows of piles driven around them for their protection, and called the "starlings," that at certain hours of the tide this

river of eight hundred feet in width had to force itself through narrow ways that, in all, did not amount to a quarter of that space; so that, at times, the flood was no less than six feet higher on the one side of the bridge than on the other, forming a rapid cataract beneath every arch. Under such circumstances "shooting the bridge," as it was called, was very dangerous and was seldom attempted except by those watermen who were most expert.

Up to 1750 London Bridge was the only bridge over the river and, consequently, it was very crowded. Even when relieved by the several other constructions the bridge was inadequate for the demands upon it in the later years, and the obstruction to river traffic caused by its numerous piers made it desirable to replace it. The present structure was begun in 1825 and completed in 1831. During excavations near Fish Street Hill in 1921 an entire arch of the old London Bridge of Peter of Colechurch was discovered, which had formed part of the foundation of the Pearl Assurance Company building.

The Surrey end of the present London Bridge figures in *Oliver Twist*, where Nancy meets Mr. Brownlow and Rose Maylie on the steps near St. Saviour's Church and Noah Claypole overhears the conversation from his hiding-place near by. At the north end of the bridge young Crewe and Nancy Lord met for their trip up the Monument, in George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee*.

North-west angle at Adelaide Place.—Fishmongers' Hall, the third on the site, built in 1831–3. The old hall is the scene of Plate VIII. of Hogarth's "Industry and Idleness." The company was chartered in 1364, and incorporated in 1604. Sir William Walworth, the Lord Mayor who killed Wat Tyler, was a member of the company, and lived in the first hall, which was destroyed in the Fire.

London House Yard, St. Paul's

On the site of London House, the town house of the Bishops of London before the old cathedral was burned down in 1666. The old cathedral with its dependencies occupied much more ground than the present cathedral, extending well toward Paternoster Row. In old London House Edward III. and Philippa were lodged during a great tournament in Smithfield, and Edward V. stayed there previous to his coronation. The Chapter-House now occupies a portion of its site. The papal Bull excommunicating Queen Elizabeth was nailed on the door of London House in 1570 by John Felton, who was executed in front of the house a few months later. Here, also, four of the Gunpowder plotters were executed—Sir Everard Digby, the elder Winter, Grant and Bates.

At the north-west end of this street, near St. Paul's Churchyard, stood the "Mitre," kept in 1664 by Robert Herbert, which was the first music-house in London. In later years the "Goose and Gridiron occupied the site. It was a famous coaching inn, and the meeting-place of St. Paul's Lodge, one of the first lodges of Freemasons in London. During the building of St. Paul's Cathedral Sir Christopher Wren presided as Master with Caius Cibber, the sculptor and father of Colley Cibber, as one of the wardens.

At the west corner of the street at the sign of the Dolphin and Crown, the residence of John Young, a violin-maker, one of the first concert orchestras in London was organised. Talbot Young, his son and a player on the violin, Greene, a harpsichord player and a member of St. Paul's choir, with a few companions met here weekly, and by 1724 had developed into a flourishing organisation that gave concerts at which opera singers appeared. It maintained its existence for many years.

London Street, Fenchurch Street

West corner of Fenchurch Street.—The Little Midshipman, which figures in Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, may be seen over the doorway of the nautical instrument shop, in London Street.

2.—James Watt lived here in 1799 when in London defending his patents in the Court of King's Bench.

London Wall

The old Roman wall surrounding the city ran along the north side of this street. A small portion of it still remains.

Between 12 and 13.—St. Alphage's Church. Built in 1774–7 on the site of the chapel of the Priory of St. Mary the Virgin, founded in the fourteenth century, the old north-west porch of which is included in the present church. Thomas Doolittle was one of the pastors of this church, but was ejected for nonconformity. He afterwards became the pastor of the first Nonconformist place of worship erected and opened by them—the Presbyterian Chapel in Windsor Court. See Windsor Court.

On the other side of the street is the disused churchyard, laid out as a garden and showing a portion of the old Roman wall of the City.

Corner of Throgmorton Avenue.—Carpenters' Hall. See Throgmorton Avenue.

Adjoining No. 85.—All Hallows on the Wall. Built in 1765 on

the site of an earlier church, in which Sir Francis Knollys was married in 1588, and which escaped the Fire, but was removed in 1764. William Beloe, translator of Herodotus, was rector from 1796 until his death in 1817. His successor from 1818 to 1829 was Robert Nares, author of the *Glossary of Elizabethan Literature*. The north wall of the church is built upon the remains of the old Roman wall of the City, and the vestry is built on the site of one of the bastions of the wall.

North side, between Finsbury Pavement and Bloomfield Street, and extending back into Finsbury Circus.—Site of Bethlehem Hospital for the Insane (Bedlam), from 1675 to 1815, when the new building at Lambeth was opened. Like its predecessor in Bishopsgate Street, the institution was open to anyone whose curiosity was a sufficient inducement to visit it, and the patients were a sort of free show to all concerned. The place became a common promenade, but about 1753 a fee of twopence was charged for admission. This sort of thing continued until about 1775, after which time no person was allowed to enter without authority. Nathaniel Lee, the dramatist, was confined here from 1684 to 1688. Oliver Cromwell's tall porter, Richard Stafford, was an inmate in 1691 for writing pamphlets which were considered treasonable. Hannah Snell, who was wounded at Pondicherry and was an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, died here in 1792. Peg Nicholson was placed here in 1786 for trying to stab George III., and accompanied the institution when it moved to Lambeth, where she died in 1828 after forty-two years' confinement.

Cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to be three or four thousand years old, have been found here.

Long Acre

Mentioned in 1612 as a public pathway.

South side, corner of Banbury Court.—Simon Gribelin, the engraver, lived here in 1712.

63.—Merryweather and Sons, Has occupied this exact site from the latter part of the seventeenth century, when the business was established.

89–91.—Site of St. Martin's Hall, built in 1847–50 by John Hullah, who had his singing-classes here and was director of the performances of the best oratorios and concerts. Here Dickens appeared for the first time as a public reader, and gave his first series of paid readings in London, in 1858, under the direction of Arthur Smith. The place was later known as the Queen's Theatre. Among the players who appeared here were J. L. Toole, Samuel Phelps, Mrs. Hodson, and Mrs. Rousby, who made her first appear-

ance here in 1869 in *The Fool's Revenge.* Henry Labouchere was proprietor of the Queen's for some years, with Jack Ryder as his stage-manager. In his early years Sir Henry Irving played here in *Oliver Twist.* Associated with him was John Clayton, whose real name was Calthrop, one of the earliest of the "classes" to adopt the stage as a profession. In 1867-9 Irving was manager as well as actor; and it was here in 1867 that he and Ellen Terry first played together, in Garrick's adaptation of *The Taming of the Shrew.*

93–94.—"John Bull" Offices. Wrecked by a German bomb in an air raid during the Great War.

137.—John Dryden lived here from at least 1679 until 1686. One authority states that he was living here when he was waylaid by hired bullies in Rose Street (1679), and badly beaten as he was coming home here from Will's Coffee-House.

Oliver Cromwell lived on the south side of this street from 1637 to 1643, when he was known as Captain Cromwell. Two doors away lived Nicholas Stone, the master-mason and builder of the Water Gate of York House, now at the feet of Buckingham Street, Strand, and the Banqueting House in Whitehall. It must have been a large house, for his son, John Stone, was hidden in it for a year without his father's knowledge.

Richard Lovelace, the poet, lived in a cellar in Long Acre. Samuel Pepys's father-in-law lived here, and Samuel was dreadfully flustered at having to visit him in a street so filled with taverns. Ned Ward, the wit, kept a tavern here. Another tavern here, called the "Vine," was a favourite resort of Nicholas Rowe, the poet. John Greenhill, a pupil of Sir Peter Lely, and a portrait painter of merit, got so hopelessly drunk at the "Vine" one night that he fell in the gutter in Long Acre and was carted away to his lodgings in Lincoln's Inn Fields, where he died shortly afterwards. Prior, the poet, left part of his estate to Bessy Cox, his "Emma," a woman of Long Acre whom he would have married if he could, but who, Arbuthnot says, was a woman of low character. Another favourite of his, "Flanders Jane," his "Chloe," whom he has celebrated in his verses and with whom he would spend whole days and nights in hard drinking, was the wife of a soldier or an alehouse-keeper or a cobbler in Long Acre. It was from the Duke's Bagnio on the south side of Long Acre, between Conduit Court and Leg Alley, originally a bath-house but later a house of ill-fame, that Lord Mohun started out in 1712 to fight the duel with the Duke of Hamilton in Hyde Park, in which both were killed. See Great Marlborough Street. The first mug-house in London was in Long Acre in George I.'s time.

Thomas Stothard, the painter, was born in 1755 at the "Black

Boy" in Long Acre, an inn kept by his father and much frequented by coach-makers. Hoole, the translator of Tasso, was born in Long Acre in a hackney coach, which was conveying his mother to (the second) Drury Lane Theatre to see the performance of the tragedy *Timanthes*, which had been written by her husband. Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, used to give his pictures to a shoemaker in Long Acre to be exhibited in his window for sale. John Brooks sold his chapel in Long Acre to George Whitefield and fled to America, where he tried to become Bishop of Quebec. Whitefield preached in the chapel in 1756 amid all sorts of petty persecutions and interruptions.

It will be recalled that Long Acre was one of the streets closed to Dick Swiveller by reason of his financial condition. "This dinner to-day," he remarked, "closes Long Acre."

Long Lane, Southwark

From the earliest times this seems to have been the common way to Bermondsey Abbey.

231.—"Simon the Tanner" Public-House, This sign is supposed to be unique. It refers to the tanner of Joppa who had St. Peter for his lodger, as recorded in the Acts.

John Penry, writer of the Martin Mar-Prelate tracts, lived in this street in 1592, the year before he was executed.

Long Lane, West Smithfield

Much referred to in the literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries as the location of dealers in second-hand articles from armour to rags of old clothes. It was here that Jack Horner got his clothes, in Webster's *Northward Ho!* The father of John Howard, the philanthropist, was an upholsterer in this street about the middle of the eighteenth century, and here accumulated the fortune that enabled the son to devote himself to the reform of prisons and prison management. It was to Long Lane that St. Giles brought the horse that he had stolen and waited in vain at the "Blue Posts" for Tom Blast to appear, as duly recorded in Douglas Jerrold's *St. Giles and St. James.*

Long Lane figures as part of the route travelled by Oliver Twist and Bill Sikes on their way to the burglary at Chertsey.

Longridge Road, South Kensington

Marie Corelli, the novelist, lived here for many years until she went to Stratford-on-Avon, where she died in 1924.

Lothbury, City

Mentioned in 1278. In its early days it was occupied largely by coppersmiths, and Ben Jonson alludes to this characteristic in several of his plays.

Remains of a tessellated Roman pavement have been found here.

Corner of Church Court.—St. Margaret's Church. Built by Wren in 1690 on the site of the previous church, destroyed in the Fire. It shares with St. Peter's, Cornhill, the distinction of being one of the two churches in the City having a rood screen; the one herein having been brought from All Hallows the Great when it was torn down in 1895.

The carving on the font is attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

William Copland, one of the early English printers, lived in this street opposite St. Margaret's Church. Thomas Killigrew, jester to Charles II., and Groom of the Bedchamber, lived in this street at one time.

Loudoun Road, St. John's Wood

12.—Residence of Maurice Grieffenhagen, the artist.

13.—Herbert Spencer lived here from 1857 to 1859. The house was known at that time as Malvern House.

Loughborough Park

83.—Location of "Woodcote," the residence of E. J. Milliken, a poet of no mean ability and creator of the famous "'Arry" of *Punch* after he joined the staff in 1877. He died here in 1897.

Love Lane, Eastcheap

West corner of Eastcheap.—Site of the Weigh-House Chapel, a Presbyterian chapel founded by Samuel Slater and Thomas Kentish, and famous in the annals of Nonconformity. Knowle was minister here when he had to flee to New England to escape Laud's persecution. Thomas Reynolds presided here, and Samuel Wilton, who defended the American War of Independence. John Clayton was minister in 1779, and his successor, Thomas Binney, was pastor for over forty years.

Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row

Samuel Richardson is said to have written portions of *Sir Charles Grandison* here, in the garden of the residence of Alderman Brydges, where Richardson was very fond of retiring to enjoy its quiet.

Lower Belgrave Street

32.—Whistler is said to have owned this house and to have lived here at one time.

Lower Berkeley Street

13.—Sir Arthur Helps died here in 1875.

Lower Clapton Road, Hackney

St. John's Church.—Built in 1797 on the site of the old Parish Church of St. Augustine, which was pulled down in 1798. The tower was spared and forms part of the present church. Among the rectors here were: Cardinal Gonselinus, 1328–34; Christopher Urswick, Dean of Windsor; Richard Sampson, afterwards Bishop of Chichester and of Lichfield, who wrote in defence of the Royal Supremacy of Henry VIII., was rector in 1536; the Jesuit, Thomas Darbyshire, in 1554 until deprived by Queen Elizabeth; David Dolben, afterwares Bishop of Bangor; Gilbert Sheldon, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury and founder of the Sheldonian Museum at Oxford; Dr. Calybute Downing, father of Sir George Downing, whom Pepys mentions; Strype, the historian, was lecturer from 1689 to 1724.

Dr. South, the famous preacher, was baptised here in 1634. Sophia, daughter of Daniel Defoe, was baptised here in 1701. Sir Dudley North was married here in 1632 to Ann Montague. Sir Thomas Fairfax, the Parliamentary General, was married here in 1637 to Anne, daughter of Lord Vere of Tilbury. Among those buried here are: Sir Alexander Carew, beheaded on Tower Hill in 1644; Owen Rowe, the regicide, died 1661; Richard Newcome, Bishop of St. Asaph, died 1769; Defoe's infant son Daniel, died 1724; Henry, Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland, died 1537, who was employed with Sir Walter Walsh to arrest Cardinal Wolsey at his mansion at Cawood.

Lower Grosvenor Place, Grosvenor Gardens

4.—John Jackson, champion of England and the first to be known as a "gentleman" prize-fighter, lived here and had among his pupils Lord Byron, the Duke of Clarence, the Duke of Beaufort, the Marquis of Anglesey and Lord Uxbridge. Byron frequently came here for his lessons, and the others probably did also. Moore relates that he and Scrope Davies called here in 1818 to take Jackson to a prize fight.

Thomas Erskine, Lord Chancellor, came to this street to live in

1821, after he had lost his fortune and his influence and had been compelled to give up his fine house on the Spaniards Road at Hampstead. His residence here was known as 13 Arabella Row, and he lived here until 1823 at least. The house was located about at what is now No. 7. It was four houses from the corner.

Lower Mall, Hammersmith

Sir Samuel Morland, the scientist and inventor, lived here from 1684 until his death here in 1695. The house was afterwards occupied by Sir Edward Neville, Judge of Common Pleas, from 1703 until his death here in 1705.

Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square

15.—Grotrian Hall, formerly Steinway Hall. Carlyle delivered a course of lectures here in 1838, when it was the Marylebone Literary and Scientific Institution.

Sir John Sinclair, the writer on agriculture and President of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, lived in this street in 1835.

Lower Terrace, Hampstead

2.—This was John Constable's first home in Hampstead, and he lived here from 1821 to 1827.

Lower Thames Street

(See Thames Street)

Lowndes Square, Knightsbridge

On the north side stood the "World's End," in the Spring Garden, a popular place of amusement frequently mentioned by Pepys about 1669. When the house was pulled down in 1826 to prepare the ground for building, numerous relics were found indicating that this was the site of a considerable engagement during the Civil Wars.

Sir John Rennie, the architect and civil engineer of London Bridge, lived in this square. Sir William Tite, the architect, was a resident. Thomas Brassey, the engineer, lived here, and Robert Lowe, M.P. for London University.

Ludgate Circus

Location of Fleet Bridge over the Fleet River. The "King's Arms" Tavern was at Fleet Bridge, and in a house next to it, in

1702, was published the first number of the first daily newspaper, the *Daily Courant*. The site would now be well out in the roadway, for at that time the streets crossed in the usual manner. Ludgate Circus was not commenced until 1864 and was finished in 1875. In making the round space the corners of the streets had to be clipped off, so that the present appearance of the locality is very different from what it was originally.

Ludgate Hill

In primitive times the eminence on which St. Paul's stands extended to the Fleet River, where it formed a cliff some forty feet above the river. Ludgate Hill gets its slope from the cutting away of this cliff. In former times the name was restricted to the portion of the street between Fleet Street and Ludgate, which was also known as Paul's Hill, while the portion from Ludgate to St. Paul's Churchyard was known as Ludgate Street, anciently Bowyer Row. On the south side from Ludgate to Ludgate Circus ran the wall which the Black Friars built as their northern boundary.

In the seventeenth century Ludgate Hill was a very fashionable shopping district for ladies.

Church of St. Martin, Ludgate.—Said to have been founded by King Cadwallo, who was buried here in 677. The old church was rebuilt in 1437 and destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666. The present building was erected by Wren in 1673–84 on the site of the old church. Samuel Purchas, author of *Purchas his Pilgrimes*, was rector from 1614 until his death in 1626.

Ludgate, originally the only passage through the walls on the west side of London, stood west of St. Martin's Church, between it and Old Bailey, with its abutment on the other side of the street between Ave Maria Lane and Creed Lane. It was very ancient and was repaired or rebuilt in 1215, when the barons in arms against King John entered London and tore down the Jews' houses to get stones to repair the walls and gates of the City. From the time of Richard II., 1377–99, until it was demolished in 1760, it was used as a prison, and there are many references to it as such in contemporary literature. The statue of Queen Elizabeth, now over the school-house door at St. Dunstan's in the West, formerly stood on Ludgate.

Wyatt's rebellion terminated at Ludgate when the officers in charge refused to permit him to pass through. After resting for a brief time in the vicinity (see Belle Savage Yard) he retreated.

42.—Site of the London Coffee-House, first opened as a coffee-

house in 1731 by James Ashley, and closed in 1867. In its early years it was a great resort of Americans, and the meeting-place of a scientific club of which Dr. Priestley was president, and Dr. Price, Benjamin Franklin and other scientists were members. C. R. Leslie, the artist, when he came to London in 1811 as an art student, found many Americans here. Charles Bell, the great anatomist, came here on his arrival in London to seek his fortune. The grandfather of John Leech was landlord for some years and was succeeded by his son, the father of John Leech, who was proprietor for some time.

It was here that Arthur Clennam stayed when he arrived in London by the Dover coach, the "Blue-eyed Maid" (*Little Dorrit*).

45.—William Hone had a shop here; and here he completed and published his *Every-Day Book* and his *Year Book*.

John Evelyn lived at the "Hawk and Pheasant" in Ludgate Hill in 1658 and 1659.

Lyndhurst Road, Hampstead

G. W. Lovell, the dramatist and novelist, died here in 1878 at Grove Lodge, where he had lived for many years. Carl Haag, painter of Oriental scenes, lived for many years at Ida Villas.

Mabledon Place, Euston Road

Corner of Hastings Street.—Shelley lodged here at one time.

Macklin Street, Drury Lane

This is the Lewknor's Lane of Dryden's *Wild Gallant*, published in 1663; of Gay's *Beggar's Opera*; and of Samuel Butler's *Hudibras*. Butler also refers to it as Dirty Lane. It was near here that the Great Plague of 1665 began. Sir Roger L'Estrange speaks of Lewknor's Lane as a "rendezvous and nursery for lewd women, first resorted to by the Roundheads." Jonathan Wild kept a house of ill-fame here. In the eighteenth century the name seems to have been modified to Lutenor's Lane. A later name was Charles Street. The present name dates from 1878.

Maid Lane, Southwark

(See Park Street, Southwark)

Maida Vale

Part of the old Roman road to the north-west. The high sides on the north of Maida Vale are said to be remains of the banks that the Romans built to protect the road.

54, formerly 12 Pineapple Place.—C. R. Leslie, R.A., lived here from 1834, when he returned from America, until 1847. Thomas Sully, the American painter, immediately on his arrival from America in 1837, called here to see Leslie, and the two of them started out to look up lodgings for Sully's use during his stay in England.

George Romney, the artist, lived in Pineapple Place in 1793–4.

Maiden Lane, Covent Garden

Corpus Christi Chapel.—On the site of the laboratory of Godfrey and Cooke, the chemists, established in 1680, where Godfrey, the founder of the house, made experiments with phosphorus for the Honourable Robert Boyle.

Stage door of the Adelphi.—"Handsome Bill Terriss," father of Ellaline Terriss, was stabbed here in 1897 after a performance of *Black-eyed Susan*, in which he was the hero. Charles Cartwright, who died in 1922, the villain of the play and one of Terriss's old pals, was with him at the time, and he died in Cartwright's arms.

21A.—Site of the Cider Cellars, an all-night tavern, famous for its cider and good eating. It was much frequented by young men for its company and the good singing that was usually going on, mostly of a comic character. William Rhodes, brother of the proprietor of the "Coal Hole," was the proprietor of the Cider Cellars for a time. Rather a better class was to be met with here than at the "Coal Hole." Dr. Maginn, editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, was a constant attendant. The two Disraelis and Louis Napoleon, before he became emperor, came here frequently. Richard Porson was generally to be found here, and on one occasion Lord Campbell heard him recite the whole of Anstey's *The Pleader's Guide* from memory. Lord Campbell was a member of a club that used to meet here with Matthew Raine, the Master of the Charterhouse, and other noted personages among its membership. In a house opposite the Cider Cellars, Thomas Proctor, the sculptor, died in 1794 in extreme poverty.

The Cider Cellars was the original of the Back Kitchen in *Pendennis*, where George Warrington brought Arthur Pendennis; where Clive Newcome, Fred Bayham and Tom Sergeant met; and where Huxter and Pendennis had their row. Hodgen, the singer of *The Body Snatcher*, was taken from a singer named Ross and a song of his called *Sam Hall*. In this song Sam Hall damned his eyes to such an extent that the expression came into the common use that it has since maintained. Sloman, the original of Nadab in *The Newcomes*, sang here as well as at the "Coal Hole." As the hours

grew later the songs became rather more doubtful, and it was some particularly nasty ditty that Thackeray heard that inspired his account of Colonel Newcome's resentment at Captain Costigan's song in the Cave of Harmony. The Cider Cellars figures in Albert Smith's *Adventures of Mr. Ledbury* and *The Medical Student.*

26.—J. M. W. Turner, the artist, was born here in 1775, over the shop of his father, a hairdresser and barber. At that time the house was situated at the corner of Hand Court, and several of Turner's early drawings were exhibited in the windows of his father's shop, in the hope of finding a purchaser. Turner lived and worked in this house until 1794, five years after he had become a student at the Royal Academy, and then he worked in an adjoining house in Hand Court until 1800, when he was elected A.R.A. and went to a new residence in Norton Street (now Bolsover Street), Fitzroy Square. Before leaving these two houses Turner had exhibited no less than fifty-nine pictures that he had made here.

35.—Rule's Restaurant. Dates from 1799, and has numbered among its patrons everyone of literary and theatrical prominence in London.

41.—"Bedford Head" Hotel, the descendant of the tavern of the same name, where Turner used to spend his evenings when he lived in Maiden Lane. It was an old tavern that had been located here from at least 1716, and was famous for its good eating and drinking, as well as for its gaming. Pope, Walpole, and others mention it. Voltaire was a nightly attendant in 1726–9, when it was the usual gathering-place for the literary celebrities of the time who liked to meet him. Paul Whitehead used to give his supper parties there about 1741. In 1760–70 it was kept by Wildman, brother-in-law of Horne Tooke, and at one time an intimate friend of John Wilkes. For many years the present hotel was the weekly meeting-place of the Reunion, a literary and artistic club of good fellows.

The old "Bedford Head" seems also to have been known as the "Bedford Head" in Southampton Street. It may, therefore, have extended to the corner of Southampton Street at one time. It is also stated that Andrew Marvell lived next to the "Bedford Head," and that Voltaire lived two doors away from Marvell. This would seem to indicate that those residences were to the west of the tavern, especially as there was hardly room for three houses between the tavern and the corner of Southampton Street. Assuming this to be so, Marvell's house can be placed at the present number 39 or 40, while Voltaire's would be somewhere around 37 or 38. It was while Marvell was living here in 1677 as member for Hull and was in such

poor circumstances that he was dining off a mutton-bone, and was practically penniless, that he was approached by Lord Danby with the offer of a bribe from the king, and promptly and emphatically rejected it. Voltaire's lodgings were at the sign of the White Peruke, the shop of a French hairdresser, from 1726 to 1729 when he was securing subscriptions to the *Henriade*. There he wrote his essays in English on the *Civil Wars in France* and on *Epic Poetry*. Pope, Congreve, Young, and other literary celebrities were his constant visitors while here, and his evenings were spent in the congenial company to be found at the "Bedford Head."

Bonnell Thornton, editor of the *Connoisseur*, was born in Maiden Lane in 1724. Archbishop Sancroft lived in Maiden Lane in 1663, when he was Dean of York, and also when he was Dean of St. Paul's. In the same street lived Mrs. Bembo, with whom he was supposed to be intimate.

Maidenhead Court, Aldersgate Street
(Formerly Lamb Alley)

John Milton lived in a house at the lower end of this court from 1643 to 1645. It was concerning this house that Milton wrote a sonnet entreating that it be spared on the advance of Prince Rupert's troops after the battle of Edgehill. Here he wrote his treatises *Of Reformation*, *Of Practical Episcopacy*, and *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*. It was while here that his first wife, Mary Powell, left him and went back to her parents. Here his reconciliation with her took place in 1645. While here he received boys into his house as resident pupils, and was said to have been a very successful instructor. Howitt states that it was while here that Milton really began his career as an author.

Maids of Honour Row, Richmond

Occupies a part of the site of old Richmond Palace, and was built in 1724 to house the ladies in attendance on the Prince and Princess of Wales, who were then residing at Richmond Lodge in the Old Deer Park.

1.—Mrs. Haliburton, widow of Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick") lived here at one time.

4.—John James Heidegger, Master of the Revels to George I. and George II., lived here for some time, and died here in 1749. Charles Garvice, the writer of popular love stories, lived in this house for some years and died here in 1920.

Sir Richard Burton, the explorer and translator of the *Arabian Nights*, lived in one of the four houses in this row in 1829, when he was eight years old, and was attending the school kept by Rev. Charles Delafosse at the corner of Duke Street.

Mall (The), Chiswick

(See Chiswick Mall)

Mall (The), Hammersmith

(See Lower Mall and Upper Mall, Hammersmith)

Mall (The), Kensington

Sir Augustus Wall Calcott, R.A., and his brother, Dr. John Wall Calcott, the composer, lived in a house on the east side which was demolished in 1871.

Mallord Street, Chelsea

28.—Residence of Augustus John, A.R.A.

Manchester Square

Hertford House, now the Wallace Gallery.—Built in 1776 as the beginning of Manchester Square, and then known as Manchester House. For many years it was the residence of the French Ambassadors. Talleyrand and Guizot lived here. It later became the town house of the Marquis of Hertford, who gathered his collection of paintings here from 1815 to 1860. The fourth marquis bequeathed the house and the collection to Sir Richard Wallace, who added to the building and much increased the collection of paintings, and finally left the whole as a gift to the nation, the present Wallace Collection. It was at Hertford House that Theodore Hook began his social career through an introduction secured by the good offices of Sheridan and his son Tom.

Many students of Thackeray consider Manchester Square to be the Gaunt Square of *Vanity Fair*, and Hertford House to be Gaunt House. Others claim Cavendish Square and still others favour Berkeley Square. The probabilities point to Manchester Square, for the owner of Hertford House was Francis, third Marquis of Hertford, the intimate personal friend of George IV., who is generally conceded to be the original of the Marquis of Steyne. Incidentally, he is also the original of Lord Monmouth in Disraeli's *Coningsby*. Sir Richard Wallace, the last owner of Hertford House,

is said to have been a descendant of the Conways, the Marquises of Hertford.

12.—William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, and owner of Fonthill Abbey, lived here between 1828 and 1830.

Manchester Street, Manchester Square

Joanna Southcott, the pretended prophetess, died here in 1814 and was buried under the name of Goddard. Her death occurred shortly after she was expected to give birth to "Shiloh," an event for which her followers had prepared by providing a silver crib and other details equally expensive. "Shiloh" did not appear, and at her death an autopsy, which she herself had requested, showed that considerable deception had been used to delude the medical men who certified to her condition.

Manchester Street figures in "The Adventure of the Empty House" (*The Return of Sherlock Holmes*).

Manette Street, Soho

It is supposed that this street suggested the name of the Dr. Manette in the *Tale of Two Cities*, whose residence Dickens places in Soho. See 10 Carlisle Street.

Manor Place, Walworth Road

Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, the friend of Southey, died here in 1835.

Mansell Street, Aldgate High Street

Garrick lodged here in 1741 during the term of his first London engagement at the Goodman's Fields Theatre, when his Richard III. drew crowds from the west end of London and created the sensation of the time.

Florrie Holford, in Besant's *Bell of St. Paul's*, had lodgings in this street when she went down to the river to drown herself—but gave up the project.

Mansfield Place, Richmond

1.—Rhoda Broughton, the novelist, lived here for a time.

Mansfield Road, Haverstock Hill

15.—James Frank Redfern, the sculptor, lived here in the late 1860's.

Mansfield Street, Portland Place

Built by the Adam brothers about 1770. For a long time it was a popular residence street for the families of the Roman Catholic nobility, and here, at various times, lived Lord Clifford, Lord Stourton, Lord Petre and the Howards of Corby.

1.—Thomas Hope, the author of *Anastasius*, had a large mansion here, in which he died in 1831.

Lord Cornwallis had his London house in this street after the American War and before he was appointed Governor-General of India. Lord Metcalfe's last residence was in this street, and here, in his last illness, he received the Address from Old Indians which he appreciated so much. Count Woronzow, the Russian diplomatist, died at his house in this street in 1832. Princess de la Beiza and the Prince of the Asturias were living here in 1836.

Mansion House

The official residence of the Lord Mayor of London during his year of office. Built 1739–52. Occupies the site of the Stocks Market, established here in 1282, and so called from the spot where the Stocks formerly stood. Originally the sole market for fish, it was burnt down in 1666 and rebuilt as a market for flowers, fruits and vegetables. It is said that the flower called the stock derives its name from this market, but it is probable that its reference to stock-gilliflower is more correct. Removed to make way for the present Mansion House.

Stukeley considers that the old Stocks Market was the location of the Roman Forum, and the centre of Roman London. This opinion, however, is of no particular value, especially in view of the fact that remains of a Roman Forum have since been discovered beneath Leadenhall Market. A Roman pavement has indeed been found here, and is now in the Guildhall.

It will be recalled that it was at the Mansion House that Thackeray's Mr. Altamont swept the crossing from the Bank to Cornhill—a horrifying discovery made by his wife and duly recorded by Mr. Yellowplush.

Maple Street, Tottenham Court Road

E. W. Wyan, the sculptor, lived here in 1841. Miss Chalon, the artist, and sister of the Chalon brothers, lived here in the same year.

Marble Arch

In the middle of the roadway in front of the Marble Arch, at the junction of Edgware Road, Oxford Street and Bayswater Road, stood the gallows known as Tyburn Tree in its last days. Tyburn, a remote spot at the time, was used as the place of execution for criminals from about 1196 to 1783, when executions were transferred to Newgate. The gallows was first placed somewhere near Duke Street, but was moved several times and always westward. In the early sixteenth century it was opposite Marble Arch; later it was about where Connaught Square and Connaught Place are now located; finally it reached the spot marked by the brass inset in the roadway. At first it was a permanent single gallows, but it went through several stages of development until it became a permanent triangular structure set where the triangular marker is now placed. This permanent triangular gallows lasted from 1571 to 1759; from 1759 until 1783 a movable gallows was used as required on the same spot. When Tyburn was superseded by Newgate the last gallows was sold to a carpenter who converted it into stands for beer-barrels in the cellars of a public-house in Adam Street called the "Carpenters' Arms." There is still a public-house of that name at 12 Seymour Place (formerly Adam Street West), Seymour Street, but whether that is where the gallows went or to Adam Street (formerly Adam Street East), Portman Square, is not quite clear. Hogarth's last plate of the "Idle and Industrious Apprentice" shows the triple gallows at Tyburn. It was the custom on special occasions to erect galleries around the place of execution and to rent them to spectators. Catherine Hayes, who murdered her husband and was burnt alive here by the mob, has been made the subject of *Catherine* by Thackeray.

The earliest hangman known here was Derrick, in James I.'s time. He was succeeded by Gregory Brandon, father of the Richard Brandon who executed Strafford and Charles I. After Brandon came "Esquire" Dun, and he, in 1684, was succeeded by John Ketch.

Among the thousands who were executed at Tyburn were: Perkin Warbeck, 1499; Elizabeth Barton, the Holy Maid of Kent, beheaded with five others for treason, 1534; John Houghton, the last prior of the Charterhouse, and others of his brethren, executed for high treason in 1535—it was the first time in England that ecclesiastics were executed without previously having been degraded; the Fitzgeralds, for the Irish Insurrection, 1537; Thomas Fiennes, Lord Dacre, 1541; the Jesuits Campion and Harte, 1581; Edward Squire, for trying to poison Queen Elizabeth, 1598, and Dr. Lopez,

for the same crime, 1594; Robert Southwell, Jesuit and poet, 1595; Mrs. Turner, for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, and Weston, Overbury's keeper, 1615; John Felton, who killed the Duke of Buckingham, 1628; Hacker and Axtel, who signed the death-warrant of Charles I., 1660; in 1661 the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were taken at night from their graves in Westminster Abbey, and the next day each was hanged from an angle of the gallows until sunset, then taken down and beheaded, and the heads were placed on pikes on Westminster Hall; Okey, Barkstead and Corbet, who signed the death-warrant of Charles I., 1662; Claude Duval, 1670; Thomas Sadler, for stealing the mace and purse of the Lord Chancellor, 1677; Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, on suspicion of engaging the French in a plot to murder all Protestants, 1681; Sir Thomas Armstrong, in the Rye House Plot, 1684; Sir William Parkyns and Sir John Freind, for conspiring to murder William III., 1696; Jack Sheppard, 1724; Jonathan Wild, 1725—he picked the parson's pocket of his corkscrew at his execution and was hanged with it in his hand; Lord Ferrers, for murdering his valet, 1760; Mrs. Brownrigg, 1767; John Rann, better known as "Sixteen-string Jack," 1774; Daniel and Robert Perreau, for forgery, 1776; Dr. Dodd, for forgery, 1777; Rev. James Hackman, for the murder of Miss Ray in Covent Garden, 1779—Boswell rode to Tyburn with him in a coach. John Austin was the last person executed here, 1783.

At least one saint has been made at Tyburn, since, in 1918, Pope Benedict XV. canonised Oliver Plunket, Archbishop of Armagh, who was executed at Tyburn in 1681. There may be others who will be canonised, for in 1923 the Pope appointed a commission to sit at Westminster and to collect evidence of martyrdom to be placed before the Sacred Congregation at Rome for consideration as to the beatification and canonisation of those who died for their faith at Tyburn. The list includes: John Houghton, Carthusian; Richard Reynolds, Bridgettine; John Haile, priest; Robert Lawrence, Augustine Webster, Humphrey Middlemore, William Exmew, Sebastian Newdigate, Carthusians; all of whom were executed in 1535. In 1540 William Hone, Carthusian lay-brother; Edmund Brindholme, priest; and Clement Philpot, gentleman, died there. In 1544 John Larke, priest; German Gardiner, layman; John Ireland, priest; and Thomas Ashby, layman, suffered. John Storey, layman, 1571; Thomas Woodhouse, S.J., 1573; John Nelson, S.J., and Thomas Sherwood, layman, in 1578. In 1581, Everard Hanse, priest; Edmund Campion, S.J.; Ralph Sherwin, priest; and Alexander Briant, S.J. In 1582, Thomas Ford, John Short, Robert Johnson, William

Filby, Luke Kirby, Laurence Richardson, all priests; and Thomas Cottam, S.J. In 1584, William Carter, printer; and James Fenn, George Haydock, Thomas Hemerford, John Munden, and John Nutter, all priests. In 1585, Thomas Alfield, priest; and Thomas Webley, dyer. In 1586, Edward Stransham, Nicholas Woodfen, Richard Sergeant, William Thomson, John Lowe, John Adams, Robert Dibdale, all priests. In 1588, Edward Shelley, gentleman, of the family of the poet; Richard Leigh, priest; Richard Martin and Richard Flower, gentlemen; John Roche, waterman; and Margaret Ward, gentlewoman, who was executed for helping a priest to escape from Bridewell Prison. In 1591, Eustace White and Polydore Plasden, priests; Brian Lacy, gentleman; and John Mason and Sydney Hodgson, laymen. In 1592, Roger Ashton, gentleman; and William Patenson and Richard Williams, priests. William Harrington, priest, in 1594; Robert Southwell, S.J., in 1595. In 1601, Mark Barkworth, O.S.B.; Roger Filcock, S.J.; Anne Line, gentlewoman; Nicholas Tichborne and Thomas Hackshot, gentlemen. In 1602, James Duckett, printer; Francis Page, S.J.; Thomas Tichborne and Robert Watkinson, priests. William Richardson, priest, in 1603; Robert Drury, priest, in 1607; George Gervase, O.S.B., and Thomas Garnet, S.J., in 1608; Thomas Somers, priest, and John Roberts, O.S.B., in 1610; William Scott, O.S.B., and Richard Newport and John Almond, priests, in 1612; John Mawson, layman, in 1614; Thomas Maxfield, priest, in 1616; William Ward, priest, in 1641. In 1642, Thomas Reynolds and Edward Morgan, priests; Thomas Bullaker, O.F.M.; Bartholomew Roe, O.S.B.; and Thomas Holland, S.J. Henry Heath and Arthur Bell, both O.F.M., in 1643. John Duckett, priest, and Ralph Corby, S.J., in 1644. Henry Morse, S.J., in 1645; Philip Powel, O.S.B., in 1646; Peter Wright, S.J., in 1651; John Southworth, priest, in 1654; Edward Coleman, gentleman, in 1678. In 1679, Thomas Pickering, lay-brother O.S.B.; Richard Langhorne, barrister; Henry Grove, Laurence Hill and Robert Green, laymen; and William Ireland, Thomas Whitbread, William Harcourt, John Fenwick, John Gavan, Anthony Turner, all S.J.

Marchmont Street, Brunswick Square

26.—Shelley lived here in 1815 with Mary Godwin, afterwards his second wife.

Mare Street, Hackney

Corner of London Lane.—Site of the Tower House, the residence of Captain Woodcocke, to which Milton used to come when he was courting his daughter Catharine, who afterwards became Milton's second wife.

Maresfield Gardens, Hampstead

Robert Buchanan, the poet, lived in this street at one time. Sir E. A. Waterlow, R.A., lived here in 1911 and thereabouts; and Henry Moore, A.R.A., lived at "Collingham."

Margaret Street, Cavendish Square

All Saints' Church.—On the site of Margaret Street Chapel, the cradle in London of the High Church movement, of which it is a direct descendant.

On this site in 1776 the Rev. David Williams, founder of the Literary Fund, opened a chapel for the worship of all men of whatever form of faith or doctrine. The scheme was a failure, and the chapel was afterwards used by a sect called the Bereans.

61.—Thomas Campbell lived here in 1820 when the *New Monthly Magazine* was started under his editorship.

76.—Giuseppe Ceracchi, the sculptor, had his studio here after he left Carlini in Carlisle Street, and one of his pupils here was the Honourable Mrs. Damer.

Mark Lane, Fenchurch Street

(Mentioned in 1276)

Cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to be three or four thousand years old, have been found here. A tessellated Roman pavement also has been found here. The east wall of the first Roman settlement ran along Mark Lane and Billiter Street, from the river on the south to Leadenhall Street on the north.

The Great Fire of 1666 stopped in Mark Lane, although the street was very badly damaged.

5.—Star Alley, leading to All Hallows Staining. See Star Alley.

33, between 31 and 34.—A fine old mansion, formerly belonging to the Neville and Haddon families. According to local tradition it was the residence of the Spanish Ambassador at one time. Contains a beautiful staircase with carefully turned banisters. The woodwork around the doors is very fine, and the entrance has wood carvings of the best.

Milton's friend, Cyriac Skinner, was a merchant in Mark Lane. Joseph Caryl, author of a Commentary on the Book of Job, founded a Dissenting meeting-house here in the seventeenth century. Isaac Watts came to it in 1698 at the age of twenty-four as assistant to Dr. Chauncey, whom he succeeded as pastor until 1704, when the meeting removed to Pinners' Hall.

Market Street, Jermyn Street

Hannah Lightfoot, the young Quakeress whom the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III., was said to have married privately in Kew Chapel in 1759, lived at the corner of this street over the shop of a relative named Wheeler, a linen-draper. The prince first saw her at the window of the house, and thus began an infatuation which created one of the unsolved mysteries of the period. Just why the prince should have been in this neighbourhood does not appear, for at that time Market Street was immediately adjoining St. James's Market, which was just about what any other market of the time would have been. The house probably was somewhere around the upper end of the street, where it is met by the short lane now called St. James's Market. One story was that Hannah left this house or was abducted from it, and was never heard of again. See Tenterden Street. Another version of the tale referred to an abduction at Keith's Chapel in Curzon Street. See Curzon Street.

St. James's Market itself disappeared when Regent Street was formed. It lay to the west of Market Street, and occupied a small block square. Pepys refers to it as having been built by Lord St. Albans in 1666. A room over the original market-house was used by Richard Baxter for his meetings, and it is said that at his first sermon there the crowd was so great that the beams began to give way. Another story of the old market concerns Nance Oldfield, who, as a girl of sixteen, was a barmaid in the "Mitre," her aunt's tavern in St. James's Market. She seems to have had a fancy for plays, and Farquhar discovered her rehearsing *The Scornful Lady* of Beaumont and Fletcher in the intervals of serving drinks. His interest in the girl started her on the theatrical career which made her one of the best actresses in England.

Marlborough Gate, St. James's Palace

East side, opposite Friary Court, St. James's Palace.—Marlborough House Chapel. This was the Roman Catholic chapel built by Charles I. for Henrietta Maria, the building of which gave such offence to the people. It was afterwards changed into a Protestant church with services in German, and was known as the German Chapel Royal until 1901. George III. was married here in 1761.

Marlborough Hill, St. John's Wood

46.—H. Buxton Forman, the editor of Shelley's works, lived here for many years from 1899 to 1913 or thereabouts.

Edwin Long, R.A., the painter of "The Babylonian Marriage Market," lived in this street. Sir Charles Santley, the singer, lived here about 1913.

Marlborough House

On the site of the old pheasantry of St. James's Palace and of the gardens of Henry Boyle, Secretary of State to Queen Anne. Built by Wren in 1709–10 for John Churchill, the great Duke of Marlborough. It is built of Dutch bricks which, it is said, the duke brought over from Holland as ballast in the transports used in his campaign, thus saving the cost of importation. The duke's body was brought here after his death at Windsor in 1722, and lay in state previous to its interment in Westminster Abbey. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, continued to use this as her residence until her death here in 1744. Prince Leopold, afterwards Leopold I. of Belgium, lived here from 1817 to 1831. Queen Adelaide, wife of William IV. lived here in 1837.

When a Government Fine Art Museum and School of Design was projected, Queen Victoria allowed certain apartments in Marlborough House to be used for the purpose. Here the exhibit, together with the Vernon Collection and the Turner paintings, was held from about 1849 until 1859, when it was removed to the temporary buildings which were eventually replaced by those of the South Kensington Museum, the development of the enterprise.

In 1861 Marlborough House was remodelled as the London residence of the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII. Here he received the visiting delegation from the Ancient and Honourable Artillery Company of Boston some thirty years ago. George V. was born here in 1865, and lived here from 1901 to 1910. The house was afterwards the London residence of Queen Alexandra.

Marlborough Place, St. John's Wood

4.—Thomas Huxley lived here from 1872 until 1890, the period of his greatest activity and public service, during which time this house was one of London's intellectual centres. Here he published *Physiography* and the *Anatomy of Invertebrate Animals* and wrote the *Life of Hume.*

11.—Charles Albert Fechter, the actor, lived here at one time.

Marlborough Road, St. John's Wood

11.—Bernard Partridge, the cartoonist of *Punch*, lived here. When he moved he was succeeded by Joseph Hatton, author and journalist, who died in 1907.

15.—Alexis Soyer, the famous chef of the Reform Club and the author of *The Gastronomic Regenerator* and *Pantropheon, or the History of Food*, died here in 1858.

Corner of Loudoun Road.—Mme. Grisi, the singer, lodged here.

Jane Belmont, the last mistress of George IV., lived at the corner of Marlborough Road and Belmont Road at the time of George IV.'s death in 1830. Charles Fechter, the actor, lived in this street at one time.

Marloes Road, Kensington

1.—Andrew Lang lived here for many years.

Marshalsea Place, Borough

(See Borough High Street)

Martin's Lane, Cannon Street

Richard Glover, author of *Leonidas*, was born here in 1712.

Martlett Court, Bow Street

2.—Edward Shuter, the actor, was living here in 1756 when he advertised his benefit in the *Public Advertiser*.

John O'Keefe, the actor, had lodgings in this street in 1779. George Frederick Cooke, the tragedian, lived here when he first came to London in 1778; and Tom Dibdin tells of the job he used to have to get him home to these lodgings. Miss Mellon, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans, lived here and used to cook choice little dinners for her admirer, afterwards her husband, Coutts, the banker.

Marylebone High Street

(See High Street, Marylebone)

Marylebone Lane, Oxford Street

Town Hall.—Supposed to be on the site of the ancient church of Tyburn, from a mass of skeletons that were dug up here in 1724.

Marylebone Road

South side, west corner of High Street, Marylebone. Devonshire Terrace.—Charles Dickens lived at No. 1 Devonshire Terrace, corner of High Street, from 1839 to 1851. In his time the terrace consisted of three houses extending westward from the corner of High Street,

along Marylebone Road. No. 1 was the largest house of the three, and its position at the corner gave it exceptional advantages as to light and air. The study was the room adjoining the projecting entrance, which was added in 1851. It was in this house that Longfellow stayed during his visit to Dickens in 1841. At that time Grip, the raven, was still alive, but it died here some time afterwards.

While here Dickens wrote *Old Curiosity Shop, Barnaby Rudge, American Notes, Martin Chuzzlewit, Christmas Carol, The Chimes, The Cricket on the Hearth, Dombey and Son, The Battle of Life, The Haunted Man* and *David Copperfield*. At the same time he carried on *Master Humphrey's Clock*, and begun the publication of *Household Words*.

When Dickens visited America in 1842 he let this house to General Sir John Wilson. He let it again in 1844, just before he went to Italy, and had to take rooms himself at 9 Osnaburgh Terrace. In 1846 he let it to Sir James Duke, who remained here until 1848. In 1847, when Dickens was recalled to London by the illness of his son Charles, he had to find quarters first in the Victoria Hotel in Euston Square and afterwards in Chester Place. George du Maurier lived in this house at one time.

Between 17 and 19. St. Marylebone Church.—Built in 1813–17. Robert Browning was married here in 1846 to Elizabeth Barrett. Among those buried here are: Richard Cosway, R.A., died 1821; James Northcote, R.A., died 1831, pupil and biographer of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

This is supposed to be the church where Mr. Dombey was married the second time, where Paul Dombey was christened and where Paul and his mother were buried (*Dombey and Son*).

77, formerly 8 York Buildings.—Leigh Hunt lived here from 1817 to 1819. Procter mentions visiting him here and says that he wrote his articles for the *Examiner* and the *Indicator* in this house.

183.—"Yorkshire Stingo" Tavern, descendant of the old tavern of the same name, which was a popular resort in the early part of the nineteenth century, when it was well out in the suburbs, and was surrounded by tea-gardens with a bowling-green. It appears on the plan of the New Road in 1757. Thomas Smith, writing in 1833, says that the "Stingo" had been a house of entertainment for more than a century at that time. The first London omnibuses were introduced by George Shillibeer in 1829, and ran from the "Yorkshire Stingo" to the Bank at a shilling for each passenger, including the use of a newspaper.

Edmund Yates, the novelist and editor, lived on the north side of this street, between Gloucester Place and Balcombe Street, after

his marriage in 1853. Sir George Hayter, the painter and author of the Appendix of the *Hortus Ericæus Woburnensis* on the Classification of Colours, died at his house in this street in 1871.

Mayfair

So called from a fair-ground in Charles II.'s time, located on what is now Curzon Street, Hertford Street, Shepherd's Market, and the adjoining streets, and then known as Brook Field. The fair lasted, with intervals, until 1809. The name is now applied to the fashionable region bounded by Oxford Street, Regent Street, Piccadilly and Hyde Park.

May's Buildings, St. Martin's Lane

Built in 1739. About 1812 a club called "The Eccentrics" met in May's Buildings, and was much frequented by Richard Lalor Shiel, William Mudford, editor of the *Courier*, and "Pope" Davis, an artist, and a great friend of Haydon. James Gibbs, the famous bookbinder, book and print seller, opened his first shop in this street in 1836, and stayed here until 1838.

Maze Hill, Greenwich

Vanbrugh Castle.—Built by Sir John Vanbrugh in 1714. This is one of the several houses claimed as the residence of Hannah Lightfoot, the pretty Quakeress, after her disappearance in 1753, and her subsequent marriage to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George III.

Mead Row, Westminster Bridge Road

Parsons, the actor, died here in 1795.

Meard Street, Wardour Street

Bet Flint, who figures in Boswell's *Johnson*, lived in this street. She wrote a metrical story of her life and wanted Johnson to write a preface for it.

Mecklenburgh Square

46.—George Augustus Sala lived here in 1881–2.

47.—Lewis Strange Wingfield, traveller, artist, actor and versatile genius in many lines.

Henry Thomas Buckle, author of the *History of Civilisation in England*, lived in this street as a child about 1830. *Punch's* famous "Robert"—Mr. Deputy Bedford—was a resident in later years.

Meeting House Lane, Peckham

Oliver Goldsmith was usher here in 1756 in Rev. John Milner's school. It was here that Milner introduced him to Griffiths, a circumstance that may be said to mark the beginning of his literary career. The site was afterwards occupied by artisans' dwellings, known as Goldsmith's Buildings.

Melbury Road, Kensington

2A.—W. Hamo Thornycroft, the sculptor, lived here for some time.

6.—**Little Holland House,** where G. F. Watts, the artist, lived from 1876 until his death here in 1903. It replaced the former house of the same name, where Watts lived in 1864–5, after he was married to Ellen Terry.

8.—Marcus Stone, R.A., lived here for some years.

9.—Built by William Burges, the architect, as a residence for himself, and occupied by him for several years.

11.—Sir Luke Fildes, R.A., lived here for many years, and died here in 1927.

18.—Holman Hunt died here in 1910.

Melcombe Place, Dorset Square

Marylebone Station, Great Central Railway.—On the site of Harewood Place, where George Eliot and G. H. Lewes lived in 1860.

Melina Place, St. John's Wood

5.—George Colman, the younger, lived here up to 1826, when he moved to 22 Brompton Square.

Phil May, the genial artist of *Punch*, lived at the bottom of this street from 1890 to 1900, and here he did some of his best work.

Merton Road, Hampstead

6.—Professor Augustus De Morgan, the mathematician, father of William De Morgan the novelist, and author of *A Budget of Paradoxes*, lived here for some years, and died here in 1871.

Middlesex Street, Whitechapel High Street

Mentioned in 1373 as Berwardes Lane; known as Hog Lane in the sixteenth century; it is the Petticoat Lane of the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. Famous for second-hand clothing shops,

very crowded and with something of its old reputation, it is still one of the sights of London on a Friday afternoon or a Sunday morning when the Jews are out in force and trading is at its best.

Middle Temple Lane

(See Temple)

Milborne Grove, West Brompton

2.—J. R. Planché, the dramatist, lived here about 1872.

Mile End Road

Mile End Green.—See Stepney Green.

At Bancroft Road. People's Palace.—Suggested by Besant's *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, and was the direct result of the revelations in that book. It is the realisation of Angela's dream of the Palace of Delight.

31.—Great Assembly Rooms. At this point in 1865 William Booth began the work of the Salvation Army. A stone in the gardens in front of the rooms marks the spot and commemorates the event.

88—Captain Cook lived here from 1764 until his departure on his last voyage. After his death his family continued to live here for some years. Nathaniel, his second son, was born here. From this house Captain Cook left in command of the *Grenville*, 1764 to 1767, and in command of the *Endeavour* in 1768. In 1772 he left in command of the *Resolution* and *Adventure*, and circumnavigated the globe before his return. In 1776 he left here for the last time on the voyage during which he was killed while in command of the *Resolution* and *Discovery*.

Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street

In 1926 a remarkable find of Roman Samian ware and other Roman relics was made here during excavations for a new building.

Milford Lane, Strand

Was the boundary between the mansions of Lord Essex on the east and the Earl of Arundel on the west. In the seventeenth century it was a hiding-place for debtors. It is the subject of a lively poem by Henry Savile, somewhat to the discredit of the locality. Sir Richard Baker, author of the *Chronicles* (Sir Roger de Coverley's favourite book), lived in this street from 1632 to 1639. In a house in Milford Lane in 1642 were captured thirty-six Irish rebels, who had conspired to set London on fire.

Milk Street, Cheapside

Sir Thomas More was born here in 1480. Susan, in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, was "a cobbler's maid in Milk Street."

Mill Street, Bermondsey

Folly Ditch flowed from the Thames through Mill Street, forming the western boundary of Jacob's Island, the last refuge of Bill Sikes (*Oliver Twist*). From Mill Street Folly Ditch turned into London Street, now Wolseley Street, which formed the southern boundary; then into George Row, the eastern boundary; and thus back again into the river. Jacob Street, which is now just where it was in 1761, divides Jacob's Island.

Millbank, Westminster

It was in this street that Martha was hurrying to drown herself in the river when she was overtaken by David Copperfield and Mr. Peggotty, and was pursuaded to relinquish her purpose.

Millfield Lane, Highgate

During the Gordon riots in 1780, when the rioters halted at the "Spaniards" Tavern on their way to sack Caen Wood, it was by Millfield Lane that the landlord, Giles Thomas, summoned the military, and by this lane the troopers galloped up, dispersed the rioters and saved Caen Wood. Coventry Patmore used to call Millfield Lane "the poets' path," from the number of poets who made it their favourite walk. For years it was a favourite walk of his own and his first wife, the "Angel in the House." When Coleridge was living at the Gillmans' in Highgate, 1816–34, his favourite walk was through Millfield Lane to Hampstead and back. It was on one of these walks here in 1819 that he first met Keats. Their widely differing accounts of the event make amusing reading when collated:

"A loose, slack, not well-dressed youth met Mr. —— and myself in a lane near Highgate. —— knew him, and spoke. It was Keats. He was introduced to me, and stayed a minute or so. After he had left us a little way, he came back, and said: 'Let me carry away the memory, Coleridge, of having pressed your hand!'—'There is death in that hand,' I said to ——, when Keats was gone. . . ."

Coleridge, *Table-Talk*, 14 August, 1832.

" Last Sunday I took a walk towards Highgate, and in the lane that winds by the side of Lord Mansfield's park I met Mr. Green our Demonstrator at Guy's in conversation with Coleridge — I joined them, after inquiring with a look if it would be agreeable— I walked with him at his alderman-after-dinner pace for near two miles, I suppose. In those two miles he broached a thousand things. . . . I heard his voice as he came towards me—I heard it as he moved away—I had heard it all the interval. . . ."

KEATS, Letter to his brother and sister, April 1819.

MILLMAN STREET, BEDFORD ROW

The Chevalier d'Éon, the eccentric French Ambassador, who always dressed in female costume, died here in 1810. Bellingham was lodging in this street when he shot Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, in 1812.

MILTON STREET, CRIPPLEGATE

The Grub Street of literature, and known as Grobbe Street as early as 1307. It gained its reputation in literature from the number of writers that made it their dwelling-place and who gained a precarious living by writing pamphlets, broadsides, occasional poems and small hack-work generally. Marvell, Pope, Swift, Congreve, Oldham, Shadwell, Arbuthnot, Johnson, Warburton, Walpole and others refer to Grub Street as a term of ridicule or disparagement. John Foxe, vicar of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and author of the *Book of Martyrs*, lived here from 1571 until his death here in 1587. John Speed, the historian and topographer, lived in this street. Bernard Alsop, the printer, lived here as late as 1656. The wealthy and charitable Henry Welby, the "hermit of Grub Street," died here in 1636, never having left his house or been seen by anyone for over forty years. He was the original of one of the characters in Henry Brooke's *Fool of Quality*.

MINCING LANE, FENCHURCH STREET

41.—Hall of the Clothworkers' Company, built in 1860 on the site of the previous halls. The company was incorporated in 1482. Samuel Pepys was Master in 1677, and in the following year presented it with a loving-cup, which is still among its treasures. His friend, William Hewer, was Master in 1682. The back of the hall looks out on a garden, which is part of the churchyard of All Hallows Staining. See Star Alley, Mark Lane.

Sir John Robinson, the Lieutenant of the Tower and Lord Mayor of London mentioned by Mrs. Hutchinson in her *Memoirs*, lived in this street. Alderman Beckford, father of the author of *Vathek*, also lived here.

Chicksey, Veneering and Stobbles (*Our Mutual Friend*), where R. Wilfer was employed, had their offices in the fourth house on the left of Mincing Lane coming from Fenchurch Street. It was here that John Rokesmith followed Bella Wilfer and came upon Rumty sitting at the open window at his tea. It was at the corner of Mincing Lane and Fenchurch Street that Bella Wilfer waited in the canary-coloured chariot while her father got leave of absence to dine with her at Greenwich.

Minories

The later Roman wall ran along the eastern side of this street. Cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to have been three or four thousand years old, have been found here.

14.—Nathan Meyer Rothschild, founder of the English branch of the Rothschilds, lived here for many years.

Holy Trinity, Minories.—See Church Street, Minories.

Lord Cobham, who falsely accused Sir Walter Raleigh of a share in his plot, died of starvation here in the garret of his laundress's house.

Isaac Watts lived in this street in 1702, and it is probable that he wrote the poems here that he published in 1706.

Mitre Court, Fleet Street

Formerly Ram Alley, an entry into Alsatia, and famous for its cook-shops with their bad smells and for its laundresses. (Incidentally, Hare Court is sometimes said to be the former Ram Alley. The honour, however, probably belongs to Mitre Court.) It is mentioned by Jonson, Massinger, Shadwell, Barry (who wrote a play called *Ram Alley, or Merry Tricks*, published 1611) and by Scott in *Kenilworth*. As a precinct of Whitefriars it had the privilege of sanctuary, and up to the fifteenth century all classes of criminals could find refuge here. From that time until 1698–9 debtors were safe. Will Poole, the astrologer, lived in Ram Alley in 1640.

The "Mitre" Tavern, which was formerly in this street, and which is sometimes confused with Johnson's "Mitre" in Fleet Street, was originally known as Joe's Coffee-House, and took the name of the "Mitre" in Fleet Street when the latter was closed forty years after Johnson's death.

Mitre Court, Hatton Garden

"Mitre" Tavern, on part of the site of the gardens of Ely Place. The mitre on the front is the last relic of the old palace of the Bishops of Ely, which was located here and in the surrounding streets.

Mitre Street, Aldgate

The scene of one of the murders ascribed to Jack the Ripper, which startled London about 1895. The body of the victim was found on the sidewalk of the east side, close to the curb, and but a short distance north of Aldgate. For a long time the spot was marked with a cross.

Monkwell Street, Cripplegate

Mentioned in the thirteenth century.

Corner of Silver Street.—Site of Shakespeare's house. See Silver Street.

Between 32 and 33.—Barbers' Hall, parts of which date from 1678. The records go much farther back than 1541, when the two separate companies were incorporated into the Barber-Surgeons' Company. The union was dissolved in 1745. Smollett, in *Roderick Random,* describes his examination in Barber-Surgeons' Hall in 1741 for the position of surgeon's mate.

Stone implements of Palæolithic man have been found in this street, far below the surface.

Monmouth Court, Little Earl Street

2–3.—James Catnach established himself here in 1813–14 as a printer of children's books, ballads and broadsides, illustrated by old woodcuts, and some that he cut himself from blocks. He was the first to publish songs by the yard, and many of his publications with woodcuts are now much sought for by collectors. He made a fortune from his enterprise, and retired in 1838.

Montague Close, Borough High Street

Location of the cloisters of the Priory of St. Mary Overy, where the poet Gower lived for many years and where he died in 1408. The site was granted in 1545 to Sir Anthony Browne, afterwards Viscount Montague, who built Montague House here. In 1605 Lord Monteagle was living at Montague House when he received the anonymous letter warning him against attending Parliament. He took the communication to James I. and started the investigation that resulted in the discovery of the Gunpowder Plot. As a result

of his services the dwellers in the Close were made free of actions for debt and trespass. As the Close soon became a refuge for criminals of all sorts, this privilege was afterwards withdrawn. Montague House was demolished in 1831–2.

Montagu Square

39.—Anthony Trollope lived here from 1873 to 1880. Here he wrote *The Prime Minister, The Way We Live Now, The American Senator, Is He Popenjoy?, South Africa, John Caldigate, Phineas Redux* and his *Autobiography*.

46.—John Forster lived here in 1859.

50.—John Bell, the sculptor, who did the statue of America for the Albert Memorial, lived here for a time.

Montpelier Road, Twickenham

15.—This was Tennyson's first home after he was married. He lived here from 1851 to 1853. At that time the house was known as Chapel House, Montpelier Row. His son, the later Lord Tennyson, was born here.

Montpelier Square, Brompton

11.—F. W. Fairholt, artist and antiquary, lived here in 1860.

38.—Walter Lacy, the actor, lived here in 1860.

Monument

Built by Wren in 1671–7 to commemorate the Great Fire of 1666, which started at a spot in Pudding Lane, said to be exactly 130 feet from the Monument, and burned to Pye Corner. Six persons have committed suicide by throwing themselves from the top of the Monument. The first was in 1750, the next in 1788, a third in 1810, two others in 1839 and the last in 1842. After that the cage was placed around the top of the column.

The space in which the Monument stands was formerly known as Monument Yard. It marks the site of the churchyard of St. Margaret's Church, which was destroyed in the Fire. At the corner of Monument Yard and Fish Street Hill was the chemist's shop in which Goldsmith, when he first came to London in 1756 and was in destitute circumstances, found employment as a shopman.

The Monument figures frequently in literature. Dickens makes much of it; in George Gissing's *In the Year of Jubilee*, Nancy Lord and young Crewe climb to the top of it as an afternoon's diversion. In *The Virginians* Lydia's grandfather, Van den Bosch, lived in Monument Yard.

Monument Street, Fish Street Hill

A fragment of a Roman pavement has been found here.

Moorgate Street

A bronze helmet, supposed to be of Celtic origin, and to date from a very early Celtic settlement in London, was found in this street.

Moreton Gardens, Kensington

1.—Mme. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) lived here from 1874 until 1887. While here she devoted her time to training the soprano voices in the Bach Choir, and from 1883 to 1886 she held an appointment in the Royal College of Music.

Mornington Crescent, Hampstead Road

4.—Frederick Henry Yates, the actor and father of Edmund Yates, the novelist, died here in 1842.

36.—Clarkson Stanfield, the artist, lived here from 1834 to 1841. He was succeeded in this house by F. R. Pickersgill, R.A., who lived here until 1864.

Leopold Jansa, the friend of Beethoven and himself a distinguished violinist and musician, lived here in the sixties.

Morpeth Terrace, Victoria Street

2.—Morpeth Mansions. Sir Austen Chamberlain lived here in 1925–6.

Mortimer Street, Regent Street

Middlesex Hospital.—Located here in 1755 on a 999 years' lease. In 1793 the hospital became a refuge for many of the French Royalist refugees, driven from France by the Reign of Terror. Sir Charles Bell was elected one of the surgeons in 1813, and took great interest in the institution, being instrumental in founding the School of Medicine. Townsend, the famous Bow Street officer, was born in Middlesex Hospital.

20.—German Reed, the originator of the very popular Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainments, lived here in 1876.

32.—The Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., lived here in 1809.

34.—Admiral Earl of St. Vincent lived here from 1804 to 1809.

38, formerly 7.—Mrs. Anna Jameson lived here for several years in the house of her sister.

44–5, formerly one house with the entrance in the centre and numbered 9.—Nollekens, the sculptor, lived here from 1771 until his death in 1823 in the drawing-room on the first floor at the south-east corner of the house. The corner room was the sitters' parlour, and here Dr. Johnson sat for his bust. John Thomas Smith, the writer on London, whose father was Nollekens's assistant, was a student here at the time. In later years the Prince of Wales, the future George IV., sat for his bust here.

Mrs. Thrale stayed in this street in 1784, when she came to London secretly to marry Piozzi. W. C. Macready was born here in 1793, in the portion between Cleveland Street and Wells Street, which was then known as Charles Street. In the same portion William Sharp, the engraver, was living in 1799. Samuel Lover, the novelist, lived in Mortimer Street after 1834.

Mortimer Terrace, Highgate Road

Leigh Hunt was living here in 1820, and Keats, who had come to Wesleyan Place near by to be near Hunt, was an inmate of his house during the few weeks he stayed there. The site of Hunt's house is now covered by a railway siding.

Mount Pleasant, Rosebery Avenue

Formerly known as Baynes Row, and later as Dorrington Street.

45.—"Apple Tree" Tavern, the descendant of the tavern of the same name, which was kept by Topham, the "strong man of Islington," in the middle of the eighteenth century, and which was at that time a favourite resort of prisoners just discharged from Coldbath Prison.

Henry Carey, author of *Sally in our Alley*, lived in this street, then called Dorrington Street. Richard Earlom, the engraver, lived here in 1805 when the street was known as Baynes Row.

Mr. and Mrs. Smallweed lived in this street with their grandchildren (*Bleak House*).

Mount Street, Berkeley Square

102.—Mme. d'Arblay lived here in 1838 when she was eighty-six years of age.

Richard Cumberland, the dramatist, lived in this street in 1752, and it was from here that he sent his first offering to the Press: the *Churchyard Elegy, written on St. Mark's Eve.* Josiah Wedgwood had his show-rooms in this street in 1767–8 before he moved to

St. Martin's Lane. Martin van Butchell, the eccentric quack doctor, whose invention of "elastic bands" gave the world suspenders, lived in this street in 1804.

Sir Henry Holland, the surgeon, had his first professional residence in Mount Street, from 1816 to 1820. Lady Mary Coke, Horace Walpole's friend, lived here in 1810.

Mrs. Abington, the actress, who played with Garrick, used to close her own establishment and take a house here, when she was supposed to be out of town, where she and her servant lived in the kitchen to save expenses.

Harriet Westbrook, Shelley's first wife, was brought up at the Mount Street Coffee-House, where her father was landlord. Laurence Sterne was a frequent visitor towards the end of his life when he used to write his love letters there. In later years the Westbrooks lived in Chapel Street (now Aldford Street), and it was from there in 1811 that she eloped with Shelley in a coach in which he and his cousin Charles waited for her at a small tavern in Mount Street.

It was in a watch-house in Mount Street that the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., with three companions, was locked up as a result of a midnight frolic, and there they stayed until they were bailed out by a friendly tailor.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption, now the National Institution for Medical Research.—On the site of the house where Colley Cibber, Booth, Wilks and other actors of the time used to spend their summer holidays. The place had been used as a lodging-house for visitors to the Wells since about 1725. In its last years it was used as a workhouse. Demolished in 1807, or thereabouts.

Corner of Holly Walk.—Location of Abernethy House, where Robert Louis Stevenson and Sidney Colvin occupied rooms together in 1874.

Mulberry Walk, Chelsea

8.—Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, K.C., son of the novelist.

Museum Street, Bloomsbury

Vertue, the engraver, lived here in 1712, and here Thoresby, the antiquarian, was a frequent guest and often sat for him. Tom Dibdin, the actor and manager, was born in 1771 in the portion beyond Hart Street.

Myddleton Passage, Clerkenwell

It was here that Bob Hewett met Pennyloaf, and during his absence for a moment Clem Peckover rushed up and the two women had a lively fight that ended only when Bob grabbed Clem and dragged her away from Pennyloaf (George Gissing's *Nether World*).

Myddleton Square

4.—Edward Irving was living here when just passing his greatest popularity, and here Thomas Carlyle spent several months with him on his first coming to London in 1824.

5.—Tom Dibdin, the actor, lived here in 1824.

Narrow Street, Limehouse

76.—The "Bunch of Grapes." The original of the "Six Jolly Fellowship-Porters," kept by Miss Abbey Potterson, in *Our Mutual Friend*. The favourite resort of Rogue Riderhood, Gaffer Hexam and their associates. Here the inquest on John Harmon was held with Gaffer Hexam as witness and Mortimer Lightwood as solicitor.

Nassau Street, Mortimer Street

23.—Major Rennell, the famous geographer, lived here in 1792.

Neal Street, Long Acre

William Cowper and Edward Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor, were fellow-clerks in this street in 1761–2. See Lincoln's Inn.

Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road

49.—Thomas Barnes, editor of *The Times* during the Grey, Peel and Melbourne administrations, lived here.

Joseph Haydn, compiler of the *Dictionary of Dates*, lived in this square in the 1840's and thereabouts.

Neston Street, Rotherhithe

Formerly known as Hanover Street, and, still earlier, as Wintershull Street. Admiral Benbow was born here in 1653.

Neville Court, Fetter Lane

10.—A fine old mansion with a garden in front, said to have been the residence of Lord Neville and locally known as "Neville Castle." This was "The Great House" of the Moravians.

14.—Keir Hardie lived here at one time.

Newark Street, Whitechapel

Vicarage of St. Philip's, Stepney. — John Richard Green, the historian, lived here from 1866 to 1869, when he was incumbent of St. Philip's, Stepney. While here his financial difficulties kept him writing at high pressure, and he contributed largely to reviews and periodicals.

New Cut, Lambeth

Davidge, manager of the Coburg Theatre (the "Old Vic") and, afterwards, of the Surrey, lived here on the north side adjoining Cornwall Road on the east.

This was the childhood home of Charles James Harrington Fitzroy Yellowplush, as related in the first chapter of Thackeray's *Yellowplush Papers*. Mr. Fandango, in Albert Smith's *Christopher Tadpole*, was "a professor of dancing in the New Cut." Mr. Boddy, in George Gissing's *Thyrza*, had a shop here.

New Street, Bishopsgate

Daniel Defoe lived here at one time when the street was known as Hand Alley. In his *History of the Plague*, he mentions the north end of Hand Alley as one of the places where a Plague Pit was dug for those who had died.

Dr. Daniel Williams, the Nonconformist divine and friend of Baxter, author of *Gospel Truth Stated and Vindicated*, and founder of the Dr. Williams Library in Gordon Square, was minister for twenty-seven years of the Presbyterian Meeting-house in Hand Alley.

New Street, Covent Garden

A very fashionable street in the time of Charles II. Until about 1860 it was the chief carriage-way to Covent Garden. The Countess of Chesterfield, the lady that Van Dyck had been in love with, lived on the south side of this street in 1660. Dr. Johnson used to boast that at the "Pine-Apple" in New Street he dined very well for eightpence when he first came to London in 1737.

Flaxman, the sculptor, lived here until 1772 or later, at the "Golden Head," where his father kept a shop for plaster casts. From there, in 1770, he sent his first contribution to the Royal Academy Exhibition, "Portrait of a Gentleman, a Model."

New Bond Street

(Built in 1721)

16.—Site of Long's Hotel, where Scott used to stop on his visits to London in his later years. Byron lived there for a time. It was at a dinner there in 1815, at which Mathews and Terry were present, that Scott saw Byron for the last time.

When Cousin Feenix came to London to attend Mr. Dombey's wedding, he stayed at Long's Hotel.

18.—Site of Stevens's Hotel, a favourite resort of Lord Byron, and where he occasionally lived during 1808–14.

23.—Benjamin Robert Haydon, the artist, writes from this address in 1831.

91.—John Taylor, proprietor of the *London Magazine* and member of the firm of Taylor and Hessey, Keats's publishers, lived here, and here Keats spent his last few days in England before sailing for Italy in September 1820.

146.—Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo, lived here in 1797–1800.

147.—Miss Elizabeth Gunning lived here with her mother, Susannah Gunning, in 1792.

147.—Lord Nelson was confined in this house for several months in 1797 when suffering from the loss of his arm at the Battle of Cape St. Vincent.

148.—Lord Camelford, the bruiser who was shot in a duel with Mr. Best in 1804, lived here in 1803–4. The interior of Lord Camelford's rooms appears in Cruikshank's illustrations to Pierce Egan's *Life in London*.

150.—Lady Hamilton lived here in 1813.

Swift lived in this street in 1697, and again thirty years later, when he spent his last three weeks in London here. Mrs. Delany, the friend of Queen Charlotte and patroness of Fanny Burney, lived here in 1730 or thereabouts. James Thomson, the poet, lived in this street just before he went to live at Richmond. Bennet Langton lodged here in 1767. John Jackson, the prize-fighter, known as Gentleman Jackson, from whom Lord Byron took boxing lessons, had his rooms in this street at one time.

New Bridge Street, Blackfriars

Built in 1765 by arching over the Fleet River, which still runs below the street as one of the sewers of the town.

This area is about where the Fleet River joined the Thames

and formed a shallow sort of delta. In this region General Pitt-Rivers found the remains of the piles and the timbering of lake dwellings supposed to have been made by the first settlers in London, probably Celts, some three or four thousand years ago.

Bridewell Royal Hospital.—On the site of Bridewell Prison. See Bride Lane.

14.—A relic of the Bridewell Prison, of which it formed the principal entrance. The head over it represents Edward VI.

West side of the approach to Blackfriars Bridge.—On the site of Chatham Square, where Emma Lyon (afterwards Lady Hamilton) and Mrs. Powell, the actress, were employed in their youth as domestics in the household of Dr. Budd.

When Dante Gabriel Rossetti married Elizabeth Siddall, his model, in 1860, they lived in his old chambers at 14 Chatham Place, Blackfriars Bridge.

East side.—On the east side of New Bridge Street, answering to the east bank of the Fleet, stood the great monastery of the Dominicans, or Black Friars, which has given its name to that whole section of the city. See Blackfriars.

Horace Twiss, author of the *Life of Eldon*, died at his house in New Bridge Street in 1849.

New Broad Street, City

Built in 1737 and known as Petty France. This street is the scene of the riots of 1780, shown in Heath's engraving of Wheatley's picture, where Sir William Blizard, the famous surgeon, is seen attending the wounded.

3.—Astley Cooper, when he first came to London in 1784 to study surgery, was placed here with Mr. Cline, a famous practitioner of the time. In 1798 he succeeded to the occupancy of the house, and remained here until 1815, when he removed to Spring Gardens. The house was at the corner of Bishopsgate Churchyard, in which were his stables and his operating rooms.

New Burlington Street, Regent Street

It was in this street that brass name-plates were first used on house-doors, in 1763.

6.—The Countess of Cork, better known as Miss Monckton, died here in 1840. She was the last of the Blue-Stocking Club, and the first English woman of rank who threw open her house to literature or made intellectual distinction a recognised passport of good society.

Here, in the days of the Regency, she held the receptions which have since become well known as gatherings of the best that London offered at the time.

8.—Office of Richard Bentley and Sons, when *Bentley's Miscellany* was started with Charles Dickens as its first editor. The *Ingoldsby Legends* were published here. In its day it was the gathering-place for much of the literary talent of the time.

Colburn, the publisher, was located in this street when the *New Monthly Magazine* was issued in 1820, with Thomas Campbell as editor and Cyrus Redding as assistant. Sir Joseph Banks, the scientist, lived in this street in 1771 on his return from his voyage to the Pacific. Admiral Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke lived here in the early years of the nineteenth century.

Newcastle Place, Clerkenwell Close

On the site of Newcastle House, the residence of the Dukes of Newcastle, built upon the ruins of the Nunnery of St. Mary, the cloisters of which were included in the garden. William Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle, a devoted adherent of Charles I., and commander of the regiment known as Newcastle's Lambs, died here in 1676. His wife, Margaret Lucas, whom Pepys mentions in 1667, and Scott refers to in *Peveril of the Peak*, died here in 1674. The eldest daughter, who married General Monk's son and became Duchess of Albemarle, and afterwards became insane and was married to the Earl of Montagu in 1692, died here in 1734.

New Cavendish Street, Cavendish Square

10.—George Jones, R.A., the well-known painter of battle pieces, lived here in 1806.

Newgate Street

This was originally the beginning of the Roman road to Bath, which started from the West Gate.

Corner of Old Bailey.—In early Roman times this was the approximate location of the West Gate, one of the two land gates in the Roman wall. It was smaller than the Newgate of Henry I.'s time, which stood across Newgate Street a little to the eastward of this point, and which was used as a prison in 1188 and for centuries afterwards. Burnt down in the Fire, Newgate was rebuilt and lasted until 1767, when it was demolished.

Corner of Old Bailey.—Central Criminal Court, on the site of Newgate Prison, demolished in 1902. See Old Bailey.

17.—Site of the "Salutation and Cat," much resorted to in Queen Anne's time, and a favourite meeting-place for the printers, booksellers and literary men of the period about 1736. Richardson, Cave and William Bowyer, the antiquary, made it their rendezvous constantly. In later years it was especially favoured by Lamb, Coleridge and Southey, who used to meet here to eat Welsh rarebits and egg-hot and discuss poetry and philosophy over their pipes and Orinoko. It was burned down in 1883.

From Panyer Alley to Ivy Lane.—Site of the Shambles, the location of the butchers in early times. Here in 1388 Richard Bole, one of the butchers, was punished for talking back to an alderman of the City.

The Newgate Market of Dickens's time, a much frequented and very popular meat market, occupied something of the same site as the old Shambles, but was concentrated in what is now Paternoster Square.

70.—Site of the "Queen's Arms" Tavern, where Tom D'Urfey was assisting at a convivial meeting from which he got the suggestions that he afterwards developed into his *Pills to Purge Melancholy*.

78.—Just below the windows of the second floor, and partially concealed by the sign of the present occupant, may be seen a curious old sign of the King's Giant, William Evans, and his Dwarf, Jeffrey Hudson, who is mentioned in Scott's romance of *Peveril of the Peak*.

87.—Sir Henry Irving served his time here as a publisher's clerk.

The portion of Newgate Street between Christ Church Passage and Giltspur Street was the location of the Bluecoat School where Lamb, Coleridge and Leigh Hunt were pupils. The buildings were situated well back from the street on the site of the convent of Grey Friars, of which Whittington was a liberal benefactor. Their location is now occupied by the General Post Office. The Bluecoat School was officially known as Christ's Hospital, and was founded in Edward VI.'s time, 1552, and lasted until 1902, when the school was removed elsewhere. Lamb has immortalised the place in his *Recollections of Christ's Hospital* and *Christ's Hospital Five-and-Thirty Years Ago*. Coleridge speaks of it in his *Table Talk* and Leigh Hunt in his *Autobiography*. Samuel Richardson was a pupil, but left in 1705 to become a printer's apprentice. Coleridge became a student in 1782, and Charles Lamb was a student from 1782 until 1789. Leigh Hunt became a pupil after Lamb and Coleridge had left. The buildings were demolished in 1904. Among other students at Christ's Hospital here were: William Camden, author of the *Britannia*; Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester; Thomas Fanshaw

Middleton, Bishop of Calcutta; Thomas Barnes, editor of *The Times*; Sir Henry Maine; James Scholefield and Joshua Barnes, both Regius Professors of Greek at Cambridge University; George Dyer; and Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, the bibliographer and sub-librarian in the British Museum.

Newington Butts

Shakespeare was a member of a company of actors called My Lord Chamberlain's Men, which played in 1599 and the early years of the seventeenth century in a theatre in this street, under the management of Philip Henslowe.

Metropolitan Tabernacle.—On the site of the previous Tabernacle, which Charles H. Spurgeon made famous during the years of his ministry. The old building was burnt down in 1898.

Newington Causeway

It was in this street that Joseph Lancaster opened his second school for neglected children.

Newington Green, Stoke Newington

Unitarian Chapel, on the north side.—Dr. Richard Price was preacher here in 1758, and minister from 1779 until his death in 1791. He is well known as the author of various political and philosophical papers and the compiler of the *Northampton Mortality Table*. He was succeeded by Rochemont Barbauld, the husband of Mrs. Barbauld. The next pastor was Abraham Rees, editor and compiler of *Rees's Encyclopædia*. Samuel Rogers was a trustee of this chapel from 1790 until his death in 1855.

South-west corner.—Location of the house in which Samuel Rogers was born in 1763, and where he lived until 1795. It was while living here in 1792 that he published his *Pleasures of Memory*.

Daniel Defoe was a pupil from 1672 to 1676 at a Dissenters' School on the north side of Newington Green, kept by Charles Morton. One of his fellow-pupils was named Crusoe, and it is supposed that this was the source from which he derived the name of the hero of his great story. Mary Wollstonecraft and her friend, Fanny Blood, opened a school in this street in 1783, but the enterprise failed in a short time. Mrs. Barbauld and her husband lived in Newington Green during her husband's pastorate of the chapel.

New Kent Road, Newington Causeway

217, formerly 3 Bengal Place.—Charles H. Spurgeon lived here from his marriage in 1856 until 1857.

New King's Road, Fulham

210.—At Burlington Road. Fulham Pottery, founded by John Dwight about 1692. In 1859, C. E. White, proprietor of the pottery since 1829, and the last descendant of the founder to own it, committed suicide in the offices here.

South side at High Street.—"King's Arms" Tavern, the descendant of a long line of taverns which have been on this spot since 1526, and the successor of the "King's Arms" of 1636 mentioned by John Taylor, the Water Poet. The old house, which was torn down in 1888, was a famous coaching house and a noted resort for smugglers on their way from the south coast to London.

128, formerly 12 Elysium Row.—Miss Santley, the actress, lived here for a time. Serjeant William Ballantine, the famous jurist, was also a resident in later years. Horace Smith lived in the eastern corner house of Elysium Row before finally leaving London for Brighton. As there were but twelve houses in the Row, this would be the house referred to.

134, formerly 9 Elysium Row.—**Northumberland House.** From 1875 to 1882 this was the residence of the mother and brother of Sir Arthur Sullivan. The brother, Frederick Sullivan, an actor, famous as the Judge in *Trial by Jury*, died here in 1877. The mother, Mrs. Charlotte Sullivan, died here in 1882. Sir Arthur Sullivan was a frequent visitor, and here he composed the *Lost Chord* while he was staying with his brother in his last illness.

156–158, formerly 2 and 3 Elysium Row.—St. Peter's Orphanage at Broadstairs was founded here when, in 1866, Mrs. Tait, wife of Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Tait, turned these two houses into an orphanage for girls who had lost their parents in the cholera epidemic of that year. The institution remained here until 1869.

Draycott Lodge.—Mme. Patti lived here for a short time. In 1879 Holman Hunt bought it and lived here until after 1900. His studio was at the back of the house.

Laurel Bank House.—Charles Mathews, the elder, lived here from 1811 to 1814. His subsequent financial embarrassments were said by Mrs. Mathews to have been caused by his purchase of this property.

247–249.—Site of the villa of Samuel Richardson to which he came from The Grange, in North End Road, in 1754 and which he occupied until his death here in 1761.

South side, from Peterborough Road to about Chipstead Street.—Site of Peterborough House, the residence of the Earls of Peterborough from 1660 until 1735. Charles, third Earl of Peterborough, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in Spain during the War of the Spanish Succession and the great rival of the Duke of Marlborough, lived here from 1724 until his death here in 1735. He married Anastasia Robinson, the opera-singer, in 1723, and here they entertained most of the *literati* and wits of the period, among them Addison, Pope, Swift, Prior, Locke and Bolingbroke. Voltaire visited the earl here in 1727 and stayed about three weeks. John Meyrick, father of Sir Samuel Meyrick the great antiquary and expert on armour, bought the house in 1797, demolished it, and built himself a new mansion on the site. William Beckford, the author of *Vathek*, lived in it in 1840–1.

Newman Street, Oxford Street

(Built in 1750–70)

5.—Thomas Banks, the sculptor, lived here from 1779 until his death here in 1805.

14.—Benjamin West lived here from 1777 until 1820, when he died here on a sofa in the front drawing-room. He built a large gallery for himself which, at the time, was the best-lighted picture-gallery in London. In 1830 it was used by Edward Irving as Irving's Apostolic Church, after his condemnation by the Presbytery. Later still it was known as St. Andrew's Hall.

17.—John Bacon, the sculptor, lived here from 1779, when he bought the house, until his death here in 1799. Here he produced the Dr. Johnson statue in St. Paul's; the Chatham monuments in Westminster Abbey and the Guildhall; and the Father Thames figure in Somerset House Quadrangle.

26.—Copley Fielding, the painter, lived here in 1836.

This house has been identified as Mr. Turveydrop's Dancing Academy, where Caddy Jellyby lived with her husband, Prince Turveydrop (*Bleak House*).

28.—John Young, the engraver, lived here in 1792. Thomas Stothard lived here from 1794 until his death here in 1834. Here he produced his "Canterbury Pilgrims," and most of his best work. His son, his mother and his wife all died in this house. James Heath, the engraver, was living here when he engraved his full-length of Washington from Stuart's painting.

John Thomas Smith, the etcher and writer on London, lived in this street in 1807. Charles Kemble was another resident in this street, and here his daughter, Fanny Kemble, was born in 1809.

Newman's Court, Cornhill

One of the localities which claim to be the original of the Freeman's Court of *Pickwick Papers*, where the offices of Dodson and Fogg were situated. See Cornhill, Royal Exchange.

New Oxford Street

Corner of Bloomsbury Street.—Site of Bedford Chapel, built and opened in 1771 on ground leased from the Duke of Bedford for 101 years. The lease stated that the chapel was not to be consecrated and that nothing should be done in it except preaching and reading prayers and psalms in the Common Prayer Book. The first minister was Dr. John Trusler. Rev. J. C. M. Bellew officiated in later years, and about 1890 and thereabouts the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke was the incumbent.

At this point New Oxford Street traverses a portion of the site of the notorious Rookery which covered the area bounded by Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Street, Broad Street and High Street, St. Giles's. It was an intricate maze of narrow streets and alleys, with houses that connected with each other by passages in the cellars, and was the haunt of thieves, coiners and others of the most vicious characters of London who lived in the lodging-houses, inns and dens of the most decrepit and filthy type.

27.—Bookshop of Walter T. Spencer, author of *Forty Years in my Bookshop*. Known to every literary celebrity for two generations and with memories of them all. When George Gissing was almost starving to death in his early days, between 1883 and 1885, one of his few pleasures was to browse among the books here until the shop closed, and he had to go to his lodgings in Bozier's Court, a short alley, leading from Oxford Street to Tottenham Court Road, which was demolished in the widening of the latter street and its site included in the open place where the two streets meet.

New Palace Yard, Westminster

(See Parliament Square)

Newport Street, Old Paradise Street, Lambeth

Tatty Nancarrow lived here, in George Gissing's *Thyrza*. Here Thyrza came to see her one evening and accidentally met Mr. Egremont, who had called to see Mr. Bunce.

Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street

In 1850, near the Cannon Street end of this lane, the ruins of a Roman building were discovered at a depth of eleven feet from the surface.

Nightingale Lane, Clapham Common

99.—Charles H. Spurgeon, the famous preacher, lived here from 1857 to 1880.

Noble Street, Cheapside

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, had his residence at the north end of this street, opposite the City wall. Robert Tichborne, Lord Mayor in 1657, who signed Charles I.'s death-warrant, lived in this street.

Norfolk Street, Park Lane

14.—Lord William Russell, brother of the Duke of Bedford, was living here in 1840, when he was murdered by his valet, François Benjamin Courvoisier.

22.—Lord Overstone, the banker, lived here for many years, and gathered here his great collection of pictures.

28.—Cowper's Lady Hesketh was living here in 1792.

Sir James Mackintosh lived in this street on his return from India. It was while he was writing a letter here to the Prime Minister, Mr. Perceval, declining the offer of a seat in Parliament, in 1812, that Josiah Wedgwood called here to tell him that Perceval had been assassinated.

Norfolk Street, Strand

Built about 1682 on part of the site of old Arundel House.

1.—Henry Thomas Buckle, the historian, began his literary career here.

8.—Site of the residence of Samuel Ireland, father of William Henry Ireland, who in his youth was a solicitor's clerk in New Inn, and who manufactured a "Profession of Faith," a poem to Ann Hathaway and a play called *Vortigern*, and submitted them as genuine productions of Shakespeare. It was here in 1795 that these Shakespearean papers were shown to George Chalmers, John Philip Kemble, and other believers in what afterwards came to be known as the "Ireland Forgeries." Albany Wallis pronounced them genuine,

and the play was actually produced, but was such a miserable failure that it lasted but one night. T. Ireland, another son who was editor of the *York Herald*, has also been mentioned in connection with the forgeries.

14, to the end of the street.—Mowbray House covers the site of No. 21, the house in which William Penn lived. It was the last house on the south-west corner, with a peephole in the door, through which Penn carefully scrutinised visitors before admitting them. Hawkins says that the house was chosen for its convenience in getting away by water, for at the time Penn lived here he was in bad financial circumstances, and was trying to avoid his creditors. Dr. Birch, the historian, afterwards occupied Penn's house and gave his famous Sunday Evening Conversations there. The Rev. Theophilus Lindsey was another occupant. Albany Wallis, the friend and executor of Garrick, to whom he erected the monument in Westminster Abbey, lived in the house many years and died there in 1800.

Another famous resident was Dr. Richard Brocklesby, who lived here for thirty years. He was the friend of Burke and Johnson, the ally of Wilkes and a member of the Constitutional Club. To Burke he gave £1000 in 1788, when he thought Burke needed it, and he offered Dr. Johnson an annuity of £100 a year. He gave his services gratis to poor patients, and he attended Lord Chatham when he was stricken in the House of Lords. He died in Norfolk Street in 1797, but it may not have been in this house.

35.—Miss Mitford lived here in 1834, and was accustomed to hold a sort of morning drawing-room every day.

42.—Coleridge lived at a chemist's here from 1814 until 1816, when he left to reside with the Gillmans at Highgate. This was his last London lodging.

When Peter the Great came to London in 1698 his first residence was in a house in this street near the waterside. He remained here but a short time, and then went to John Evelyn's house, Sayes Place, at Deptford. William Shippen, M.P., the "Honest Shippen" of Pope, the "Downright Shippen" of Sir Robert Walpole's time, lived in a house half-way down on the east side. Spranger Barry, the actor, lived here about 1772. John Hamilton Mortimer, the "English Salvator Rosa," was a resident here.

Sir Roger de Coverley had lodgings in this street before he went to Soho Square. It was here that he had his adventure with the Mohocks. Mrs. Lirriper's lodgings were at No. 81. The number refers to 18, which was an old-fashioned boarding-house on the west side below Howard Street.

North Road, Highgate

Just beyond Hampstead Lane.—Location of the "Red Lion" and the "Sun" Taverns, favourite resorts of Coleridge while living with the Gillmans at Highgate.

North Street, Westminster

R. W. Elliston, the actor and manager of the Drury Lane and Olympic Theatres, lived in this street.

North Audley Street, Grosvenor Square

1.—Maria Edgeworth, on her later visits to London, lived here with her sister, Mrs. Wilson.

Between 13 and 14. St. Mark's Church.—Sir Hudson Lowe, who was in charge of Napoleon at St. Helena, is buried here, died 1844.

26.—The Misses Berry, Horace Walpole's friends, lived here.

The Countess of Suffolk, the mistress of George II., lived on the east side of this street, a few doors from the church. General Lord Ligonier, one of the last survivors of the Duke of Marlborough's campaigns, lived here for many years, and died here in 1770.

North End, Hampstead

Wildwood.—Dinah Mulock, the novelist, came to live at Wildwood Cottage in 1857, and stayed there until 1864. Here she wrote *John Halifax, Gentleman*, taking the character of Abe Fletcher, the mill-owner, from a well-known resident of Hampstead. During her residence here the place was a rendezvous for the literary celebrities of the period. Here W. J. Linton first met Sydney Dobell. It was while living here that she received into her house a gentleman who had just been thrown from his carriage and suffered a broken leg. The acquaintance thus begun resulted in her marriage to the man, Mr. Craik, in later years. In 1864 Eliza Meteyard ("Silverpen") succeeded Miss Mulock (Dinah Mulock Craik) in the tenancy and lived here until 1871. Here she wrote the *Life of Wedgwood*.

Wilkie Collins, the novelist, was born in North End in 1824. Coventry Patmore lived here for some time.

North End Road, Hampstead

"Jack Straw's Castle."—A favourite resort of generations of literary men and artists, and still frequented by them. Richardson refers to it in *Clarissa Harlowe*, 1748, as "The Castle"—probably its original name. It has also been known as the "Castle" Hotel.

Washington Irving mentions it in *Tales of a Traveller*, and it figures largely in the literature of the last two hundred years. Dickens liked to make it the terminus of his walks and brought with him Forster, Maclise, Stanfield, or whoever else might be with him at the time. Thackeray, Du Maurier, Lord Leighton, and any number of others of the same tribe have been constant visitors.

In the meadow behind the tavern John Sadleir, the fraudulent financier, forger, swindler, and the original of Mr. Merdle in *Little Dorrit*, poisoned himself in 1856.

Heath House, junction of Spaniards Road.—Samuel Hoare, the Quaker philanthropist and abolitionist, bought this house in 1790, and it remained in the possession of the family for more than a century. It was the meeting-place of Clarkson, Wilberforce, Buxton and others interested in the Abolition movement, and here their plans were developed. Literary visitors were always welcomed. George Crabbe made long stays here on his visits to London, and Beattie and Hannah More were among those who came here frequently. In recent years it was the home of Lord Glenesk.

Heathlands, corner of Heath Brow.—See Heath Brow.

The Hill.—In 1807 Samuel Hoare, of Heath House, bought this place and gave it to his son Samuel as a wedding gift. It then became a meeting-place of the Abolitionists, second in importance only to Heath House, and in conjunction with it. The house remained in the possession of the family for almost a century. George Crabbe was a frequent visitor here, and in his later years he made it his London headquarters. Tennyson's first visit to Hampstead was about 1845, when he came here as the guest of Samuel Hoare the younger. It was on that occasion that he first met Wordsworth.

In recent years the house was the home of Lord Leverhulme, who expended a fortune on it. Among others of his improvements were the reception-rooms, which were of the very best modern design, and the underground ballroom suggested by that at Welbeck Abbey. After Lord Leverhulme's death in 1925 the art collection was sent to New York for sale and was disposed of in 1926. The property itself was purchased by Lord Inverforth.

Pitt House, corner of North End.—See The Avenue, Hampstead.

"Bull and Bush," corner of North End.—The descendant of an old inn of the same name dating from well before the eighteenth century. At one time it was the residence of Hogarth. As a tea-garden it was a most popular resort and a favourite stopping-place for Addison and his friends. Garrick was a frequent visitor about 1760. When William Hone and Charles Lamb rambled over the Heath they generally finished here to get a drink.

From about the middle of the eighteenth century this tavern has been much frequented by artists. It was famous for the gatherings of Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney and their contemporaries, as well as for those of the time of Constable, Linnell, Collins, Dickens and Thackeray. In *Wine and Walnuts*, by Ephraim Hardcastle (W. H. Pyne), an imaginary dinner of artists is described which gives a good picture of the period. Skittles was a favourite game at the time, and there was a Skittle Club composed largely of artists. Sir J. D. Linton, F. Goodall, Frank Danby, Charles Green and Frank Holl were members of the fraternity who used to come here frequently to play the game.

Ivy House, south-west side of the road beyond the "Bull and Bush."—Charles Robert Cockerell, the architect, lived here in 1857. In 1912 Mme. Pavlova, the Russian dancer, lived here.

Elmwood, between Wildwood Grove and Hampstead Way.—On the site of Elm Cottage, where Coventry Patmore's first wife, Emily Andrews, "The Angel in the House," died in 1862.

Hope Cottage, beyond Wildwood Avenue.—John Linnell, the artist, lived here in 1822. In later years, 1823–8, when Linnell occupied Wylde's and had Blake as a constant visitor, it was to Hope Cottage that Blake had to be sent to spend the night as there was no accommodation for him at Wylde's.

North End Road, Fulham

60.—Cedars Hotel, built on the southern portion of the grounds of Grove House, the residence of William Wynne Ryland, the engraver, who lived here in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Dr. William Crotch, the musical composer, lived in this house from 1817 to 1821.

111.—The Grange, the country house of Samuel Richardson from 1739 until 1754. The house seems to have been divided into two even in Richardson's time, and he lived in the northern portion. Here he wrote *Pamela, Clarissa Harlowe* and *Sir Charles Grandison*, using a summer-house in the garden as his study. The summer-house was demolished in 1801.

In 1843 Richardson's house was occupied by Louisa Macnamara, the actress, who appeared under the name of Miss Mordaunt and who later became well known as Mrs. Nisbett. She was famous as Constance in *The Hunchback* and as Lady Gay Spanker in *London Assurance*.

Sir Edward Burne-Jones lived in the Richardson house from 1867 to 1898. He had a garden studio, and here grew the brier rose

which he has painted in "The Sleeping Beauty." The rose was cut down in 1894.

206.—Site of Elm House, the residence of Thomas Cheesman, the engraver and pupil of Bartolozzi, who lived here in the early nineteenth century. House was altered and rebuilt in 1899.

234.—Corner of Lillie Road. Site of Cambridge Lodge, where Francesco Bartolozzi, the engraver, lived from 1780 until 1802. The house stood well back from the road surrounded by gardens. It was demolished in 1873. Bartolozzi was the grandfather of Mme. Vestris, the dancer, who married Charles Mathews, the younger, and it is supposed that much of her youth was spent here. Giovanni Vendramini, one of Bartolozzi's pupils, lived in the house from 1802 until 1809.

Between 295 and 297.—Midland Railway Coal and Goods Yard, on the site of Walnut Tree Cottage, the residence of John Singleton Copley, R.A., the famous artist and father of Baron Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor.

309–311.—Corner of Lillie Road. Site of the Hermitage, where Samuel Foote, the actor, manager and dramatist, lived from 1767 until 1777, the year he died at Dover.

West side, north corner of Shorrolds Road.—Site of North End Lodge, where Albert Smith lived from 1858 until his death here in 1860. After his death the house was occupied by his father-in-law, Robert Keeley, the actor. House demolished in 1879.

Northumberland Alley, Crutched Friars

A fragment of tessellated Roman pavement has been found here.

Northumberland Street, Strand
(Formerly Hartshorne Lane)

Ben Jonson lived here as a child in 1576, after his mother had married a bricklayer in this street as her second husband. Douglas Jerrold was apprentice to a printer here in 1816.

Northumberland Street, Marylebone

Thomas De Quincey lodged in this street about 1808.

Oak Hill Park, Hampstead

Florence Nightingale occupied a cottage here during the summer months for many years before she became an invalid.

Oak Hill Way, Hampstead

Montagu Grove.—See Frognal.

Oakley Square, St. Pancras

24.—Herbert Spencer lived here from 1859, when he left Loudoun Road, until 1860.

Oakley Street, Chelsea

44.—Sir E. Ray Lankester, the scientist, has lived here for some years.

62.—Residence of George Earle Buckle, editor of *The Times* from 1884 until his retirement in 1912, and author of the *Life of Lord Beaconsfield.*

74.—Russell Thorndike, actor and author, lives here.

Old Bailey.

The old Roman wall ran along the western side of this street. The pillory stood in the Old Bailey for many years up to 1830, when it was removed. The writings of John Milton and of John Goodwin concerning the execution of Charles I. were burned here by the public hangman in 1660.

18.—The "King of Denmark." Figures in *Oliver Twist.* See Newgate Prison, Old Bailey.

Corner of Newgate Street, and extending down the east side of Old Bailey.—Site of Newgate Prison, which existed here from the time of King John until 1902, when the last building of the series was demolished to make way for the present Central Criminal Court.

The Newgate Prison of literature and romance was not the last building, but the one immediately preceding it, which the Gordon rioters burned down in 1780. Of that institution Peter Cunningham says: "From the period when Newgate was first employed for the purposes of a prison till the accession of Charles II. in 1660, it would appear to have been sufficiently large for all the necessities of the City and shire. No attempt was made to enlarge it when the Gate was rebuilt in 1672, from which time till 1780 it was wholly unfit for the purposes of a city and county prison. Badly ventilated, ill supplied with water, and crowded as it was throughout the year, Newgate was seldom free from disease. Mr. Akerman, one of the keepers of the old prison, stated, in his evidence before the House of Commons in 1770, that, independently of the mortality among the prisoners, nearly two sets of servants had died of the gaol

distemper since he had been in office, adding, that he remembered 'when two of the Judges, the Lord Mayor, and several of the jury, and others, to the number of sixty persons and upwards,' died in the spring of 1750 of the gaol distemper communicated from Newgate to the Sessions House adjoining." It was in this delectable institution during various periods of its existence, that a long list of prisoners of every grade in society was confined. Among them were Anne Askew, Daniel Defoe, George Wither, Jack Sheppard, Jonathan Wild, Titus Oates, William Penn, Ellwood—Milton's friend and amanuensis, Lodowick Muggleton and William, Lord Russell. One of the interesting features of the place was the Press Yard, in which those prisoners who refused to plead, in order to save their property, were pressed to death by weights placed upon the body.

At length it was decided to build a new prison, and the foundations had been laid when the Gordon riots broke out, and the old prison was burned down and the prisoners were turned loose. Dickens gives a most graphic account of the occurrence in *Barnaby Rudge*, and mentions the brave efforts of Mr. Akerman to prevent the destruction of the place. Nothing availed, however, and old Newgate passed into history. It was replaced by the new prison of 1780–3, which accumulated a host of memories of its own until it, too, passed away in 1902. Lord George Gordon, whose followers had burned down the old prison, died in the new one in 1793 of that gaol distemper Mr. Akerman had spoken of twenty-three years before. Practically every prisoner of note during its existence had been confined in the new prison. With its completion public executions ceased at Tyburn and were transferred to Old Bailey. From 1783 until 1868 one of the shows of London was to see the hangings here. The scaffold was erected in front of the prison in Old Bailey, and the condemned stepped out upon it through the door nearest to Newgate Street. After 1868 the executions took place privately within the building.

Old Newgate Prison can claim a possible group of English "martyrs" who died for their faith and are now among those considered for beatification and canonisation in a court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster. They are: Thomas Belchiam, O.S.F., executed 1537; John Goodman, priest, executed in 1642; Edward Mice, S.J., executed in 1678 in connection with the Oates Plot; and the following four who died in prison: Roger Wakeman, priest, died in 1584; Thomas Jenison, S.J., died 1679; Placid Adelham, O.S.B., died 1680; and Richard Lacy, S.J., died 1680.

Literature has always made much of Newgate. The escape of Jack Sheppard from the old prison, a fact confirmed by Major Griffiths, has been detailed by Harrison Ainsworth, but nobody seems to have noticed the escape of Daniel Malden in 1735–6. Thackeray confines Henry Esmond in the old prison. Dickens makes it the scene of the labours of Dennis, the hangman, in *Barnaby Rudge*. The new prison Dickens utilises in *Oliver Twist* as the place of Fagin's confinement and the scene of his execution while from the windows of the public-house opposite (the "King of Denmark," No. 18) the people gazed down to see him hanged as they had probably gazed down on many another execution of similar character. In *Great Expectations* the new prison again figures. Pip used to come there with Mr. Wemmick.

One event connected with the new prison, as dramatic as anything in literature, was the visit in 1813 of Elizabeth Fry, the prison reformer. It was her first visit to a prison, and from it developed the great work with which her name is associated.

Attached to both old and new Newgates, and situated about the middle of the Old Bailey, was the Sessions House, to which Mr. Akerman referred in his testimony before the House of Commons. It was the scene of a host of trials: among them the trial of the Regicides; William, Lord Russell; the Earl of Shaftesbury; Jack Sheppard; Jonathan Wild; Richard Savage, the poet; Dr. Dodd; Elizabeth Canning; Governor Wall; Bellingham; Horne Tooke; Thistlewood; Hardy; Thelwall; Fauntleroy. Dickens makes it the scene of the trial of Charles Darnay in the *Tale of Two Cities*.

In niches on the first floor of the present Sessions House stand the statues of Sir Thomas Gresham, Charles I. and Charles II. They are by John Bushnell, and were placed on the Cornhill front of the old Royal Exchange in 1671. When the Exchange burned down in 1838 these statues were saved and were taken to Gresham College, where they remained until it was torn down in 1912.

61.—"Bell" Hotel and Tavern, the successor of the "Blue Bell" Inn, where William Oldys, the bibliographer and Norroy King-of-Arms, used to spend his evenings about the middle of the eighteenth century. Here he would linger drinking porter and gin alternately, until the watchman had to be called in to get him back to his lodgings in Herald's College.

67.—Site of the house where William Hone, in 1817, published his three political parodies on the Catechism, the Litany and the Creed, for which he was three times tried and acquitted at the Guildhall.

68–69.—Carriers' yards, occupying Ship Court. In Ship Court

Richard Hogarth kept a school, and it is very probable that his son William, the famous artist, was born in Ship Court in 1697. The same claim, however, is made for Bartholomew Close, Smithfield (which see).

68.—Site of Sidney House, the first-known London residence of the Sidney family. Here they lived until their removal to Leicester House about 1635. See Leicester Square. Jonathan Wild lived here in the remains of the old Sidney House. Here Wild carried on his business of thieving and catching thieves until he was caught himself and executed in 1725.

William Camden, author of the *Britannia*, was born in Old Bailey in 1551. Peter Bales, the famous penman of the sixteenth century, whom Middleton mentions in his *Black Book*, 1604, had a celebrated school at the upper end of this street. Thomas Rawlinson, the antiquarian, was born in Old Bailey in 1681. He was the Leviathan of book-collecting during nearly the first quarter of the eighteenth century, and is satirised by Addison in the *Tatler* under the name of Tom Folio. His brother Richard, also a collector of books and manuscripts now in the Bodleian Library, was born here in 1690.

Old Bond Street

(Built in 1686)

2.—James Northcote, R.A., lived here in 1781.

13.—Ozias Humphry, the miniature painter, lived here in 1796.

24.—Sir Thomas Lawrence lived here up to 1791, when he was elected a member of the Royal Academy.

27A.—W. Harrison Ainsworth, the novelist, lived here from 1834 to 1841. His publishing house was in the same building.

29.—Sir Thomas Lawrence, from 1791 to 1794.

33.—**Ashton and Mitchell.** John Mitchell, the founder, was a friend of Louis Napoleon, and helped him here to lay his plans for becoming emperor.

41.—Laurence Sterne died here in 1768 in his apartments over a silk-bag shop. This was the scene of Frith's picture which was sold at Christie's in 1875 for £4500.

The first Duke of St. Albans, son of Charles II. and Nell Gwynn, died at his residence in this street in 1726. Lavinia Fenton, the original Polly Peachum in Gay's *Beggar's Opera*, came to live here in 1730. Richard West lived here in 1740. Gibbon had his residence here in 1758. The Countess of Macclesfield, the unnatural mother of Richard Savage, lived in this street, and here Savage came to besiege her house in his attempt to secure recognition from her.

She survived her son and lived some years after the publication of Johnson's *Life of Savage*, in which she was severely arraigned, and died here in 1753. General Paoli, the Corsican patriot, came to live in this street in 1761. Archibald Bower, the ex-Jesuit, author of a *History of the Popes*, died in this street in 1766. Lord Chatham lived here in 1766. Boswell lived here in 1769, when he gave a dinner to Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick and Goldsmith, and the latter appeared in his famous "bloom-coloured coat." De la Motte, the spy, was arrested at his lodgings in this street in 1781.

Fielding has placed several of the scenes in *Tom Jones* in Old Bond Street, at the house of Mrs. Miller.

Old Broad Street, City

As late as the time of Charles I. this was one of the most fashionable streets in London.

19.—City of London Club. On a portion of the (first) South Sea House, that Lamb writes of in his *Essays*.

24.—Gresham House. This and the passage extending through to Bishopsgate Street occupy the site of the residence of Sir Thomas Gresham. The house consisted of a square court, surrounded by a covered piazza with spacious offices adjoining. It stood in the midst of gardens that extended from Broad Street to Bishopsgate Street, and far enough north to include the site of the Palmerston Buildings. After the death of Gresham's widow in 1596 it became the first Gresham College, and here in 1645 the Royal Society was founded. It continued to meet in Gresham House until 1710, when it removed to Crane Court. Samuel Pepys was President of the Royal Society in 1675, while it was domiciled here.

Sir Christopher Wren was Professor of Astronomy in Gresham College during the Commonwealth, and here he constructed his reflecting telescope. Dr. Isaac Barrow was Professor of Geometry in 1662–4. He was succeeded by Dr. Robert Hooke, the mathematician, who died in his lodgings in the college in 1703 after having lived there forty years. Sir Kenelm Digby lived in the college for two or three years after the death of his wife and engaged in the study of chemistry. Pepys was made a member in 1665. In 1719 Drs. Mead and Woodward fought a duel on the college premises. The buildings were torn down in 1768.

54½.—Pinner's Hall, partly on the site of old Pinner's Hall, which stood back of this point. In old Pinner's Hall Richard Baxter preached frequently from about 1672. He was succeeded by Dr. Daniel Williams, the founder of the Williams Theological Library.

In 1704 Isaac Watts's congregation moved to Pinner's Hall from Mark Lane, and remained there until 1708.

On the site of old Pinner's Hall, formerly stood the Glasshouse for the making of Venice glass. James Howell, the traveller and author of *Howell's Familiar Letters*, was steward of the Glasshouse. General Monk lodged there in 1660. The building was destroyed in the Fire. See Pinner's Court.

Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury in Queen Elizabeth's time, had his mansion in this street. Alexander Pope, father of the poet, was a merchant here in 1677.

Old Burlington Street

8.—Charles Robert Cockerell, and his father, Samuel Pepys Cockerell, architects, had their offices here in 1819.

10.—Site of the house of Major-General Edward Wolfe, father of General Wolfe, who captured Quebec. The family lived here from 1742 until they went to Greenwich in 1752, and here much of General Wolfe's boyhood was spent.

15.—The Honourable Frederick ("Prosperity") Robinson lived here in 1815 when the mob in the Corn Law riots attacked the place and smashed things generally. It is said that the gutters in front of this house flowed with blood in the fighting that occurred here.

29.—The last London residence of the Marquis Cornwallis, who died here in 1805. The house was formerly occupied by Sir John Call, who planned Fort David on the coast of Coromandel and who defended Madras against Lally.

Colonel Ligonier and Charles Dartiquenave, the glutton celebrated by Pope, lived in this street in 1729. Lord Hervey (Pope's "Lord Fanny") had a house here, which he sold in 1730. Addison's widow, the Countess of Warwick, lived here. Mark Akenside lived here from 1762 until his death here in 1770.

Old Cavendish Street, Oxford Street

13.—Talma, the great tragedian, lived here when a boy in 1770–80, and used to practise his acting in the garret. His father was a dentist here.

18.—Thomas Campbell lived here about 1833.

Benjamin Disraeli's first literary venture was as editor of the *Star Chamber*, issued in this street in 1825 by Marsh, the publisher. While editor Disraeli wrote his first novel, *Vivian Grey*, which he reviewed and praised in his own columns.

Old Change, Cheapside

Corner of Watling Street. St. Augustine's Church.—Built by Wren in 1682 on the site of an older church, destroyed in the Fire. The steeple dates from 1695. Richard H. Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*, was rector here from 1842 until his death in 1845.

In 1584 Thomas Creede published Phaer and Twine's *Virgil* at the sign of the Eagle and Child in Old Change. Lord Herbert of Cherbury lived in this street in James I.'s time, in a mansion surrounded by gardens.

Old Deer Park, Richmond

Kew Observatory stands on part of the site of the old monastery of Sheen, an extensive Carthusian establishment founded by Henry V. in 1416, and extending some three thousand feet along the river front. On the opposite side of the river was the equally extensive Syon Convent, and the two religious houses were connected by a passage under the river. These two establishments were the "Two chantries, where the sad and solemn priests sing still for Richard's soul," of Shakespeare's *King Henry V.*, Act IV. Scene i. Perkin Warbeck sought sanctuary in this monastery after his rebellion against Henry VII. After Flodden Field the body of James IV. of Scotland is said to have been brought here by the Earl of Surrey. Stow says that here the head was hacked off and taken to St. Michael's, Wood Street, Cheapside, for burial. At the Dissolution Henry VIII. gave the buildings to the Earl of Hertford, brother of Jane Seymour, and, later, to the Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey. Some state that she was married here to Lord Guildford Dudley, while others say the marriage took place at Durham House, Strand. See John Street.

In the course of time the establishment changed hands frequently, and the buildings became very dilapidated. On portions of the grounds several houses were built for noblemen, and one of the residents was Sir William Temple, with his more famous secretary, Dean Swift. In another villa lived Henry Brouncker, afterwards Viscount Brouncker, whom John Evelyn visited in 1678, and recorded that at that time remains of the old monastery still existed. With the demolishing of the old gateway at the end of the eighteenth century the last relics of the monastery disappeared.

Old Dover Road, Blackheath

This road through Shooters Hill to Swanscombe and Crayford is part of the old Roman road that ran from Dover to Cardigan.

Old Jewry, Cheapside

This street was the location of the main colony of the Jews in London from the time that William the Conqueror brought them from Rouen until their expulsion from the kingdom in 1291. In 1261 and 1264 it was the scene of massacres in which hundreds were killed.

Corner of the Poultry.—This was the scene of some of the worst fighting in the Gordon riots of 1780. The troops fired down Old Jewry, and several people were killed and wounded.

8.—Site of the London Institution from 1806 until 1811. Richard Porson was principal librarian and had apartments in the building, in which he died in 1808.

9.—Mr. Clover, otherwise Lord Polperro, used to come here to see his solicitor, Cuthbertson, in George Gissing's *Town Traveller*.

Corner of Lothbury.—Site of the original synagogue of the Jews before their expulsion in 1291. The place finally became the "Windmill" Tavern, a noted resort of the early sixteenth century, and one of the taverns requisitioned for the suite of Charles V. when he visited England in 1522.

In Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour* several scenes are placed in the "Windmill" Tavern. Master Wellbred writes to Master Knowell from there. In Act IV. Scene iv., Formal offers to bestow a pottle of wine on the disguised Brainworm at the "Windmill."

This street was a great locality for Nonconformist chapels. The Baptists had a chapel here in Puritan times, and in 1661 the Presbyterians had a famous conventicle where Timothy Rogers (lecturer from 1691 to 1708), John Shower and Simon Browne officiated. Dr. James Foster, Pope's "Modest Foster," had a meeting here from 1728 to 1748. Richard Price, author of a standard work on *Reversionary Payments*, and compiler of the *Northampton Mortality Table*, was lecturer in 1741. He afterwards became pastor of the Unitarian Chapel, Newington Green. While here his lecture on Civil Liberty secured him the friendship of Benjamin Franklin and Dr. Priestley. It was here in 1781 that he delivered the discourse on the Love of our Country which impelled Burke to write his *Reflections on the French Revolution*. The last pastor of the chapel was Abraham Rees, editor of *Rees's Encyclopædia*. Like Price,

he afterwards became pastor of the Unitarian Chapel in Newington Green, Stoke Newington, succeeding Barbauld in that position.

Old Jewry is inseparably connected with Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*. Kitely was a merchant in Old Jewry, and lived there at his place of business with Well-bred as a lodger. One of the scenes of the play is laid at his house.

A tessellated Roman pavement twenty feet long and three feet wide has been found in this street.

Old Kent Road

This is part of the old Roman road that ran from Dover to Cardigan. It was the main highway from Kent to London, and along it Charles II. and his attendants travelled on their way from Dover to London at the Restoration in 1660.

37–39.—"Bricklayers' Arms" Public-House. It was near here that David Copperfield sold his waistcoat to Mr. Dolloby for ninepence.

145.—"World Upside-down." The oldest tavern in the Old Kent Road, descendant of inns of the same name that have been here for over two hundred years.

Corner of Albany Road.—Location of St. Thomas à Watering, where Chaucer's Pilgrims made their first stop. The "Thomas à Becket" Public-House at Nos. 320–2 commemorates the incident. The location derived its name from a spring dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which was once the boundary of the City liberties. Ben Jonson mentions St. Thomas à Watering in *The New Inn*.

In Tudor times this spot was the place of execution for northern Surrey. Here the Vicar of Wandsworth and his chaplain were hanged, drawn and quartered in 1539 for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. John Penry, author of some of the Martin Marprelate tracts, was hanged here in 1593. Franklin, implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, was hanged here in 1615. The last execution took place here in 1740.

Old Palace Yard, Westminster

(See Parliament Square)

Old Paradise Street, Lambeth Walk

Luke Ackroyd lived here in George Gissing's *Thyrza*.

Old Pye Street, Westminster

8.—Isaac de Groot, the friend of Dr. Johnson and a descendant of Grotius, lived here. In 1777, through Dr. Johnson's influence,

he was admitted to the Charterhouse as one of the Poor Brethren, and died there in 1779.

Sir Robert Pye, the husband of John Hampden's daughter, lived in this street. Henry Purcell, the famous musician and composer, was born here about 1658.

Old Street, St. Luke's

Old Street was part of the Roman road that crossed England from east to west to the north of the London of that time.

St. Luke's Church.—Built in 1732 by George Dance, the elder.

In the churchyard, now a recreation ground, are buried: William Caslon, the famous typefounder, died 1766; Thomas Allen, the historian of London, died 1833.

At Kingsland Road.—"In Old Street, not far from Shoreditch Station, was a shabby little place of refreshment kept by an Italian," where Clem Peckover and Bob Hewett met to discuss what was to be done about Jane Snowden, in George Gissing's *Nether World*.

Samuel Daniel, the poet, lived in this street in James I.'s time, in a garden house in the "Rose Ground," and here he wrote most of his dramatic pieces.

Onslow Gardens, South Kensington

5.—James Anthony Froude, the historian, lived here.

57.—W. P. R. Dana, the American painter, died here in 1927.

Onslow Square, South Kensington

17.—Henry Cole, who wrote under the name of Felix Summerly, lived here in 1860.

31.—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Martin (*née* Helen Faucit, the actress), lived here in 1860.

34.—Baron Marochetti, the sculptor, lived here in 1860, and had his studio at the back of the house.

36.—Thackeray lived here from 1854 to 1862. Here he wrote the closing chapters of *The Newcomes*; *The Virginians*; part of *The Adventures of Philip*; *Roundabout Papers*; *Lovel the Widower*; and prepared his Lectures on the Four Georges. The *Cornhill Magazine* was planned here, and here his editorship of it commenced. It was while living here that he made his only attempt to enter Parliament by offering himself, unsuccessfully, as M.P. for Oxford. The house was afterwards occupied by Baron Marochetti, who had his studio here.

38.—Rear-Admiral Fitzroy, the geographer and navigator, lived here in 1860 and thereabouts.

Orange Street, Leicester Square

13.—Thomas Holcroft was born here in 1744.

Corner of St. Martin's Street.—Site of Orange Street Chapel, where Rev. Augustus M. Toplady became preacher when he came to London in 1775. It was here only two months before he died that he announced from the pulpit that he maintained all that he had ever written or said about John Wesley and the Arminian Controversy, and denied any desire to commune with such a man.

In the portion between St. Martin's Street and Charing Cross Road: John Opie first set up his easel; Allan Ramsay, the painter, lodged for a time; James Barry lived in 1771, when he painted his "Adam and Eve"; Edmund Kean went to his first school.

Orchard Street, Portman Square

18.—Sydney Smith lived here from 1806 until he left London for Yorkshire in 1809. He furnished this house from the proceeds of his lectures on Moral Philosophy.

Sheridan and his wife had their first London house in this street in 1773. Here he wrote *The Rivals* and *The Duenna*, both produced in 1775. His son Thomas was born here in 1775. Richard Cosway, R.A. lodged in this street at the beginning of his career.

Orchard Street, Westminster

Oliver Cromwell had one of his numerous residences in this street. Thomas Amory, author of the *Life of John Buncle*, lived in this street in seclusion about 1757 when he was writing the book. The National Society's first school was opened in this street.

Orleans Road, Twickenham

Orleans House.—Occupied by the Duke of Orleans, afterwards King Louis Philippe, from 1800 to 1808; and from 1852 to 1871 his son, the Duc d'Aumale, lived here.

Orme Square, Bayswater Hill

1.—Sir Rowland Hill lived here from 1839 to 1843. While here he carried out his new institution of Penny Postage.

2.—Frederick Leighton, Lord Leighton, lived here from 1859 to 1866. Present (1924) residence of Bernard Partridge, chief cartoonist of *Punch*.

5.—John Sterling, the poet, came to live here in 1855. This

house was afterwards occupied by Edward Dannreuther, the pianist. When Richard Wagner visited London in 1877 he was entertained here by the Dannreuthers, together with Frau Materna, whom he had brought with him.

Ormond Row, Richmond

2.—Barbara Hofland, who wrote books for young people, lived here for some years and died here in 1844.

Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park

3.—William Essex, the enamel painter, lived here at one time.

11.—W. P. Frith, R.A., lived here in 1837, and for many years afterwards. Here he painted his earliest successes, including the "Dolly Varden," which won him the friendship of Charles Dickens and a congratulatory visit from Haydon.

13.—William Behnes, the sculptor.

15.—Samuel Cousins, the engraver.

30.—Sir Thomas Brock, R.A., to whom the world owes the Victoria Memorial, had his studio here.

Osnaburgh Terrace, Regent's Park

3.—Robert Smirke, R.A., member of the Royal Academy for fifty-three years, died here in 1845.

5.—Lord Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, lived here in 1857.

9.—Charles Dickens lived here for a short time in 1844, after having let his house in Devonshire Terrace, and just before he went to Italy.

Ossulston Street, Somers Town

John Gale Jones, one of the earliest and ablest of the Chartists, lived between Chapel Street and Euston Road, where he kept a small chemist's shop. He died there in great poverty in 1838.

Ovington Square, Brompton

On the ground which now forms the entrance to Ovington Square formerly stood a house known as Grove House, and numbered 11 Brompton Grove in 1809–11. Here lived William Wilberforce in 1823–4. He was succeeded in the tenancy by William Jerdan, editor of the *Literary Gazette*. House torn down in 1846.

Oxendon Street, Haymarket
(Built about 1675)

30.—Thomas Dermody lived here when he first came to London to try his fortune as a man of letters.

In 1676 Richard Baxter, the Puritan divine, built the first Oxendon Chapel on the west side of this street next to the grounds and residence of Henry Coventry, one of the king's secretaries. Baxter himself was the minister, and the second day he presided Coventry had the drums beaten under the windows to prevent service being held. A continuance of this annoyance caused Baxter to quit and go to preach in another chapel in Swallow Street.

Oxford Square, Hyde Park

George du Maurier lived here in his later life.

Oxford Street

Identified as part of the Via Trinobantina, the old Roman military road running from the sea-coast of Hampshire to that of Suffolk. Has been variously known as the Tyburn Road, the Uxbridge Road and the Oxford Road as being the highway to Oxford.

Corner of Wardour Street.—A large fort was located here about 1642 as part of the defences of London.

Opposite Poland Street.—James Figg, the prize-fighter and the father of pugilism, had a house in Oxford Road at the sign of the City of Oxford. Next door to it, in 1720, at about this point, he established his School of Arms, popularly known as The Boarded House, on money furnished by the Earl of Peterborough. He was England's first heavy-weight king, champion from 1719 until his death in 1734. He was never beaten but once, and that was in one of his numerous contests with Ned Sutton, the pipe-maker of Gravesend and champion of Kent, and then it was generally acknowledged that he was ill at the time. In this School of Arms, Figg fought many battles besides those with Sutton; among them being the fight with Tom Buck; the fight with Bob Stokes; and that with Holmes in 1730, which marked his 271st battle. Here he fought all comers, and one of his famous wins was over Sutton in 1727, after an hour of fast going. Figg is credited with inventing the roped-in square "ring" which he introduced here in 1720.

The School of Arms was not only used for prize-fights between men, but also for those between women. A famous woman champion was Mrs. Stokes, who seems to have been the wife of the Bob Stokes above-mentioned, both of London. On one occasion Sutton and a Kent woman fought Stokes and his wife with sword and quarter-

staff. In 1723 Joanna Heyfield, of Newgate Market, fought Mrs. Stokes, who was at that time City championess. Bear- and tiger-baiting were also among the diversions here.

Figg is frequently referred to in the literature of the time, and numbered among his friends Johnson, the uncle of the famous Dr. Johnson, and the first amateur boxer of note; Walpole, Swift, Pope, several members of the royal family, and Hogarth. He appears in the second plate of Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," and also in Hogarth's "Southwark Fair," where he is mounted on horseback.

Figg was succeeded here by John Broughton, the pugilist, who opened his New Amphitheatre here in 1742–3. In 1743 Broughton formulated the first set of Rules for Prize-fighting, one of which ruled out striking a man when he was down, or grasping him below the waist. Some of these rules were probably introduced here, and others in his later establishment in the Haymarket. In 1750 Broughton fought Jack Slack, a butcher, for the championship, and was beaten blind and defeated inside of fifteen minutes. This battle is said to have occurred here, but it is more likely to have taken place in the boxing academy that he opened in the Haymarket in 1747. See Haymarket.

173, formerly the Pantheon.—This is the third Pantheon on the site. The first was opened in 1772, and is referred to by Walpole as a town Ranelagh. Boswell and Johnson came to see it, and for a time it was the resort of the most fashionable people. Gibbon was a frequent visitor and writes of a wonderful masquerade that he attended there in 1774. It is frequently mentioned in the literature and correspondence of the times. Fashion eventually deserted it, and in 1791 it was used as an opera house. It was burned down in 1792, a catastrophe which afforded Turner a subject for one of his early paintings, "The Pantheon the Morning after the Fire," in which he shows the ruins draped with great masses of ice. A second Pantheon was built, but it was unsuccessful, and was demolished in 1812. The present building was built in 1813, but was not a success as an amusement enterprise, and was closed in 1867.

Fanny Burney's Evelina went to the Pantheon with Captain Mirvan and his family, and there she met Lord Orville.

Thomas De Quincey bought his first dose of opium in 1804 at a chemist's shop in Oxford Street, near the Pantheon.

Oxford Street, Whitechapel

St. Philip's, Stepney.—John Richard Green, the historian, was incumbent here from 1866 to 1869.

Oxford Terrace, Edgware Road

59.—Henry Thomas Buckle, the historian, lived here from 1843 until 1861. Here he wrote his *History of Civilisation.*

Paddington Green

St. Mary's Church.—Built in 1788–91 on the site of the church in which William Hogarth was secretly married in 1729 to Jane Thornhill, daughter of Sir James Thornhill. Martin Archer Shee, afterwards President of the Royal Academy, was married in this church in 1796. Matthew Dubourg, the violinist, died 1767, and John Bushnell, the sculptor, died 1701, were buried in the old church. Among those buried in the churchyard, now a recreation ground, are: François Vivares, engraver, died 1780; George Barret, the elder, painter, died 1784; Thomas Banks, R.A., sculptor, died 1805; John Hall, engraver, died 1797; Dr. Alexander Geddes, Roman Catholic translator of the historical books of the Old Testament, died 1802; Luigi Schiavonetti, engraver, died 1810; Mrs. Siddons, died 1831; Michael Bryan, author of the *Dictionary of Painters and Engravers*, died 1821; Joseph Nollekens, the sculptor, died 1823, and his father, Joseph Francis Nollekens ("Old Nollekens"), the painter, died 1748; Benjamin Haydon, the painter, died 1846; William Collins, painter, died 1847. John Philpot Curran was buried here in 1817, but his remains were removed to Dublin in 1840.

Thomas Uwins, R.A., lived in Paddington Green for some time, and here he painted "The Little Girl with the Brigand's Hat."

Paddington Station

This was the scene of Frith's famous painting of "The Railway Station."

Paddington Street, Marylebone

57.—Richard Brothers, the crazy naval lieutenant, mystic and prophet of woe, was living here in 1795, when he was arrested for treason.

Public Gardens on the south side.—Built on the cemetery in which were buried: William Guthrie, historian, died 1770; George Canning, father of the statesman, died 1771; Joseph Bonomi, the elder, architect, died 1808. In the cemetery on the north side is buried Baretti, the friend of Johnson and compiler of the *Italian and English Dictionary*, died 1789.

Palace Gardens Terrace, Kensington

35.—Sir Sidney Colvin, former Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, editor of Stevenson's *Works*, and author of a definitive volume on Keats, lived here for some years. Lady Colvin died here in 1924.

Palace Gate, Kensington Road

2.—Sir John Millais, R.A., lived here from 1879 until his death here in 1896.

Palace Green, Kensington Palace Gardens

2.—Thackeray bought this property in 1861, tore down the old house that stood here, and built this house for himself. He came to live in it in 1862, and here he died in 1863 in the room at the south-east corner of the second story. *Denis Duval* was written here in an extension to the library which Thackeray had built to the north. Sir Edward Thackeray, cousin of the novelist, who gained the V.C. in the Indian Mutiny in 1857 and was again decorated for his services to Italy in the Great War, sixty years later, was married from this house in 1862.

Palace Street, Buckingham Palace Road

Corner of Chapel Place. St. Peter's Chapel.—Dr. Dodd, who was afterwards hanged for forgery, laid the foundation-stone of this chapel in 1776, and officiated here for a time. Dr. Dillon was the incumbent later on until he was suspended by the Bishop of London in 1840.

Pall Mall

Originally an open green in front of St. James's Palace along which, in 1554, Sir Thomas Wyatt marched his troops to attack London, opposed by the Earl of Pembroke who had planted his artillery on Hay Hill. As the game of Paille Maille was played here as early as the time of James I., it implies that the ground had been somewhat improved at that period. Even at that time the part of Pall Mall west of the Haymarket was known as the Town's End, and Sir Robert Naunton, author of *Fragmenta Regalia*, was living there in 1632. Pall Mall, however, seems to have begun to take the character of a street about 1650, and in 1656 several people were living there. Pepys mentions coming to "Wood's at the Pell Mell (our old house for clubbing)," but it was not until about 1690 that the street was completed.

"All the men of the Georges have passed up and down the street. It has seen Walpole's chariot and Chatham's sedan; and Fox, Gibbon, Sheridan on their way to Brooks's; and stately William Pitt on the arm of Dundas; and Hanger and Tom Sheridan reeling out of Raggett's; and Byron limping into Wattier's; and Swift striding out of Bury Street; and Mr. Addison and Dick Steele, both, perhaps, a little the better for liquor; and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York clattering over the pavement; and Johnson counting the posts along the street after dawdling before Dodsley's window; and Horry Walpole hobbling into his carriage with a gimcrack bought at Christie's; and George Selwyn sauntering into White's."—THACKERAY.

The lighting of streets by gas was begun in Pall Mall in 1807, when a German named Winsor erected an experimental row of lamps along the Colonnade in front of Carlton House, about where Waterloo Place is now located. During 1809 and 1810 he permanently lighted a portion of the street with the new device, so that Pall Mall may be said to have been the first street to enjoy this modern improvement.

Carlton Hotel.—On the site of the "King's Head" Tavern, a meeting-place of the Kit-Cat Club and very popular in its day. In later years there was a club here called The World, of which the Earl of Chesterfield and Dr. Young were members, and one of the favourite amusements was the writing of epigrams on their drinking-glasses.

25.—John Gibson Lockhart, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, lived here when Scott spent the season of 1826–7 with him. Moore, Rogers and others of the fraternity were frequent visitors. Thomas Crofton Croker first met Scott here in 1826 at a breakfast when Allan Cunningham, Terry the actor, Newton the artist, Dr. Yates of Brighton, Miss Scott and Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, were present as guests of the Lockharts. At this meeting Scott spoke appreciatively of Croker's *Fairy Legends and Traditions of the South of Ireland*, and suggested "The Adventures of Daniel O'Rourke" as a good subject for the Adelphi pantomime. Following the suggestion and at the request of Terry and Yates, Croker wrote a pantomime founded on the legend, and it was produced at the Adelphi the same year.

26.—The Duke of Marlborough's great library was sold here by Evans, in 1819.

30–35.—Junior Carlton Club.

36–39.—Army and Navy Club, modelled on the Palazzo Rezzonico in Venice. It stands on the site of the house in which Nell Gwynn

lived in 1670. At that time the house was next to that of Lady Mary Howard.

44.—Site of the "Star and Garter," a very fashionable resort of the eighteenth century, and famous for its choice dinners and its high prices. The Brothers Club, of which Swift was a member, met here from 1711 until 1763, and probably later. George Selwyn's Thursday Club, of which Sir Joshua Reynolds and Lord March were members, famous for its wit and its whist, met at the "Star and Garter" from 1760 until 1770. It was here in 1765 that the duel took place between Mr. Chaworth and his cousin William, fifth Lord Byron and grand-uncle of the poet, in which Chaworth was killed. The feud thus created kept the Byron family divided until the poet developed his youthful passion for the granddaughter of this Mr. Chaworth, whom he has immortalised as the "Mary" of his poems.

The "Je ne sais quoi" Club, a very fashionable club of the end of the eighteenth century of which the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Orleans were members, met at the "Star and Garter." Eventually, and at the instance of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Orleans was expelled because of his conduct toward the King of France during the Revolution. The meetings of the Jockey Club were held at the "Star and Garter" in the middle of the eighteenth century. Here, also, in 1774, a committee of noblemen and gentlemen, including Sir Horace Mann, the Duke of Dorset and Lord Tankerville, met, under the presidency of Sir William Draper, to revise the laws of cricket, and laid down the conditions that form the basis of the present rules of the game.

51.—Robert Dodsley opened a bookshop here in 1735 under the patronage of Pope, and called it the "Tully's Head." At that time Pall Mall was little more than an unpaved roadway from St. James's Palace to Carlton House. The house was located next the passage leading into King's Place (now Pall Mall Place), and is referred to as "the house with the archway leading into King's Place." It became a popular rendezvous for several generations of London literary men. Pope, Chesterfield, Lyttelton, Shenstone, Young, Akenside, Glover, Gray, Horace Walpole, Joseph and Thomas Warton, Burke, Johnson, Garrick and Goldsmith were all fond of lounging about the shop. Johnson brought the manuscript of *London* here in 1738 and sold it to Dodsley for £10. It was published here, as also Johnson's *Irene*, *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, *Rasselas*. Johnson is said to have owed to Dodsley the first suggestion of his *Dictionary*. In 1748 the meeting was held here at which Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, Warton and other literary

men were present, and in which was discussed the name of the new periodical which Dodsley purposed establishing. No decision was reached, but that night Johnson thought of the *Rambler* as a good name, and it was afterwards adopted.

Gray's *Elegy* was first published here. In 1744 Dodsley published his *Collection of Old Plays*, and in 1748–58 the *Poems by Several Hands*. In 1759 the first volume of the *Annual Register*, planned and prepared by Edmund Burke, was published here. Goldsmith's *Polite Learning* was brought out in the same year. In 1759 Dodsley retired in favour of his brother James, who had been associated with him for some time and who continued the business until his death in 1797.

52.—Marlborough Club, probably the most distinguished club in London as to the royalty and nobility among its members.

It stands on the site of the house where, in 1764, several noblemen and gentlemen founded Almack's Club. Here it remained until 1778, when it passed into the hands of Brooks, who removed it to a house that he had built for it in St. James's Street, where it became known as Brooks's Club (see 60 St. James's Street). While here Almack's was known as the home of the Macaronis, and was notorious for its high play. It must not be confused with Almack's Rooms in King Street, an entirely separate institution.

After Almack's left, the house continued to be used by a club known as Goosetrees, of which William Pitt was a frequenter, and where he first met Wilberforce. Benjamin Van der Gucht, the artist, lived in the house for a time. Just before the French Revolution the building was demolished by Alderman Boydell, who built himself a house to contain the pictures in his Shakespeare Gallery. The British Institution for Promoting the Fine Arts was established here in 1805. This second house was torn down in 1868.

59.—Site of the Smyrna Coffee-House, a very fashionable resort in the early part of the eighteenth century, and frequently mentioned in the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*. Swift mentions coming here with Prior, and Goldsmith speaks of it as a favourite haunt of Beau Nash. Thomson received subscriptions here for the publication of the *Seasons*.

Marlborough House.—See Marlborough House.

71–76.—Oxford and Cambridge University Club.

79.—Nell Gwynn lived here from 1671 until her death here in 1687. This was the house that she insisted on having conveyed free to her, and for many years, possibly even to the present time, it was the only freehold in Pall Mall. In Nell's time the garden extended to St. James's Park, the wall of which it overlooked. Evelyn

comments unfavourably on the fact that he had seen Nell talking familiarly to Charles II. over the garden wall in the south-eastern corner of the grounds. The well-known painting of E. M. Ward pictures the scene. It was quite a customary occurrence, and it is probable that Charles II. looked forward to his interview as part of his daily walk in St. James's Park. This house was afterwards occupied by the famous physician, Dr. Heberden. It is also said to have been occupied by Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of the Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

80 to about 89.—Site of Schomberg House, which Arthur Dasent states was built by Meinhard, third Duke of Schomberg and afterwards Duke of Leinster. He was the son of old Marshal Schomberg, who was killed at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. For some time before his death this was the residence of the old marshal. After the old marshal died Schomberg House was occupied by Charles Jervas, the portrait painter. The Duke of Cumberland, the "Butcher of Culloden," lived in it in 1760. In 1765 John Astley, the portrait painter, bought the place and divided it into three parts, the centre one of which he used as his own residence. In 1781 this portion was occupied by Dr. Graham, the quack doctor, who brought his Temple of Health here from Adelphi Terrace. His chief attraction was an almost naked Goddess of Health, the notorious Emma Lyon, who was later to acquire some celebrity as Lady Hamilton and the mistress of Lord Nelson. Another of his staff was Mrs. Curtis, sister of the famous Mrs. Siddons, who read lectures here. She it was who visited Mrs. Siddons, probably when she lived at 149 Strand in 1782, and threatened to poison herself in Westminster Abbey. Graham was sold out in 1782, but bought in his outfit, including his Goddess of Health. Dr. Graham and his lectures were succeeded by Richard Cosway, the miniature painter, who lived here until some time in the 1790's. It was here that he gave those fashionable Sunday evening receptions graced by the presence of the Prince of Wales, who used to creep in through a private door from Carlton House. Among later residents were "Honest" Tom Payne, who gathered here his great collection of old books, and Nathaniel Hone, R.A.

The east wing of Schomberg House was pulled down in 1850 for the enlargement of the Ordnance Office, and the rest of the old mansion was used by the War Office until most of it was demolished for club premises. The west wing of Schomberg House is now No. 80, and is the only part of the old house remaining. In it Gainsborough lived for many years. See No. 80.

In Wheatley and Cunningham it is stated that Sir William Temple lived in Pall Mall in 1681, two doors east of Nell Gwynn.

As the number of Nell's house was 79, this would bring Temple's residence about where 81 would now be located and, therefore, well within the area covered by Schomberg House unless we assume that Schomberg House was not built at that time. It is also stated that in 1668 the Honourable Robert Boyle came to live at the house of his sister, Lady Ranelagh, next to Sir William Temple and three doors beyond Nell Gwynn; and that he died there in 1691, after a continuous residence of some twenty-three years. This can hardly be possible, for during a good part of that period Schomberg House was the residence of the old marshal, and the location of Lady Ranelagh's house, what would now be 82, was well within the area covered by the old mansion. Boyle might have lived in a house on that spot before Schomberg House was built, but he certainly could not have died in the same house in 1691.

80.—Originally the west wing of Schomberg House as divided by Astley. See 80 to 89. Thomas Gainsborough occupied this house from 1774 until 1788, when he died in a chamber on the second floor with Sir Joshua Reynolds sitting beside him. Here in 1779 he painted the famous "Blue Boy," which created an international sensation in 1921, when it left the Duke of Westminster's collection and was sold to Henry E. Huntington of New York for the highest price ever paid for a single picture. In 1782 Reynolds sat to Gainsborough here. It was here that Gainsborough was so pleased with Colonel Hamilton's performance on the violin that he gave him his picture of the "Boy at the Stile" which Hamilton had vainly tried to buy from him. In later years the house was occupied by Robert Bowyer, the painter, who collected here a large gallery of paintings and engravings to illustrate the history of England and disposed of them all by lottery in 1807.

85.—Lord Raglan lived in a house on this site in the early part of the nineteenth century.

86.—Site of the first modern mansion in Pall Mall to be used as a modern club. It was opened as a "subscription house," and was called the Albion Hotel at about the end of the eighteenth century. In later years it formed part of the War Office.

87.—Site of the house where David Wilkie opened an exhibition of his pictures in 1812 and lost money by it.

88.—Mrs. Fitzherbert, to whom the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) was married in 1785, lived for a time in a house at about this spot.

89–91.—Royal Automobile Club.

91.—Site of the residence of the Marquis of Buckingham, the headquarters of the Tory Party in the days of Pitt and Fox. It was

attacked by the mob in 1784, when Fox was elected Member for Westminster. In 1789 it was occupied by the Duchess of Gordon and her five daughters, who brought together the leaders of the Constitutional Party and made her house a stronghold for Pitt.

93.—James Edwards, the famous bookseller, bookbinder and book-collector, the original of "Rinaldo" in Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, had his shop here until 1805, when he was succeeded by Robert Harding Evans, who established here Evans's Auction Rooms, where so many great book-collections were sold. Among them were Edwards's own collection in 1815; Duke of Grafton, 1815; John Philip Kemble, 1821; Duke of Norfolk, 1816–17; James Perry, 1822–3; Lord Guilford, 1828–29–30; John Towneley, 1814–15; James Bindley, 1818–21; Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, 1824; Lieutenant-General William Dowdeswell, 1828; George Hibbert, 1829; Rev. Robert Nares, 1829; Sir James Mackintosh, 1832; Rev. Daniel Lysons, 1834; William IV., 1837; Marquis Wellesley, 1843.

94.—Carlton Club, founded by the Duke of Wellington in 1832, stands on the site of the original Christie auction room, which was next Schomberg House until 1823. The building is a copy of Sansovino's library of St. Mark's at Venice. It was refaced with Portland stone at the personal expense of Sir Harry Mallaby-Deeley, a member of the club. It was the Carlton to which was originally applied the famous definition of a London club: "a ducal mansion with the duke lying dead upstairs." Here in 1922 was held the famous meeting of the Unionists, engineered by Sir George Younger, the result of which was the downfall of the Coalition Government of Lloyd George and the forming of the new Government with Bonar Law as Premier.

100.—Residence of John Julius Angerstein, the "Father of Lloyd's," whose collection of pictures, formed here and purchased by the Government in 1824, became the foundation of the National Gallery. The pictures were exhibited here until 1834.

104.—Reform Club, modelled on the Farnese Palace at Rome. Alexis Soyer, the famous *chef* of this club, was a culinary scientist and author of several works on the subject. Among numerous banquets included among his triumphs were those to Ibrahim Pasha in 1846; to Admiral Sir Charles Napier in 1854; and to Lord Palmerston.

Thackeray was a member of the club from 1840 until his death in 1863. He occupied his favourite seat at the writing-table of the lower room only three days before his death. His picture, by Lawrence, is in the guest-room, which William Sharp, in his *Literary Geography*, calls "the polar centre of Thackeray-land." Henry James, the novelist, had winter quarters at the club from 1901

until his failing health compelled him to take apartments in Cheyne Walk in 1912.

106.—Travellers' Club, founded by Lord Castlereagh in 1820. Here Prince Talleyrand often liked to play a game of whist. It occupies the site of the house of the Right Honourable William Windham, the statesman, who died here in 1810.

107.—The Athenæum. Probably the most famous literary club in the world, and has the most distinguished membership of any club in London. Founded in 1824 by John Wilson Croker, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Francis Chantrey, Sir Humphry Davy and others of equal prominence, it has numbered among its members every prime minister except Gladstone, every Lord Chancellor, most of the archbishops and most of the judges. Sixty-nine of its members are buried in Westminster Abbey and thirty-two in St. Paul's. In 1829–30 the present building was erected on the site of the courtyard of Carlton House. It has always been a club of strict conventions. Young Benjamin Disraeli was ordered out in 1830 for violating the rules in going upstairs to the library to see his father, one of the original members.

Browning used to spend his Saturday afternoons in the morning-room to the right of the hall. Thackeray was elected a member in 1851, after having been proposed at an earlier period by Dean Milman, and having been rejected. After his election Thackeray spent much of his time here. In *The Newcomes* he refers to the club as "The Megatherium." His name is connected with a corner of the library, where much of his work was done. At the central round table in the south library he dictated portions of *Henry Esmond* to Eyre Crowe. At the same table in later years Sir Richard Burton worked for days on his translation of the *Arabian Nights*. Still later Andrew Lang used to write for hours at the same table. In the dining-room Thackeray was very fond of a particular corner, and usually sat at a table formerly occupied by Theodore Hook. It was at the foot of the broad staircase in the great entrance hall that Thackeray and Dickens met and ended the estrangement that had existed since the trouble about Edmund Yates at the Garrick Club. Thackeray was talking to Sir Theodore Martin when Dickens passed. Abruptly breaking off his conversation, Thackeray hurried after Dickens and offered his hand, which Dickens promptly accepted.

Herbert Spencer used to play billiards at the Athenæum as an exercise. His cue and case are among the club treasures.

Theodore Hook was a member whose memory is still cherished here. He sat at a particular table in a particular corner near the door

of the coffee-room, a corner which ever since has been known as Temperance Corner. Here he would order the most violent drinks under an innocent nomenclature which was perfectly understood by the waiters. In his time the corner was always crowded with members gathered around him, and when he ceased to occupy his old place it is said that the diners fell off some three hundred per annum.

In one corner of the south library, close to the English History section, Macaulay had his favourite chair. In the same corner Hallam, Sir Henry Maine, Matthew Arnold, Mark Pattison and Lord Acton worked. To another corner of the library John Morley used to come to rest after his editorial duties at the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

In a corner of the coffee-room Turner used to drink his port in the dark. It was while writing at one end of the drawing-room that Anthony Trollope overheard two clergymen discussing *Barchester Towers*, and expressing their dislike for Mrs. Proudie; whereupon he responded by promising to kill her off before the end of the week, and kept his promise.

The horse-blocks by the Athenæum and the United Service Clubs were placed there at the request of the Duke of Wellington.

116 to 119.—United Service Club. On the site of Dalton's Print Warehouse, No. 116, where the Royal Academy had its original home, and where it held its exhibitions from 1769 to 1771, when it moved to Somerset House. Here, at the formal opening in 1769, Sir Joshua Reynolds delivered the first of his fifteen Presidential Addresses.

In Pall Mall, in front of the United Service Club, and between it and the Carlton Hotel, Count Königsmark and his bravos murdered Thomas Thynne in 1682. Thynne, the "Issachar" of Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, was known as "Tom of Ten Thousand" from his great wealth and was set upon while in his carriage and stabbed to death. Königsmark escaped the penalty of the crime, but his accomplices, Captain Vratz, Lieutenant Stern and Barotzki, were hanged in Pall Mall in 1682 on the spot where they committed the crime.

120.—Site of the house where Captain Marryat lived on his visits to London in 1841 and subsequent years.

Wycherley places one of the scenes in *Love in a Wood* in Pall Mall. Daniel Defoe lodged here at one time. In addition to Nell Gwynn three others of the mistresses of Charles II. lived in Pall Mall—Hortense Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin; Barbara, Duchess of Cleveland; and Mary Knight, the singer, who lived on the south side at the west end in 1671. Beau Fielding lived here. Mary Beale,

the portrait painter, was another of the residents. Dr. Thomas Sydenham lived in Pall Mall from 1664 until his death here in 1689. The Countess of Southesk, of De Grammont's *Memoirs*, lived on the south side in 1671. Nance Oldfield, the actress, was born here in 1683. Jean Baptiste Monnoyer, the painter, died here in 1699.

Swift lodged in Pall Mall in 1710. Lord Bolingbroke had a house here in 1726 after his return from exile, and about a fortnight after he came back Pope, Gay and Arbuthnot dined with him here. The Duke of Marlborough, who built Marlborough House, lived here. George Psalmanazar had lodgings here on his first arrival in London. Lady Waldegrave and Sir Edward Walpole, son of Sir Robert Walpole, both lived here. Bubb Dodington, Lord Melcombe, the "Bubo" of Pope, had a house on the south side fronting Carlton House, and overlooking the Park. In the days of his favour with the Prince of Wales, Dodington was allowed to have a gate opening into the gardens of Carlton House, but when he fell from favour this and all other privileges were withdrawn. Charles Radcliffe (brother of the Earl of Derwentwater, who was executed in 1716), who escaped from the Tower in 1716 and fled to the Continent, lived in Pall Mall in 1733 at the house of a Mr. Johns. William Hunter, the famous surgeon, on his first arrival in London in 1741, took up his residence in Pall Mall with Dr. Smellie. The Young Pretender, on his secret visit to London in 1750, held a clandestine meeting with several of his friends at his lodgings here. Sterne lodged in Pall Mall in 1760 on his first arrival in town. Gibbon lived here in 1769, again in 1772, and again during his brief visit to England in 1787. Sir Hugh Palliser, prosecutor of Admiral Keppel, lived here in 1779, when the admiral was acquitted and the mob broke into his house and wrecked it. Count de Grasse lived at the Royal Hotel in Pall Mall in 1782, when he was Lord Rodney's prisoner. Sir John Pringle, President of the Royal Society, frequently had the Fellows meet at his house here, where he died in 1782.

Lord George Germain, Secretary of State for the American Department, lived in Pall Mall, and here it was, about noon one day in 1781, that dispatches arrived from Falmouth announcing the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Lord Walsingham, Germain's secretary, privately conveyed the news to him, and together they went to Lord Stormont in Portland Place, to consider the best way to break the news to Lord North and George III. At a large dinner-party that evening at Lord Germain's, Sir Nathaniel Wraxall was present and heard the news read to the assembled company (see 44 Great Ormonde Street and 10 Downing Street). Mrs. Siddons lodged in Pall Mall when she retired from the stage in 1812. Mrs. Abington,

the original Lady Teazle in *The School for Scandal*, lived here in the latter years of her life and died here in 1815. It was opposite St. James's Palace in 1795 that the mob smashed the state coach of George III. when he was about to start for Buckingham House.

Tom Jones and Nightingale came to Pall Mall when they had to quit Mrs. Miller's lodgings in Bond Street.

Montague Tigg lived in luxurious chambers in Pall Mall, and it was here that Jonas Chuzzlewit called on him and found Mr. Nadgett in attendance and his secret life fully known to Tigg (*Martin Chuzzlewit*).

Pancras Lane, Queen Street

Fragments of a Roman pavement have been found here.

4.—Mr. Abbey, guardian of the Keats family after the death of their parents, had his office here, and here George and Tom Keats were employed and lodged when John came to London in 1815. Building marked for demolition, 1927.

Pancras Road

St. Pancras Old Church.—Claims to be the mother church of St. Paul's, and the first Christian place of worship to be erected in Middlesex, and the last parish church in England in which the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion were held previous to the Reformation. The present church was built about 1350, but was much restored in 1847–8, and again in 1888. There has been a church on this spot for well over a thousand years. As to age, somewhat similar claims are made by St. Peter's in Cornhill and also by St. Margaret's, Westminster.

William Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft were married in this church in 1797. Godwin and both of his wives were buried in the churchyard, but in 1851 the bodies of Godwin and Mary Wollstonecraft were removed to Bournemouth. It is said that Shelley first met Mary Godwin in 1813 as she was standing beside her mother's grave.

St. Pancras Gardens, formerly the old St. Pancras churchyard, was for many years the chief burial-place for Roman Catholics of the metropolis. An unusual number of remarkable persons were buried here, including prelates, members of old Catholic families, Howards, Arundells, many Jacobites and nonjurors, and a large number of French *emigrés*, victims of the first French Revolution, who had taken up their residence in the neighbourhood. The Midland Railway Company wiped out a good portion of the cemetery, in-

cluding that in which Godwin was buried in 1836 and Mary Wollstonecraft in 1797.

General Paoli, the Corsican patriot, was buried here in 1807, but in 1889 his body was taken to Corsica. Jonathan Wild, who was married in the church in 1718, was buried here after his execution in 1725, but a few nights later his coffin was dug up and thrown into the road. Among others interred here are: Abraham Woodhead, died 1678, in his day the strongest champion of Roman Catholicism; Ned Ward, author of the *London Spy*, died 1731; Rev. Jeremy Collier, who wrote against the immorality of the stage in Dryden's time, died 1726; Lewis Theobald, editor of Shakespeare and the hero of the early editions of the *Dunciad*, died 1744; Pope's friends, Martha Blount, died 1762, and Theresa Blount, died 1759; Pope's nephews, mentioned in his will, Henry Racket, died 1775, and Robert Racket, died 1779; Giacomo Leoni, editor of Palladio and Alberti, and himself an architect of consequence, died 1746; Peter Van Bleek, the portrait painter, died 1764; Peter Pasqualino, the famous 'cello player, who first brought that instrument into fashion in England, died 1766; Stephen Paxton, the English 'cello player, died 1787; Thomas Mazzinghi, the most famous violinist of his day, died 1776; Chevalier d'Éon, the lady-like French Ambassador, died 1810; Bevil Higgins, who wrote against Burnet's *History*, died 1735; Edward Edwards, author of *Anecdotes of Painters*, died 1806; John Walker, author of the *Dictionary*, died 1807; Thomas Scheemakers the younger, sculptor, died 1808; Henry F. De Cort, landscape-painter, died 1810; James Peller Malcolm, F.S.A., author of *Londinium Redivivum*, born in Philadelphia, died 1815; Sir John Soane, architect of the Bank of England, died 1837; William Woollett, engraver to William III., died 1785; John Flaxman, the sculptor, died 1826.

Cly, the Old Bailey informer in the *Tale of Two Cities*, was buried here, and it was here that Jerry Cruncher came on a fishing expedition one night, followed by young Jerry, who thus became acquainted with his father's real business.

Panton Street, Haymarket

Comedy Theatre.—Addison wrote his *Campaign* in a garret lodging said to be on the site of the Comedy Theatre.

North-west corner of Oxendon Street.—Site of Coventry House, also known as Piccadilly House, built in 1679 by Henry Coventry, Secretary of State to Charles II., who made it his residence until his death here in 1686. It also stood on part of the site of the gaming-

house so notorious in its day under the name of Shaver's Hall. See Coventry Street. The grounds extended down Oxendon Street, and adjoined Richard Baxter's chapel. Coventry compelled Baxter to sell out by having drums beaten under the windows so that service could not be held. See Oxendon Street.

32–33–34.—Stone's Hotel, a favourite haunt of Thackeray, Buckstone, Webster, Albert Smith and any number of their contemporaries.

Swift lived in this street for a short time in 1711–12. It was here that Goldsmith and Burke came to visit the puppet-show to which Boswell refers. It was from the proprietor of a Panton Street restaurant, at the conclusion of an argument about a bottle of wine, that G. A. Sala got the broken nose that afterwards became a sort of landmark in Fleet Street.

Paradise Street, Rotherhithe

88.—Thomas Henry Huxley lived here during 1841, when he began his medical studies with Dr. Chandler.

Prince Lee Boo, son of the King of the Pelew Islands, died in this street in 1784 at the residence of Captain Wilson, commander of the *Antelope*.

Park Crescent, Portland Place

11.—Ralph Bernal lived here before he went to Eaton Square.

12.—Lord Lister, originator of antiseptic treatment in surgery, lived here from 1877 to 1909 through the struggle to introduce his new ideas, and saw their eventual triumph and the revolution in surgical practice resulting therefrom.

23.—Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-King of Spain, and Lucien Bonaparte, lived here when in London in 1833.

Sir Charles Wheatstone, inventor of improvements in the telegraph, lived in this street. Sir John Taylor Coleridge, and his son, Sir John Duke Coleridge, afterwards Lord Chief Justice, lived here.

Park Hill, Streatham

Sir Henry Tate, who gave the Tate Gallery to the nation, has his residence here.

Parkhill Road, Hampstead
(Formerly Park Road)

11.—Frank Danby, artist, lived here at one time.

17.—John Mogford, painter of sea scenes, lived here from 1867 to 1885.

PARK LANE

1.—Bulwer-Lytton lived here in 1842 when *Zanoni* was published.

8.—The Misses Berry, the friends of Horace Walpole, lived here in 1826.

16.—Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of India, lived here in 1826.

19.—Londonderry House. Residence of the Marquis of Londonderry. Built in 1850 on the site of Holderness House, belonging to the Earl of Holderness.

23.—Richard Sharp, "Conversation Sharp," the wealthy friend of Hazlitt, and one of the last of literary patrons, lived here about 1830. Hazlitt refers to him in his essay, *On the Want of Money*, as a sort of Good Samaritan in the matter of lending money.

24.—Lord Brassey lived here and had his museum of curios which he had collected in the yacht *Sunbeam*.

25.—Sir Philip Sassoon, Parliamentary Secretary to Lloyd George, lived here in 1920–2.

Corner of Deanery Street.—Dorchester House, the residence of Sir George Holford, built in 1851–3 on the site of a house belonging to the Damers, Earls of Dorchester, in which the Marquis of Hertford, the favourite of George IV., died in 1842. This is one of the best built houses in London, the outside walls being three feet ten inches thick, and the stones are fastened together with slate dowels. The recent death of Colonel Holford in 1926 may place this house on the market for sale. Whitelaw Reid lived here from 1905 to 1913, when he was American Ambassador.

Beyond Mount Street. Garden wall of Grosvenor House.—See Upper Grosvenor Street.

29.—Benjamin Disraeli lived here from his marriage in 1839 until the death of his wife, who owned the house, in 1872. *Sybil* and *Coningsby* were written here. The house had belonged to Wyndham Lewis, for a short time his colleague in the representation of Maidstone, whose widow he married.

35.—Sir Moses Montefiore, the great Jewish philanthropist, lived here in 1875.

North corner of Culross Street.—Dudley House, built in 1824. The eccentric Earl of Dudley, at one time Foreign Secretary, died here in 1833. In mid-Victorian times Dudley House was one of the musical centres of London. Its owner, Lord Dudley, was a great enthusiast, who gathered around him all that was best of the musical talent of the time, and frequently helped young musicians of ability.

North corner of Upper Brook Street.—Brook House, formerly

occupied by Lord Tweedmouth. Sir Ernest Cassel lived here in recent years, and at his death he bequeathed the house to his granddaughter, Lady Edwina Ashley, who married Lord Louis Mountbatten. General Cornelius Vanderbilt and his family rented Brook House for the season of 1923, but continued their occupation for some time longer.

40.—Warren Hastings lived here for a time.

West corner of Piccadilly.—Gloucester House. See Piccadilly.

Mrs. Thomas Fitzherbert lived in Park Lane, and it was in the drawing-room of her house that she was married to George, Prince of Wales and afterwards George IV., in 1785. The marriage was actually denied by the Government of the time, and was kept secret until the death of the parties. One reason for this was that she was a Roman Catholic, and that her marriage had not received the official sanction. Another reason was the Act of Settlement, by the provisions of which George would have forfeited his right to the succession had he admitted marrying a Roman Catholic.

Park Lane figures much in literature. It was here that Miss Arabella Crawley lived with Miss Briggs, Firkin, and Mr. Bowls, the large confidential man, as members of her household. Here Becky Sharp came to nurse her, had the proposal from Sir Pitt Crawley, and finally ran away leaving the note for Miss Briggs announcing her marriage to Rawdon Crawley—a dreadful shock to Miss Crawley when she learned of it (*Vanity Fair*). Lady Ann Newcome and Sir Brian Newcome lived in Park Lane, and here it was that Colonel Newcome brought Clive to apologise to Barnes for having thrown the wine in his face at Colonel Newcome's banquet (*The Newcomes*). No. 427 Park Lane is given as the residence of the Honourable Ronald Adair, in which he was mysteriously murdered, in "The Adventure of the Empty House" (*The Return of Sherlock Holmes*).

Park Place, St. James's

(Built in 1683)

4–5.—Primrose Club.

9.—Pioneer Club, for ladies. Formerly the residence of Sir Richard Musgrave, the antiquary and great print-collector. From the collection of British portraits which he had here, Bromley derived most of the materials for his catalogue.

12.—William Pitt retired to this house in 1801.

14.—Pratt's Club. Formerly the residence of "Old Coke of Norfolk."

Hutton states that Sir Richard Steele lived in Park Place from 1715 until 1718, when Lady Steele died there, and suggests that this residence was the scene of the bailiff incident which Thackeray credits to Steele's house in Bloomsbury Square. If the evidence for Steele's residence here is the letter written in 1715 to his wife "at her house over against Park Place, St. James's Street," it would seem just as likely that St. James's Street, opposite Park Place, is the locality meant. Neither Wheatley and Cunningham nor Smith mentions a residence in either place.

The Countess of Orrery was one of the earliest residents in this street. Mother Needham of "The Harlot's Progress"—the "Pious Needham" of the *Dunciad*—lived in Park Place. She was convicted in 1731 for keeping a disorderly house and stood in the pillory here, to the great edification of the populace, who treated her rather roughly. David Hume lived in Park Place from 1767 to 1769, when he was Under-Secretary of State. Horace Twiss, author of the *Life of Eldon*, and the first Parliamentary Summary writer in *The Times*, lived here in 1851.

Park Road, Regent's Park

Great Central Railway Tracks and Goods Station.—Covers the sites of many interesting streets, the most famous of which was probably North Bank, where George Eliot and George Henry Lewes lived from 1863 until Lewes's death there in 1878. George Eliot remained in North Bank until her marriage to John Walter Cross in 1880. Her house, The Priory, had been decorated by her friend, Owen Jones, and while there she wrote *The Spanish Gypsy*, *Felix Holt* and much of *Middlemarch*. During the same period Lewes became editor of the *Fortnightly Review*. After she left The Priory it was occupied by Wilson Barrett, the actor. Other dwellers in North Bank were: Thomas Henry Huxley, who lived in his brother's family in 1850–1–2 after his return from the trip to New Guinea; John Hollingshead; St. George Mivart.

Another street wiped out was Alpha Road, where Mary Lamb, sister of Charles Lamb, came to live in 1840, and where she died in 1847. Other residents of Alpha Road were: Louis Kossuth, Thomas Brock, Frederick Cotman, Blondin, John McLure Hamilton, Sarah Bernhardt, George Alexander, Serjeant Bompas, Cardinal Howard and Henry Herman, the author of *The Silver King*. Among other streets that disappeared were: South Bank, where Sergius Stepniak lived and where Ugo Foscolo occupied his Digamma Cottage on the banks of the canal, in 1822–3, with Samuel Carter Hall as his literary

secretary; Alpha Place, where Jerome K. Jerome lived; Alpha Cottages, where Henry F. Cary, the translator of Dante, lived when he first came to London in 1810; and Abbey Lodge, the home of the Spanish patriot, Joaquin Espartero, from 1843 to 1847.

30.—Charles Albert Fechter, the actor, lived here for a time.

Hanover Lodge, Hanover Gate.—The first occupants were Lord Dundonald and Sir Robert Arbuthnot. It was for many years previous to 1924–5 the home of Admiral Sir David Beatty.

Grove House.—Frank Smedley, the author, lived here at one time. It has for many years been the home of Sigismund Goetze, the artist.

Parkshot, Richmond

8.—George Eliot and G. H. Lewes lived in a house on this site from 1855–6 until 1859, when they moved to Holly Lodge, Wandsworth. Here she wrote *Amos Barton*, 1857; *Scenes from Clerical Life*, 1858; and *Adam Bede*, 1859.

Parkside, Wimbledon

Belmont.—The residence of the Duc and Duchesse de Vendôme. In 1926 the house was rented to the Begum of Bhopal, the veiled Indian queen, who retired there to spend the Mohammedan period for fasting and prayer. The house was occupied by the Maharajah of Jodhpur at one time.

Park Square West, Regent's Park

5.—Sir James Paget, the famous surgeon, lived here many years, and died here in 1899. Thomas Young, the scientist and Egyptologist, lived in this street from 1826 until his death here in 1829.

Robert Samuel Turner, the noted book-collector, had his fine library at his residence here for many years previous to 1878.

Park Street, Camden Town

91.—Pierce Egan, author of *Life in London*, the *Life of an Actor*, etc., and the creator of the famous pair, Tom and Jerry, lived here at one time.

Park Street, Grosvenor Square

7.—Sir William Sterling Maxwell, M.P., lived here for some years.

21.—Mr. Serjeant Goulburn lived here in 1841.

26.—Sir Humphry Davy lived here from 1825 until his death here in 1829.

27.—William Beckford, author of *Vathek*, and owner of Fonthill Abbey, lived here in 1841.

31A.—Isaac and Benjamin Disraeli lived here in 1835.

56.—Baron Parke, afterwards Lord Wensleydale, the famous jurist, lived here for many years before and after 1855.

113.—Lydia White, famous for her Blue-Stocking parties, which were attended by the best literary society of the day, died here in 1827. Scott visited her in 1826 and found her still attractive and witty, although she was dying at the time.

Park Street, Southwark

In its east and west portion Park Street is the Maid Lane of Shakespeare's time, and in its north and south portion, east of Barclay and Perkins's Brewery, it is the Deadman's Place of a few years later, so called from the number of dead buried there during the Great Plague. Henry Thrale's residence from 1763 until his removal to Grosvenor Square was in Deadman's Place. It was here that Johnson was such a frequent guest. Here he wrote his *Life of Congreve.*

Barclay and Perkins's Brewery.—Covers the site of the Globe, the Hope, and various other places of the kind which were here before the Commonwealth abolished all theatres, and also the site of the Dissenters' burying-ground in which Alexander Cruden, died 1770, compiler of the *Concordance*, was buried.

The Globe Theatre was built in 1594, and was situated back of 13–15–17 Southwark Bridge Road in what was then Globe Yard, at the end of Globe Alley. It was a summer theatre, hexagonal in shape, and not roofed in. Shakespeare was part-proprietor of it and was himself an actor in it. In 1603 it was licensed to him and his friend, Richard Burbage, the original actor of most of the principal characters in his plays. Ben Jonson was associated with Shakespeare in the theatre, and it was on Shakespeare's recommendation that the company accepted *Every Man in His Humour*, a play that brought Jonson to the notice of Queen Elizabeth. It was burned down in 1613 while filled with people witnessing the performance of *King Henry VIII.* Jonson was in the theatre at the time, and refers to the fire, as does Taylor, the Water Poet. The Globe was rebuilt in 1614, and pulled down in 1644 to make way for dwellings. In the old theatre some fifteen of Shakespeare's plays were first produced.

The Hope Theatre was built by Philip Henslowe in 1613, and

used as a bear-garden. It had a movable stage, that could be erected for plays. Here Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* was first produced in 1614. In its later years it was used for prize fights. Demolished in 1656.

The brewery itself is the descendant of that which belonged to Thrale, and which was burned down in 1822. Thrale's Brewery was built on the site of the oldest Congregational Church in England, founded in 1616 by Henry Jacob, who went to Virginia in 1624. It was when Thrale died in 1781 and Johnson was an executor of his will and was preparing to sell the brewery that he made his famous remark, "We are not here to sell a parcel of boilers and vats, but the potentiality of growing rich beyond the dreams of avarice." The brewery was finally purchased by David Barclay, who put his nephew, Robert Barclay, in charge and took John Perkins, Thrale's manager, into partnership. Johnson's chair is still shown here.

Corner of Redcross Street.—Location of the Cross-Bones, an unconsecrated place of burial, also known as the Single-Women's Churchyard, where the inmates of the Stews, on Bankside, were buried. See Bankside.

Park Village East, Regent's Park

The deflection of the street caused by the enlargement of the railway station has wiped out No. 4 Augustus Square, where Douglas Jerrold lived in 1829. The present street passes directly over its site. In 1844 Jerrold again lived in this street not far from his former house in Augustus Square.

Park Village West, Regent's Park

W. P. Frith, the artist, lived here from about 1848 until 1852.

Parliament Buildings

(See Parliament Square)

Parliament Square

Covers the site of a crowded district with narrow streets and miserable houses. These were all swept away before 1810, and the cleared space was known for a long time as the Desert of Westminster.

Parliament Buildings.—Occupy the site of the Royal Palace of Westminster, the chief London residence of the sovereigns from the time of Edward the Confessor, or earlier, until 1529, when Henry VIII. seized Whitehall Palace. Part of it was burnt in 1512, and what was

left was destroyed by fire in 1834, except Westminster Hall and the crypt of St. Stephen's. At the fire of 1834 Turner made sketches on the spot, and from these painted two pictures of the conflagration, one for the Academy and another for the British Institution.

The present St. Stephen's Hall occupies the site of old St. Stephen's Chapel, the chapel of the old palace, where the House of Commons met from 1547, when they left the Chapter House at the Abbey, until Westminster Palace was destroyed by fire in 1834. It was by the door near Burke's statue that John Bellingham waited to murder Spencer Perceval, the Prime Minister, in 1812.

The House of Lords occupies part of the site of Cotton House, the residence of Sir Robert Cotton, which stood in the street between the Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, with grounds reaching down to the river. The street was originally a passage leading from Westminster Hall to Old Palace Yard. Here Sir Robert Cotton gathered his great library, and here he died in 1631. The library remained here until 1712, when it was taken to Essex House in the Strand and Cotton House was demolished. During his trial at Westminster Hall Charles I. was accustomed to sleep at Cotton House.

Westminster Hall.—Built by William II. in 1097 as a banqueting-hall to the palace of the Confessor, but altered and enlarged since that time. With the exception of a hall at Padua this is the largest room in Europe unsupported by pillars. Almost totally destroyed by fire in 1291, it was rebuilt by Edward II., and in 1398 Richard II. remodelled and enlarged it, and supplied it with a new roof which still exists, although restored and repaired at various times and strengthened with steel in 1920–3.

In the south-east corner of the hall is the entrance to St. Stephen's Crypt, now known as the Church of St. Mary Undercroft, which dates from the fourteenth century, and was the crypt of old St. Stephen's Chapel when it was the chapel of the old palace. It is now used for marriages and baptisms in the families of Members of Parliament.

From 1099, when William Rufus gave a banquet to celebrate the completion of the hall, until the time of George IV., the English sovereigns held their coronation festivals here. It was here that the Royal Champion would ride into the midst of the company and, throwing down his gauntlet, would challenge to single combat any person who would deny the right of the sovereign. From the thirteenth century until 1882 it was the location of the Law Courts. In the early days men could be hired here as witnesses, their usual designation being a straw in the shoe—from which custom comes the expression "straw bail." In Cromwell's time and up to a much later period the hall was a popular lounging-place, and had numerous

shops against its sides for the sale of books, prints and various small articles, so that as late as the middle of the eighteenth century it must have looked more like a bazaar than either a banqueting-hall or a court-room. Outside the building was almost hidden by the number of petty coffee-houses and small shops built against it. After the Restoration, in 1661, the heads of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were set up on the roof of the hall, and Cromwell's head stayed there for twenty-five years, and was finally blown down.

Among the interesting events which have taken place in Westminster Hall are: Sir William Wallace condemned, 1305; the barons made their submission to Edward II. for the execution of Piers Gaveston, 1313; Edward II. abdicated in 1327 and presented to the people as their future king his son, Edward III., a boy of fourteen; Edward III. received the Black Prince on his return from Poitiers and entertained the captive Kings David of Scotland and John of France; in 1387 the barons met here to interview Richard II. after having taken up arms against him, and in 1399, when Richard was a prisoner in the Tower, the Lords of the Council met again around a vacant throne, deposed Richard and placed Henry IV. on the throne; Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, condemned in 1417; Edward IV. proclaimed himself king, 1461; Catherine of Aragon, Margaret of Scotland and Mary of France went down on their knees before Henry VIII. to secure the pardon of some five hundred persons concerned in the uprising of the 'prentices, 1517; Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, condemned, 1521; Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher of Rochester, condemned, 1535; Queen Anne Boleyn tried and condemned, 1536; trial and condemnation of Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1554; Duke of Somerset, the Great Protector, 1552; Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, 1572; Philip, Earl of Arundel, 1589; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 1601; Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, 1601; Guy Fawkes, 1606; Earl of Strafford, 1641; Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and the Countess were tried here in 1616 for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury.

Oliver Cromwell was installed here as Lord Protector in 1653; Charles I. was tried and condemned here in 1649; the seven bishops tried and acquitted in 1688; in 1704 the hall was decorated with the trophies won by Marlborough—121 standards and 179 colours; Dr. Sacheverell tried, 1710; trial of the Earls of Derwentwater, Nithsdale and Carnwath and Lords Widdrington, Kenmure and Nairn, 1716; Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, tried 1717; Lords Kilmarnock, Balmerino and Lovat condemned, 1746; Earl Ferrers tried for murder and condemned, 1760; William, fifth Lord Byron,

tried for the murder of his cousin, Mr. Chaworth, 1765; Duchess of Kingston tried for bigamy, 1776; it was in Westminster Hall in 1785 that Count Cagliostro was recognised and denounced as Joseph Balsamo, the swindler of Palermo; Warren Hastings tried and acquitted, 1788–95; Lord Melville tried, 1806. Gladstone's body lay here in state in 1898, and that of Edward VII. in 1910.

Charles Dickens records that when he bought a copy of the *Monthly Magazine* and found that his first contribution had been accepted and printed, he turned into Westminster Hall and walked about for half an hour to hide his emotion.

New Palace Yard.—This was the courtyard of the New Palace projected by William Rufus. It was here that Edward I., when leaving London for Flanders in 1297, mounted a platform built against the front of Westminster Hall, accompanied by his son Edward, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Earl of Warwick, and addressed the people, commending his son to their care during his absence.

New Palace Yard, in front of the great entrance to Westminster Hall, was for centuries a place of punishment and of execution. Perkin Warbeck was in the stocks here for a whole day in 1498. John Stubbs, a Puritan of Lincoln's Inn, and his servant Robert Page, had their right hands cut off in New Palace Yard in 1580 (the instruments employed being a butcher's cleaver and a mallet), for a seditious libel against Queen Elizabeth concerning her projected marriage to the Duke of Anjou. William Parry was hanged and quartered here in 1585, for high treason. Thomas Lovelace, condemned in the Star Chamber for libellous charges, was set in the pillory here in 1587 and had one of his ears cut off. In 1630, at the instigation of Laud, Dr. Alexander Leighton, father of Archbishop Leighton, was condemned to be publicly whipped, his ears cut off, his nose slit, branded on the face and set in the pillory for a libel on the bishops. Only half of the sentence was carried out here, the rest being completed in Cheapside. In 1649 James, Duke of Hamilton, the Earl of Holland and Lord Capel were beheaded here in the cause of Charles I. Titus Oates stood in the pillory here in 1685 and was nearly stoned to death. Defoe's *Shortest Way with the Dissenters* was ordered by Parliament to be burned by the hangman in New Palace Yard. The last to stand in the pillory here was John Williams, in 1765. He was a bookseller in Fleet Street, and published No. 45 of the *North Briton*, the medium by which John Wilkes made himself so obnoxious to George III. and his ministers.

In later years the "Turk's Head" Tavern stood in New Palace Yard, next to the stairs, which would now be about where Westminster Bridge begins. It was the meeting-place of the Rota or

Coffee Club, originated in 1659 by James Harrington, the author of *Oceana*, who managed to get himself into the Tower about a year later from his general activities in connection therewith. Among the members were Sir William Petty, the early political economist; Cyriac Skinner and Andrew Marvell, the friends of Milton; and Major Wildman. Pepys used to come to the meetings and mentions them in 1659–60. William Godwin lived in New Palace Yard from 1832 until his death there in 1836, when occupying the sinecure position of Yeoman Usher of the Exchequer. The Yard at that time was much smaller owing to the encroachment of a block of houses on the south side of Bridge Street.

From the end of Elizabeth's time until its abolition in 1641, the Star Chamber held its meetings in the old Council Chamber of the Royal Palace which extended from the north-east corner of Westminster Hall in the direction of the present bridge. The last traces of the buildings were removed in 1830. Among the host of those who were convicted here were John Lilburne, in 1637, for seditious libel, sentenced to be pilloried and whipped; and William Prynne, who wrote *Histrio-Mastix*, a discourse against play-actors, which was supposed to reflect upon Queen Henrietta. For this he was sentenced in 1634 to a fine, to lose both ears, to stand in the pillory and to be imprisoned for life. Part of the sentence was carried out in Old Palace Yard in 1637. See below.

Old Palace Yard indicates the location of the palace of the Confessor, and New Palace Yard the site of the additions made by the early Norman kings. It was an inner court of the old palace; and in a room at the south end, in which the House of Lords met until 1800, was located the scene of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605. Like New Palace Yard, it was a place of punishment and of many public executions. Guy Fawkes and his associates, Thomas Winter, Ambrose Rookwood and Robert Keyes, were hanged, drawn and quartered here in 1606. Sir Walter Raleigh was beheaded here in 1618. William Prynne, Dr. John Rastwick and Rev. Henry Burton stood here in the pillory, and had their ears cut off and their cheeks branded in 1637.

Geoffry Chaucer was appointed Clerk of the Works at Westminster in 1389. His house was in the garden of the old Lady Chapel of the Abbey and was located on the site of the present Chapel of Henry VII. which wiped out his house, the "Rose" Tavern and several other buildings abutting on the Lady Chapel. In this house Chaucer died in 1400. Ben Jonson lived in a house in Old Palace Yard. Edmund Calamy, rector of St. Mary the Virgin, Aldermanbury, died in 1732 at his residence in Old Palace Yard.

At the time of the Commonwealth there was a place of entertainment in Old Palace Yard, known as "Heaven." Pepys mentions dining there in 1659–60, and Butler alludes to it in *Hudibras*.

Westminster Abbey.—See Westminster Abbey.

Ben Jonson died in great poverty in 1637, in a house that stood between the Abbey and St. Margaret's.

St. Margaret's Church.—Said to be the oldest foundation in London except St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey; a claim similar to that made by St. Pancras, Pancras Road, and St. Peter's, Cornhill. Built in the time of Edward I. (1272–1307) on the site of an earlier church built by Edward the Confessor in 1064. Improved and altered under Edward IV. and in later years. In 1882 it was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott and his son, and the monuments were rearranged. The east window was considered by Charles Winston, the authority on stained glass, to be the most beautiful work within his knowledge for the harmonious arrangement of the colouring. It was a present from the magistrates of Dort to Henry VII., and was intended for his new chapel in the Abbey. He died before it could be used, and the window had various owners until 1758, when it again came into the possession of the parish.

In this church Latimer preached the Lenten Lectures before Edward VI., during the first three years of his reign. St. Margaret's is the church of the House of Commons, and here, in Charles I.'s time sermons were preached before Cromwell, Pym, Harrison, Praise-God Barebone and the members of the Parliament. Among the Puritans who preached here were Calamy, Vines, Nye, Manton, Marshall, Gauden, Owen, Burgess, Newcomen, Reynolds, Cheynell, Baxter, Case, Lightfoot, Taylor, Goodwin, Burnet and Sprat. In 1642 Mr. Nye read the Solemn League and Covenant from the pulpit, and it was signed here by the members of both Houses, the Assembly of Divines and the Scottish Commissioners. It was in the same year, 1642, that Pym was here at a Solemn Fast listening to a sermon, when a messenger whispered to him the news of Waller's Plot. Pym communicated the intelligence to others near him, and they quietly left the service, placed the proper guards, and that night Waller and Tompkyns were taken. It was here in 1648 that Hugh Peters preached the sermon inciting the Parliament to bring Charles I. to trial. It was here, also, that Dr. Sacheverell preached his final sermon after his suspension, in 1713.

Thomas Betterton, the actor, was baptised here in 1635; Barbara Villiers, Countess of Castlemaine and Duchess of Cleveland, in 1641; Henry Aldrich, Dean of Christ Church and builder of the Peckwater Quadrangle, in 1710. Edmund Waller, the poet, was married here

in 1631; Samuel Pepys in 1655 to Elizabeth St. Michel; Jeremy Bentham; Bishop Heber, to his first wife, in 1773; Thomas Campbell in 1803. Among those buried here are: William Caxton, the early printer, died 1491; John Skelton, poet laureate to Henry VIII., died 1529; Nicholas Udall, author of *Ralph Roister Doister*, the earliest English comedy, died 1556; Sir Walter Raleigh, died 1618, and his son Carew, died 1666; Thomas Churchyard, poet and soldier of fortune, died 1604; Alphonso Ferrabosco, the musician, died 1661; Henry Elsynge, Clerk of the House of Commons during the Long Parliament, died 1654; Catharine Woodcocke, second wife of John Milton, died 1658; James Harrington, author of *Oceana*, died 1677; Sir John Cutler, the miser that Pope mentions, died 1693; Dr. George Hickes, author of the *Thesaurus*, died 1715; John Gadbury, student in physic and astrology, pupil and successor of William Lilly, and a well-known almanac-maker, died 1704.

William Branch had his right hand cut off and was then burned alive in St. Margaret's Churchyard in 1555, for having attacked the priest, Sir John Chelton, as he was saying Mass and holding the Sacrament in his hands. Admiral Blake, died 1657, was originally buried in Westminster Abbey, but at the Restoration his body was taken up and flung into a pit in St. Margaret's Churchyard, together with that of Cromwell's mother, of Thomas May, translator of Lucan and historian of the Commonwealth, and of Dr. Dorislaus, assistant at the first Court of Justice that tried Charles I. and who was assassinated at The Hague by the Royalists. Cowper was passing this church one night when a grave-digger, working in the churchyard, threw a skull out of a grave and accidentally struck him. The circumstance made a great impression on Cowper, and much affected his after life. In the churchyard there stood, at that time, a stone marking the grave of John Gilpin, and it is probable that Cowper had often noticed it while he was a pupil at Westminster School, and in after years used the name as that of the hero of the immortal ride.

Parliament Street, Whitehall

Built in 1756 and runs right through the heart of the Privy Gardens and the Bowling Green of the old Palace of Whitehall. It has been much widened and improved in recent years.

South corner of Downing Street.—Colonial Office.

North corner of Charles Street.—Home Office.

Block between Downing Street and Charles Street.—Covers the site of Fludyer Street, formerly Axe Yard, where Sir William

Davenant met with the accident by which he lost his nose; where Pepys lived when the diary commences in 1659–60; where James Macpherson, author of *Ossian*, lived in 1792; and where Harriet Martineau lived from 1833 until 1869. Also the site of Gardiner's Lane, where Wenceslaus Hollar died in 1677 in great poverty; of Duke Street, where Matthew Prior lived in 1717, William Cobbett lived in 1802 and I. K. Brunel died in 1859.

South corner of Charles Street.—Board of Education.

North corner of Great George Street.—Local Government Board.

Between Charles Street and Great George Street.—At this point the widening of Parliament Street to the west covers the site of King Street, where Oliver Cromwell lived when he started for his campaign in Ireland; where Thomas Carew, the poet, lived; and where Edmund Spenser died in 1599 for lack of bread.

4.—The Right Honourable Henry Grattan lived here in 1807.

48.—"Red Lion" Public-House, the descendant of the institution of the same name, torn down in 1848, where David Copperfield called for a "glass of Genuine Stunning Ale," and where the landlady gave it to him with a kiss. Forster refers to this as an actual experience of Dickens's in his youth, when he was working in the blacking warehouse.

52.—C. J. Fox lived here for a long time.

It was in Parliament Street in 1843 that Drummond, the private secretary of Sir Robert Peel, was shot by Macnaghten, who mistook him for the Premier.

Parson's Green

Elm House.—Lord Chancellor Bacon, after his disgrace in 1621, came to live here with his friend, Sir John Vaughan, where he was permitted to remain for six weeks by royal warrant.

Belfield House.—Mrs. Jordan, the mistress of the Duke of Clarence (afterwards William IV.), lived here for a short time. Theodore Roussel, the painter, bought Belfield House in 1890, and lived here for many years.

South side.—Samuel Richardson had a house here. See 247–249 New King's Road.

17 to 41.—Site of Hollybush House, afterwards called East End House. Robert Blanchard, partner with Sir Francis Child in Child's Bank, lived here from 1666 until his death here in 1681. After his death Sir Francis Child, who had married his step-daughter, lived here until his death here in 1713. Admiral Sir Charles Wager lived in this house from 1720 until 1742. Mrs. Fitzherbert lived here in 1808, and was frequently visited by the Prince of Wales, afterwards

George IV., who had married her in 1785. Marietta Piccolomini, the singer, lived here about 1860. House demolished in 1884.

Parson's Green Lane

43.—Site of Blenheim House, where Felice Orsini lived in 1856, shortly before he made his attempt to kill the French Emperor.

Just north of Blenheim House stood Audley Cottage, where T. Crofton Croker, author of the *Walk from London to Fulham*, and several works on Irish folk-lore, lived from 1837 to 1847. House demolished in 1892.

Paternoster Row

Mentioned in the thirteenth century. Stow says that it was built about 1282, and that the rents from the houses were used for the maintenance of London Bridge. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was famous for its taverns, the most popular of which was the "Castle," kept by Dick Tarlton, the famous clown. See Queen's Head Passage. In Pepys's time mercery shops flourished here, and Pepys speaks of several shopping trips in 1660–6.

The eastern end of Paternoster Row was known as Jackanapes Lane in 1649 and thereabouts, and was the location of the "Jack-a-napes" Tavern, generally referred to as being in Cheapside.

Corner of Cheapside.—See Cheapside.

Corner of Ivy Lane.—Woodfall, the printer, was located here when the *Letters of Junius* were addressed to him and thrown in each evening through the office door in Ivy Lane.

38.—It was here in 1720, at the sign of the Ship, that William Taylor published *Robinson Crusoe* after Defoe, then sixty years old, had tried all over London to sell the manuscript. Taylor made so much money out of the book that he secured another establishment at the sign of the Black Swan, and combined the two into one concern. In 1724 Taylor's business, at the sign of the Ship and Black Swan, was purchased by Thomas Longman, who founded, at what is now No. 39, the firm of Longmans, Green and Company, the oldest publishing house in England.

47.—Smollett's *Critical Review* was originally published here by R. Baldwin at the sign of the Rose.

49–50.—**"Old Chapter" Tavern,** descendant of the Chapter Coffee-House, a very popular resort of the eighteenth century and frequented by the best company of the time. Chatterton was vastly pleased to appear in it; and Goldsmith was a constant attendant and for many years his favourite seat was pointed out to visitors. It was a meeting-place of publishers who formed here in 1719 the

club called the Conger. At a meeting of the same club in 1777 the plan was arranged for an edition of the British Poets for which Johnson was to write the Lives.

Emanuel Swedenborg received his first spiritual manifestations at the Chapter Coffee-House in 1743. Sir Richard Phillips, the publisher, tells of the habitués of 1797–1805, when the Witanegemote met nightly in one corner, with Alexander Steevens; Dr. Buchan, author of *Domestic Medicine*; Dr. Birdmore, Master of the Charter-house; Joseph Johnson, the bookseller; Dr. Busby, the musician; Waithman, the common-councilman; and others of their cronies in regular attendance. It was at the Chapter Coffee-House that Charlotte and Anne Brontë lodged on their first visit to London in 1848. Mrs. Gaskell has described the place at that time. It was closed as a coffee-house in 1854.

It was at the house of Mrs. Anne Turner in this street that Lord Rochester, afterwards Earl of Somerset, and the Countess of Essex used to meet, and here they planned the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury. The poison with which the deed was done was prepared here by Mrs. Turner, a fortune-teller and an apothecary, and was given to the victim in 1615. Mrs. Turner lives in fame as the inventor of yellow starch. Starch for stiffening the elaborate ruffles of the period had been introduced into England by Mrs. Gullham, wife of Queen Elizabeth's coachman. The novelty was very popular, and different classes used different colours. The Puritans opposed the custom at first, but finally used blue starch themselves. Racing men used green; but when Mrs. Turner invented yellow it was immediately adopted by the nobility as their special distinction.

Awnsham and John Churchill, the famous booksellers, were located in Paternoster Row from 1665 at the "Black Swan." See No. 38. Griffith, the bookseller, lived here in 1757 at the sign of the Dunciad, when he took Goldsmith to board and to write criticisms for his *Monthly Review*. In a garret in his house Goldsmith reviewed Home's *Douglas*, Wilkie's *Epigoniad*, Smollett's *History*, Burke's *Sublime and Beautiful* and Gray's *Odes*. In 1773, Goldsmith came to this street and attempted to punish Evans, the publisher, who he supposed was the author of an article in the *London Packet*, reflecting on himself and Miss Horneck. Poor Goldsmith was rather badly beaten himself. The article had really been written by Kenrick.

It was in Paternoster Row that Pendennis's publisher, Bungay, gave the dinner to which he invited Warrington and Pen, Captain Shandon, the Honourable Percy Popjoy and other friends.

Two Roman pavements, one of forty feet in size and of very elegant design, have been found in this street.

Paternoster Square

In Dickens's time this formed the larger part of the Newgate Market that he frequently mentions.

A fragment of Roman pavement has been found here.

Paul's Pier Wharf

Sir Walter Mildmay had a house here in 1570. Francis Throckmorton, the Catholic conspirator, whose revelations under the rack were of so much importance, had a house here in 1583 known as the lodging of young Lord Glenvarloch, and it was here that he and his papers were seized.

Nigel, Lord Glenvarloch, in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, lodged here with John Christie, a ship-chandler, in a house facing the river.

Pavement (The), Clapham Common

5.—Zachary Macaulay lived here; and here the youth of his son, T. B. Macaulay, was spent until 1818.

Peak Hill Avenue, Sydenham

13.—Thomas Campbell lived here from 1804 until 1820. Here he wrote *Gertrude of Wyoming*, *O'Connor's Child* and *The Battle of the Baltic*.

Pelham Crescent, South Kensington

7.—John Philpot Curran lived here from 1805 until his death here in 1817. At that time the house had a pleasant outlook on green fields, and a small nursery garden over which Curran used to wander. Parts of these grounds are now covered by Pelham Place and Pelham Crescent. John Banim, the Irish novelist, had his first London residence in this house when he came to England in 1822. He lived here until about 1829, when he moved to Brompton Grove. Here he wrote the *O'Hara Tales*, *The Boyne Water* and other works.

10.—Robert Keeley, the comedian, and his wife lived here from 1860 until his death here in 1869.

20.—John Cooper, the actor, lived here.

21.—M. Guizot lived here from 1848, when he was driven from France by the Revolution, until 1849. His mother died here in 1848. M. Ledru-Rollin occupied this house in later years.

25.—Charles James Mathews lived here in 1869.

Pelham Street, Brick Lane

Formerly Cock Lane. Milton's granddaughter, Mrs. Clark, kept a chandler's shop here. In 1750 a performance of *Comus* was held for her relief, and gave her some hundred and thirty pounds. Queen Caroline, wife of George II., sent her fifty pounds. See Boundary Street.

Pemberton Gardens, Holloway

Kate Greenaway lived here for a time before she moved to Frognal, Hampstead.

Pemberton Row, Gough Square

Formerly Three Leg Alley. Thomas Flatman, the miniature painter and poet, lived and died here in Charles II.'s time (1688), when this street was occupied by some of the best people in the parish.

Pembridge Square, Bayswater

5.—Sir John Fox Burgoyne, the military engineer of the Crimean War, died here in 1871.

Pembridge Villas, Bayswater

2.—Residence of Thomas Joyce, the physician who was with Macaulay when he died in his library at Holly Lodge in 1859.

10.—W. P. Frith, R.A., lived here from about 1852–3 until about 1880. This was the period of his greatest success, and to this house came most of the celebrities of the time. Here he painted "The Railway Station."

Pembroke Road, Kensington

3.—Louis N. Parker, dramatist and composer, lives here.

Pembroke Square, Kensington

38.—Miss Pater, elder sister of Walter Pater and the "Hester" to whom he dedicated *Marius*, lived here for many years, and died here in 1922.

Penton Place, Pentonville Road

Joe Grimaldi, the famous clown, lived here from 1794 to 1797, and took his brother actors as lodgers.

Mr. Guppy, in *Bleak House*, lived at No. 87 in this street.

Penton Street, Pentonville Road

37.—Joe Grimaldi, the clown, lived here in 1797 after his marriage to Miss Hughes, the daughter of the manager of Sadler's Wells Theatre. At that time the street was one of the most fashionable in this quarter.

Pentonville Road

61.—Thomas Cooke, who acquired some celebrity as a miser, lived here for fifteen years.

96–98.—**"Belvedere" Tavern,** the successor of "Busby's Folly," a famous tavern of the seventeenth century, where the Society of Bull-Feathers Hall met annually on 1 May, and marched in state to the Gatehouse at Highgate to swear in novitiates on their standard, a pair of horns on a pole.

Between Rodney and Cumming Street. St. James's Church.—In the churchyard are buried: Richard Bonington, the landscape painter, died 1828; Joe Grimaldi, the clown, died 1837; the Storers, father and son, engravers, died 1837 and 1853.

Pepys Street, Seething Lane

Made about 1923, and passes directly over the site of the old Navy Office of Pepys's time. See Seething Lane.

Percy Street, Tottenham Court Road

6.—William Buchan, M.D., author of *Domestic Medicine*, died here in 1804, at the residence of his son.

12.—Albert and Arthur Smith lived here from 1851 to 1858.

23.—Samuel Rose, the friend of Cowper, lived here. Cowper and Mrs. Unwin came here to visit him in 1792.

Henry Bone, R.A., the enamel painter, lived in this street for many years. Peter De Wint, the painter, lived here before his removal to Gower Street in 1827. Coventry Patmore lived here for a time after the death of his first wife, "The Angel in the House," when he was employed in the British Museum.

Perry Vale, Lewisham

Thomas Dermody, the poet, died in a bricklayer's hut here in 1802, in utter misery.

PETERSHAM ROAD

Buccleugh House.—Built in the early eighteenth century by the second Duke of Montagu. The learned negro, Ignatius Sancho, was butler here to the second Duchess of Montagu. As a writer of plays and an authority on music and art, this negro corresponded with Garrick and other eminent persons of the time. His portrait was painted by Gainsborough and engraved by Bartolozzi, and after his death two volumes of his letters were published.

From the Montagus the property passed to the Duke of Buccleugh and became the family residence. During their occupation, and also in recent years when the property was in private hands, Buccleugh House has been noted for its social activities, and royalty has visited here from the time of William IV. to the present.

Cardigan House.—The Earl of Cardigan, commander of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, lived here at one time.

Devonshire Lodge.—Lady Di Beauclerk, wife of Johnson's friend, Topham Beauclerk, and herself an amateur artist of merit, lived here in the latter part of the eighteenth century and died here in 1808. Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, lived here for a time. About 1838–45 the house was occupied by Horace Walpole's friends, the Berry sisters.

Gothic House.—Mme. de Staël lived here in 1775 and thereabouts.

Ham House.—Built in 1610, and in 1625 became the property of William Murray, later created Earl of Dysart by Charles II. Through the marriage of his daughter the house became the residence of John Maitland, Duke of Lauderdale, who had his City house in Aldersgate Street, and another country house at Highgate. Charles II. is said to have taken refuge in Ham House when he was a fugitive. During his time the Cabal met here for eight years in the room that had formerly been occupied by Queen Catherine of Braganza. Charles II. was a frequent visitor here. The gardens of the mansion were highly praised by John Evelyn in 1678. John, second Duke of Argyll, eulogised by Pope, was born here in 1680. Hood composed his poem, *The Elm Tree*, while walking under the trees in the avenues of Ham House.

The avenue leading from Ham House to the west side of Petersham Road terminates in a gate. This was the spot Dickens chose as the meeting-place of Sir Mulberry Hawk and Lord Frederick Verisopht and their seconds on their way to the duel some fields beyond (*Nicholas Nickleby*).

Ivy Hall.—The Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., lived here for a time with Mrs. Jordan when she was acting at the Richmond

Theatre, much to the horror of the ladies of the neighbourhood. Horace Walpole makes some pungent comments on the circumstance.

Midhurst.—Catherine Fanshawe, a poetess of merit and a friend of Sir Walter Scott, lived here for a time. Later it was the residence of Lady Caroline Lucy Scott, the novelist, author of *Trevelyan*, which has in it much of the life of Richmond as she saw it.

Northumberland House.—Built in 1766 by George Colman, the elder. Here David Garrick and Oliver Goldsmith often visited him. The Duchess of Orleans occupied the house in 1857–8. From 1873 to 1879 it was occupied by the Duchess of Northumberland, widow of the fourth duke, who completed her husband's publication of the *Arabic Lexicon* compiled by Edward William Lane.

St. Peter's Church, the parish church of Petersham.—Dates in part from 1505, but most of it is more recent. Prince Rupert was married here in 1664 to Lady Frances Bard. In the churchyard are buried: Captain George Vancouver, the explorer, died 1798; the Berry sisters, Mary and Agnes, both died 1852; Mortimer Collins, novelist and poet, died 1876.

Corner of Nightingale Lane. Wick House.—Built in 1772 for Sir Joshua Reynolds and used by him as an occasional residence. The house has been much altered since his time. Here he entertained most of the prominent people of his day. Fanny Burney tells of a dinner-party Reynolds gave here in 1782. One of the few landscapes he painted was a view from the back of this house. After his death the place was occupied by Mme. de Balbi, a mistress of Louis XVIII.

In 1839 Charles Dickens rented Elm Cottage, afterwards Elm Lodge, on the east side of Petersham Road, and lying between it and Sudbrooke Lane which ran immediately behind the house. In later years the place was used as a school. Here he wrote a part of *Nicholas Nickleby*. Forster mentions this house and enlarges on the way Dickens and his visitors used to exercise in the grounds.

Philpot Lane, Fenchurch Street

The first East India House, about 1638 and for some time thereafter, was located in this lane in the mansion of Sir Thomas Smythe, its governor.

Phœnix Street, Charing Cross Road

Here in 1723 William Wood began to coin copper money for Irish use, having bought the right from the Duchess of Kendal, the king's German mistress. The public outcry caused Swift to write his *Drapier Letters*, which materially assisted in compelling Wood to surrender his rights in exchange for a pension.

PICCADILLY

In 1560 Agas refers to the old road here as "the waye to Reding." By 1623 Piccadilly Hall, at the east end of the street, had been built, and this may be considered the beginning of the present thoroughfare. Originally built in sections—at first to Sackville Street, then to Albemarle Street, and, finally, to Hyde Park Corner—and known by different names in its several portions, by 1759 the whole street had taken form as Piccadilly.

7.—In 1839 the first experiments in England with Daguerre's new photographic process were made here.

15.—Lady Hamilton, Nelson's friend, lived here in 1805 when she was plain Emma Lyon.

21.—Piccadilly Hotel, on the site of St. James's Hall, which stood here from 1858 until 1905. In St. James's Hall Dickens gave his second series of readings in 1861. For years the concerts of the Royal Philharmonic Society and other large orchestras, and the chamber music "Pops," were held here. Paderewski gave his first London recitals here. In another part of the place the Christy Minstrels held forth for many years, and after them came the black-face comedy of Moore and Burgess, the moving spirit of which was "Pony" Moore, a product of the old Ninth Ward in New York City.

38.—Verrio, the painter, lived here in 1675.

East corner of Sackville Street.—Sir William Petty, the earliest English writer on political economy, lived here from Charles II.'s time, and died here in 1687.

Between 46 and 47.—The Albany. Bachelor apartments since 1804. In the latter part of the eighteenth century it was known as Melbourne House and was given by Lord Melbourne to the Duke of York and Albany in exchange for Dover House, his mansion in Whitehall. All sorts of prominent people have lived here. The Albany figures largely in contemporary literature.

Lord Brougham lived here from 1806 to 1808 when studying for the Bar. Sir William Gell lived in No. 21 in 1810, and Lord Valentia in 5H in the same year. Lord Byron lived in 2A in 1814–15, and Jackson, the pugilist, used to come here to give him boxing lessons. It was from here that he went to be married to Miss Milbanke in 1815. Here he wrote the *Ode to Napoleon*, and *Lara* was published from here and probably composed here. Bulwer-Lytton lived here in 1837 in the same apartments that had belonged to Lord Byron. Lord Althorp, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the former tenant of 2A, and gave up the rooms to Lord Byron in 1814. He again lived in the Albany from 1820 to 1830. Gladstone

was a resident from the time he left his rooms in Jermyn Street in the 1830's, until he was married. Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone lived in 4A in 1838. George Canning occupied 5A from 1807 to 1810. Macaulay lived in 1E from 1841 to 1856. Here he wrote the first volumes of his *History of England*, the essays on Bacon, Hastings and Addison, and published the *Lays of Ancient Rome*. Sir Charles Napier lived in 4H from 1845 until his death in 1860. Lord Clyde lived in the Albany in 1862, the year before his death. "Monk" Lewis lived in 1K. Among more recent residents have been Cosmo Hamilton, Lewis Waller, Arthur Bourchier, Henry Arthur Jones, and Sir Squire Bancroft, veteran actor and doyen of the knighted members of the profession.

Mr. Fledgeby, in *Our Mutual Friend*, had apartments in the Albany.

Burlington House.—On the site of the mansion of Sir John Denham in Charles II.'s time. Old Burlington House, now occupied by the Royal Academy of Arts which holds its annual exhibitions there, stands on the north of the quadrangle, and is the remains of the building erected by the third Earl of Burlington, the amateur architect and friend of Pope, Gay and Arbuthnot, who were his frequent visitors here. In the original building William Kent, the painter, sculptor and architect, who was patronised by Lord Burlington, lived for some time, and there he died in 1749. Handel lived there for three years. Gay was a frequent visitor. The Duke of Portland, when minister in George III.'s time, lived in the house. The Duke of Devonshire finally acquired the place, and there he sheltered the Elgin Marbles during the debates in Parliament concerning them, meanwhile arranging accommodation for students who wished to study them. Henry Cavendish, the millionaire chemist, lived in the east wing. In front of this Old Burlington House there was built a very wonderful gate which Hogarth has made the subject of his picture called "Taste," in which Kent is shown above, Lord Burlington on a ladder carrying up materials, and Pope whitewashing the gate and splashing the people in the street.

In 1854 the Government bought the property, and in 1866 were added the wings extending toward Piccadilly. In 1872–4 New Burlington House, the part facing Piccadilly, was erected, thus completing the quadrangle.

East corner of Albemarle Street, also known as 1 Albemarle Street. —Byron lived here occasionally during 1808–14, when it was occupied by Gordon's Hotel.

66.—Hatchett's White Horse Cellars, on the site of the old inn of the name, the starting place for the coaches for the west of

England. The original White Horse Cellars was on the south side of Piccadilly, near Arlington Street, and it was at that establishment that Sir Joshua Reynolds arrived from Plymouth in 1740. When Cyrus Redding, the diarist, first came to London from Bath by coach, he landed here. Thomas Sully, the American painter, on his first arrival in London in 1837, spent the night at Hatchett's, and indignantly records the charge of five shillings for two eggs for his breakfast the following morning.

It was here that Pickwick and his friends took the coach for Bath accompanied by Dowler and his wife. Sam Weller was much annoyed on the occasion and wanted to relieve his feelings by fighting somebody because the coach itself was named "Pickwick." The proprietor of the line was named Moses Pickwick, and it is not improbable that it was from him that Dickens got the name of his genial character. Here, also, Esther Summerson was met by Mr. Guppy, on the arrival of the Reading coach, and conducted to the offices of Kenge and Carboy in Lincoln's Inn (*Bleak House*).

Dover Street.—Occupies the site of the centre of the wonderful Clarendon House, built in 1667 by Lord Clarendon and mentioned by both Pepys and Evelyn, the latter of whom laid out the gardens. After Clarendon's disgrace in 1667 it was occupied by his son for a time, and was then leased to the Duke of Ormonde, who was living here in 1670 when he was seized in St. James's Street by Colonel Blood as he was on his way home to this house. Christopher Monk, second Duke of Albemarle, bought the place in 1675, and in 1683 it wss sold to Sir Thomas Bond, who demolished it, and Dover, Albemarle, Old Bond, Stafford and Grafton Streets were laid out on the property. See Stafford Street.

Berkeley Street. Berkeley Hotel.—In May 1869 Charles Dickens stayed here, at that time known as the St. James's Hotel. The hotel occupies the site of the old Gloucester Coffee-House, where Pendennis stopped when he had been rusticated at Oxford and had come to London to practise law; and where he met Foker.

Between Berkeley Street and Stratton Street.—Site of the recently demolished Devonshire House and, previously, of Berkeley House, built in 1670 with grounds that extended over the present Lansdowne House and Berkeley Square. Queen Anne, then Princess of Denmark, came to live in Berkeley House in 1693 when she quarrelled with William III., and here she remained until 1695. In 1697 it was bought by the first Duke of Devonshire, who died here in 1707. House burned down in 1733.

The recent Devonshire House was built in 1735 for William Cavendish, third Duke of Devonshire. Under Georgiana, Duchess

of Devonshire, this house was the centre of a very brilliant circle, of which Fox, Burke, Wyndham, Fitzpatrick and Sheridan were members. Here in 1851, in the great drawing-room and library Dickens and his associates in the Guild of Literature and Art performed for the first time Bulwer-Lytton's comedy, *Not so Bad as We Seem*, written for the occasion. The queen was present with Prince Albert, and a brilliant gathering of the nobility. Douglas Jerrold, Maclise, John Leech and others of their group assisted in the performance. During the Great War Devonshire House was the headquarters of the Red Cross. The gates of Devonshire House now decorate Green Park. See Green Park, Piccadilly.

West corner of Stratton Street.—Site of the residence of Thomas Coutts, the banker, who lived here for some years (his daughter married Sir Francis Burdett, and lived in the house next door—see 80 Piccadilly). After his death the house continued in the occupation of his widow, the former actress, Harriot Mellon, who afterwards married William Aubreyde Vere Beauclerk, ninth Duke of St. Albans. Both as Mrs. Coutts and as the Duchess of St. Albans her entertainments here were famous. She died here in 1837.

The house acquired renewed social prominence as the residence of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who lived here many years, and died here in 1906. On the death of her husband in 1921 the contents of the house were prepared for sale, and in 1922 the many art treasures were scattered.

At one time a stone cockatoo stood outside of this house, and the story is that it stopped an impending riot. The mob delayed to argue whether or not it was alive, and while they were talking it over the police arrived. The house was demolished in 1925.

80–81.—Site of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, demolished in 1925. Two historic houses were included. No. 80 was the home of Sir Francis Burdett, father of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts and son-in-law of Thomas Coutts, who lived next door at the corner of Stratton Street. The two houses were connected by passage-ways in the cellar, guarded by iron doors, through which communication was maintained with the outside world when Sir Francis was in trouble with the Government. As a result of his active opposition to the Government in the House of Commons in 1810, he had made himself liable to arrest by the Speaker, and this house was the scene of the riots that followed the attempt of the officers to secure him after he had barricaded the place. The police finally entered the window of the drawing-room, and found him quietly waiting for them. His passage through the streets was a public ovation.

No. 81, at the east corner of Bolton Street, was formerly Watier's

Club, the gambling-house and restaurant established under the patronage of the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) by Watier, his cook, and which remained here from 1807 to 1819. Many of the nobility, Lord Byron among them, were members. It is mentioned by Disraeli in his novel *Sybil*. Beau Brummell was a prominent member, and here it was, after losing heavily, that he called for a pistol with which to shoot himself. An obliging member promptly offered him two, but Brummell did not accept the offer.

West corner of Bolton Street.—Bath House, the residence of Alexander Baring, first Lord Ashburton, whom Carlyle used to visit so frequently in the 1840's. Mrs. Carlyle's letters show considerable jealousy of Lady Harriet Baring, whom she considered to be the real attraction for Carlyle. She refers to Lady Harriet's "love-making to my husband," and also to "one new female in whom he takes a vast pleasure, Lady Harriet Baring," and "how marvellously that liaison has gone on." Yet she professed to be "pleased rather that he has found one agreeable house to which he likes to go and goes regularly—one evening in the week at least." The lady's suspicions were entirely groundless, as she afterwards learned when she met Lady Harriet and experienced something of her charm and intelligence. In recent years Baron Hirsch and Sir Julius Wernher have lived here. The site was originally occupied by old Bath House, where William Pulteney, Earl of Bath and the great opponent of Sir Robert Walpole, lived for many years absolutely alone. House demolished in 1821.

85.—Corner of Clarges Street. Turf Club.

At Clarges Street.—Site of the old turnpike gate which marked the entrance into London. Removed to Hyde Park Corner in 1761.

East corner of Half Moon Street.—Mme. d'Arblay lived in a house here after she left 11 Bolton Street. Her sitting-room was on the second floor overlooking Piccadilly.

94.—Naval and Military Club, also known as the "In and Out Club." In 1761 Dodsley refers to this house as "the last house in Piccadilly." It was the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, youngest son of George III., from about 1829 until his death here in 1850. It was while leaving after a visit to him in that year, and as she was passing out of the gateway in her open carriage, that Queen Victoria was attacked by Robert Pate, who struck at her with a small cane, which cut through her bonnet and slightly wounded her forehead. Lord Palmerston lived here from 1854 or thereabouts until his death here in 1865, a period which included his premierships. This house was the scene of Lady Palmerston's brilliant receptions.

This was originally the site of Carpenter's manufactory of the

lead figures which were such prominent features in garden decoration in the eighteenth century and a common subject of ridicule in the literature of the time.

95.—American Club.

96–97.—Junior Naval and Military Club. Covers the site of No. 96, where Scott stayed in 1803, and his favourite stopping-place until his daughter, Mrs. Lockhart, had a house of her own. It was at that time the residence of his friend, Charles Dumergue, surgeon-dentist to the royal family. In 1820 Washington Irving took C. R. Leslie, R.A., to Dumergue's to breakfast with Sir Walter Scott. Leslie records that among the guests was a son of Boswell's.

The site was originally occupied by Manning's manufactory of the leaden figures which were so popular about 1740.

99.—Sir William and Lady Hamilton, Nelson's friends, came to live here in 1800, and here Sir William died in 1803. It was here that he had the famous Hamiltonian collection of gems.

100.—Badminton Club.

101–104.—Junior Constitutional Club. This whole site was occupied in the early eighteenth century by the leaden figure yard of John Van Nost, the Dutch sculptor, who came to England with William III., and died here in 1711. The literature of the period frequently mentions Van Nost and his successor here in 1739, Sir Henry Cheere, "the man at Hyde Park Corner" referred to in *The Clandestine Marriage* and by Robert Lloyd in *The Cit's Country Box*. Cheere worked in stone as well as in lead and executed several monuments in Westminster Abbey. Here Roubiliac, the sculptor, worked for a time after he was introduced to Cheere by Edward Walpole, the brother of Horace Walpole.

105.—Isthmian Club. On the site of the house built by Novosichi for the Earl of Barrymore, but converted into the Pulteney Hotel where the Emperor of Russia stayed during the visit of the allied sovereigns in 1814. Here the Emperor's sister, the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, introduced Prince Leopold to the Princess Charlotte. In 1850 the Marquis of Hertford built Hertford House here, but never occupied it.

106.—St. James's Club. On the site of the old "Greyhound" Inn, bought in 1764 by William, sixth Earl of Coventry, who married the elder of the beautiful Misses Gunning. Here he built Coventry House, in which he died in 1809. George, the seventh earl, lived here until 1829 or later. It was afterwards the Coventry House Club, which was closed in 1854.

107.—Savile Club, which rivals the Athenæum for the number of literary men in its membership. Occupies Lord Rosebery's old

house, formerly the residence of Nathan Rothschild, who made a fortune out of the Battle of Waterloo. This house was lent to Blücher after the victory of Waterloo, and he liked to spend hours on the steps exhibiting himself to the crowds. Demolition is imminent (1927), the site having been acquired for an extension of the Park Lane Hotel.

110.—Hester Maria Thrale, Johnson's "Queenie," daughter of his friends the Thrales of Streatham, who used to visit Johnson in his last illness, and who lived to be the last of the Johnson circle, had her residence here for many years after her marriage in 1808 to Admiral Viscount Keith.

116.—Junior Athenæum Club. Built in 1848–9 by Henry Thomas Hope, and known as Hope House. Here he kept the collection of paintings formed at The Hague by members of his family.

119.—Cavendish Club.

126.—Louis Blanc lived here after his flight from France in 1848.

127.—Cavalry Club. There still exists an old Porters' Rest opposite the club on the south side of the street.

128.—Royal Air Force Club.

130.—Lord Glenesk, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, lived here.

132.—Site of the house where John Bright lived for many years.

133.—The fourth Duke of Queensberry built a house here for the celebrated Kitty Frederick.

West corner of Park Lane.—Gloucester House, residence of the Earl of Elgin, who exhibited the Elgin Marbles here on their first arrival in England. The house was afterwards purchased by the Duke of Gloucester in 1816, on his marriage to Princess Mary. It was later occupied by the Duke of Cambridge.

This site was originally the location of Dickenson's manufactory of leaden figures, one of the obsessions of the early eighteenth century.

138.—Lyceum Club (Ladies'). The fourth Duke of Queensberry, "Old Q," lived on this site for many years, and died here in 1810 at a very advanced age. His mansion also included what is now 139, both of these numbers having formed the one house. Here the duke would sit ogling the girls with his one eye. In his later years he was unable to walk and used to be let down from the balcony in a Bath chair rigged to a special device for lowering him. Among other events here it is recorded that in the drawing-room of his house the duke and three of the most beautiful women in London enacted the scene of Paris and the Goddesses in proper costume—or lack of it—and the duke presented a gilded apple to the divinity of his choice.

139, formerly 13 Piccadilly Terrace.—Lord Byron brought his wife here in 1815, shortly after their marriage. The household also

included the hag of a housemaid, Mrs. Mule, of whom Byron speaks. During the time Byron lived here his affairs were in such bad condition that several executions were served on him. Here he composed *Parisina* and *The Siege of Corinth*. Here his daughter Ada was born in 1815. In 1816 Lady Byron left the house and never saw Byron again. The place was demolished in 1889.

East corner of Hamilton Place.—Bachelors' Club.

West corner of Hamilton Place. Argentine Club.—John Scott, Earl of Eldon, bought this house in 1820 and lived here until his death in 1838. He died in the drawing-room overlooking Green Park, to which he had caused his bed to be moved in his last days. His wife, the Bessie Surtees with whom he had eloped from her father's house in Newcastle almost sixty years before, died here in 1831. Shortly before his death Lord Eldon stated in a letter to his grandniece, that he had amused himself by counting the long and short petticoats that passed in Piccadilly, and had found the short ones greatly in the majority.

144.—Lord Palmerston lived here shortly before he became Premier the first time.

148.—Residence of Lord Rothschild, head of the banking house.

149.—Apsley House, No. 1, London. Stands on the site of one of the keepers' lodges of Hyde Park. Peter Cunningham says that it also covers the site of the "Hercules" Tavern.

The house was built in 1771–8 by the Adam brothers, for Henry Bathurst, Baron Apsley and Earl Bathurst. When built it was of brick, a fact to which Thackeray alludes in *Vanity Fair*, "where Apsley House and St. George's Hospital wore red jackets still." The brick is now covered with a stone facing. In 1810 the house became the property of the Marquis Wellesley, elder brother of the Duke of Wellington. In 1820 the duke himself purchased it from his brother, and here he lived from that time until his death here in 1852. The Waterloo dinners were held here annually in the great west gallery on the drawing-room floor with its seven windows looking into Hyde Park. It was here in 1832 that the duke had iron shutters put up after the mob had broken the windows during the Reform agitation.

From Hyde Park to Hamilton Place there formerly stood a row of mean houses and several taverns. Almost adjoining Apsley House to the east (Peter Cunningham says that Apsley House stands on its site) was the "Hercules' Pillars," mentioned as early as 1676 by Wycherley, in *The Plain Dealer*. Field-Marshal the Marquis of Granby, who died in 1770, was always to be found there. Sheridan's first duel with Matthews was fought in Hyde Park, but it was

interrupted and was resumed at the "Pillars of Hercules"; here it was once more interrupted and had to be fought over again at a later date at the "Castle" Inn, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden (which see. Also Hyde Park). Another tavern in the row was the "Triumphant Chariot," to which Sir Richard Steele and Richard Savage retired for a whole day to write a pamphlet which they had to sell before they could pay for their dinner. Piccadilly Terrace was afterwards built on the site of the houses, and wiped out the "Pillars of Hercules" and the "Triumphant Chariot" as well.

It was at the "Pillars of Hercules" that Squire Western stopped when he came to London in search of Sophia and looking for vengeance against Tom Jones.

Green Park.—In early days this was only a meadow with a few trees and ditches, where Gerard botanised in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In 1554 the Royalist forces occupied the spot and planted their artillery on Constitution Hill to resist Sir Thomas Wyatt's troops in their attack on London. In 1643 Constitution Hill again figured as part of the fortifications built around London by the Parliamentary authorities. Charles II. added the ground to St. James's Park, and for some time it was known as Upper, or Little, St. James's Park. Like its neighbour, Hyde Park, the Green Park was the scene of numerous robberies until well into the eighteenth century. It was also a favourite duelling-ground, and here, in 1696, Beau Fielding, the lover of the Duchess of Cleveland, fought with Sir Henry Colt. The exact spot seems to have been at the back of what is now known as Bridgewater House, but which was then called Cleveland Court, where the duchess was then residing. In 1731 John, Lord Hervey, the "Sporus" of Pope, fought with William Pulteney, afterwards the Earl of Bath, in the new walk behind Arlington Street. In 1771 there was another duel between Count Vittorio Alfieri, the Italian poet, and Viscount Ligonier, the nephew of the general.

In George II.'s time the park was seldom without some sort of military occupation, and was the scene of numerous reviews. Like Hyde Park, it was a fashionable promenade in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, a place for the exhibition of fireworks on occasion and a general reviewing ground for troops.

At the north-east end, about opposite 96 to 105 Piccadilly, there formerly existed a large reservoir which was filled up in 1856. It was there that Benjamin Franklin showed how to quiet water on a windy day by pouring oil upon it.

After the demolishing of Devonshire House in 1925 its beautiful iron gates were erected on the Piccadilly side of Green Park. These

gates may have an interesting history. In Blunt's *Handbook to Chelsea* it is stated that when Sir Hans Sloane demolished Sir Thomas More's house in Chelsea in 1740, the gateway which a former occupant, the Earl of Middlesex, had caused to be erected by Inigo Jones was given to the Earl of Burlington and by him was re-erected in his grounds at Chiswick. See Burlington Lane, Chiswick. Later on it was taken to Devonshire House. It may be that these gates were part of it and, if so, they date back to 1619–25, when the Earl of Middlesex lived in Sir Thomas More's house and caused them to be built.

West corner of Arlington Street.—Ritz Hotel, on the site of the London residence of Lord Walsingham, that cost half a million sterling.

East corner of St. James's Street.—Site of York Chambers, one of Thomas Campbell's residences. He lived here in 1836, after his return from Algiers.

167.—John Walter, founder of *The Times*, lived here in 1780 and thereabouts.

169.—Facing Old Bond Street. John Wright, the publisher of the *Baviad* and the *Anti-Jacobin*, had his book-shop here. William Gifford, the editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*, used to hold a sort of council here with the contributors to the paper, among whom were the younger Pitt, George Canning and John Hookham Frere. The shop was also much frequented by the friends of Pitt's administration. Here, on one occasion, Dr. Wolcot ("Peter Pindar"), assaulted Gifford, and was promptly thrown out into the street.

181–184.—Fortnum and Mason, one of London's institutions. Originally founded in the latter seventeenth or early eighteenth century, in Duke Street, the firm has been here since 1756. It figures largely in literature. Thackeray mentions it in one of his novels, and one of Leigh Hunt's most delightful books was inspired by a jar of Sicilian honey he saw in Fortnum and Mason's window.

187.—Hatchard's bookshop, of many literary memories. At the close of the eighteenth century this shop was a favourite resort of the literary personages of the time, and a gathering-place of the Whigs. Here the elder D'Israeli first met Mr. Pye, afterwards poet laureate, who was then engaged on his translation of Aristotle's *Poetics*.

St. James's Church.—Built by Wren in 1680 at the expense of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the patron of Cowley and the reputed husband of Henrietta Maria, widow of Charles I. The interior is said to be Wren's best work. The font and the foliage over the altar are by Grinling Gibbons. In its day this was the most fashionable church in London, and is frequently mentioned in the

literature of the time. Lord Foppington, in Vanbrugh's comedy *The Relapse*, was a constant attendant, for he found "there's much the best company." The first rector, Thomas Tenison, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1694, as did the second rector, William Wake, in 1716. Thomas Secker, who christened George III. in 1738 in Norfolk House, was rector from 1737 to 1750, became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1758 and as such crowned George III. in 1760. Another incumbent was Samuel Clarke, author of the *Discourses concerning the Being and Attributes of God*, whom Voltaire called a reasoning engine. The polite Earl of Chesterfield was baptised here in 1694 and the great Earl of Chatham in 1708.

Among those buried in the church and the churchyard are: Charles Cotton, the friend of Izaak Walton and his associate in the *Angler*, died 1687; Dr. Thomas Sydenham, died 1689; Willem Van de Velde the elder, the marine painter, who lived in Piccadilly, opposite the church, died 1693; Jacob Huysmans, the painter, died 1696; Henry Sidney, Earl of Romney, the "Handsome Sidney" of De Grammont's *Memoirs*, died 1704; Tom D'Urfey, the dramatist, died 1723; Michael Dahl, the painter, died 1743; Edward Talbot, the friend and patron of Secker, Benson and Butler; Dr. Arbuthnot, the friend of Pope, Swift and Gay, died 1735; Mark Akenside, the poet, died 1770; Benjamin Stillingfleet, the botanist, died 1771; Dr. William Hunter, the famous surgeon, died 1783; Mrs. Delany (Mary Granville), died 1788; James Dodsley, the bookseller, died 1797; William, Duke of Queensberry, "Old Q," died 1810; James Gillray, the caricaturist, died 1815; George Henry Harlow, the painter, died 1819; Joshua Brookes, the anatomist, died 1833.

St. James's Church figures frequently in literature. Major Pendennis was a constant attendant. Alfred Lammle and Sophronia Akershem were married here (*Our Mutual Friend*).

197.—St. James's Rectory. In the earlier rectory on this site, Dr. Samuel Clarke, rector of St. James's, lived from 1709 until his death here in 1729. Here he edited Cæsar and Homer, and wrote the *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity* and the *Discourses concerning the Being and Attributes of God*. He was considered latitudinarian in his views, and the Upper and Lower Houses of Convocation quarrelled so fiercely about his doctrines that the sittings of both Houses were suspended for years.

218–223.—The Criterion. On the site of the "White Bear," formerly the "Fleece" Inn, for more than a century one of the busiest coaching-houses for the west and north-west of England. Luke Sullivan, Hogarth's assistant in many of his plates, and who

engraved the "March to Finchley" from the original in the Foundling Hospital, died at the "White Bear." J. B. C. Chatelaine, the engraver, died here so poor that his friends had to bury him. Benjamin West lodged at the "White Bear" the night he arrived in London from America, there being at that time no other all-night lodging-house in London.

Piccadilly Circus

Byron lived at 16 Piccadilly in 1806, the site of which is now occupied by Piccadilly Circus. The house disappeared when Regent Street was formed.

Pickering Place, St. James's Street

A quiet by-way of a street with a reputation as a favourite place for duellists in the old days.

Pimlico

The name given to the section bounded by Knightsbridge, St. James's Park, the river and Chelsea. Embraces the whole of Belgravia.

Pinner's Court, Old Broad Street

54.—Site of Old Pinner's Hall, originally the Hall of the Augustinian Priory and, in Elizabeth's time, let to Verselyn for his Venetian Glass Works. Burned down in the Fire. Rebuilt after the Fire, Pinner's Hall was used as an Independent meeting-house from Charles II.'s time until 1798, when it was demolished. Baxter, Manton, Owen, Bates, Howe and other famous preachers presided there, and from 1704 to 1708 Isaac Watts's congregation worshipped in it. See Old Broad Street.

Pitt Street, Kensington

East end of the north side.—Bullingham Mansions, on the site of Bullingham House, where Sir Isaac Newton lived from 1725 until his death there in 1727. His lodgings were in the north end of the house, in what was then called Orbell's Buildings, and afterwards formed a portion of Kensington College, which was entered from 15 Pitt Street, and had a rear entrance next to the old "George" Tavern in Church Street.

No. 131 Pitt Street is given as the residence of Horace Harker, where the Italian, Pietro Venucci, was murdered, in "The Adventure of the Six Napoleons" (*The Return of Sherlock Holmes*).

Playhouse Yard, Blackfriars

On the site of the building which Sir William More of Losely conveyed in 1578 to James Burbage, who converted it into a theatre. The property consisted of seven large upper rooms on one floor, covered with a leaden roof, and seems to have extended over Apothecaries' Hall in Water Lane, and over some of the adjoining buildings as well. As modified by Burbage it formed the first covered theatre in London. When Shakespeare came to London in 1586 he joined the company at this theatre, then known as the Blackfriars Theatre, and when it was restored in 1596 he was interested in its management with Burbage. The theatre lasted until 1655, despite the fact that players had been banished from the City limits, that the residents in the neighbourhood petitioned the Privy Council in 1596 against Burbage's theatre, that the Lord Mayor and Council in 1619 ordered it to be discontinued, and that in 1642 public stage-plays were suppressed and for a time the player's vocation was at an end. See Water Lane.

Plough Court, Lombard Street

Alexander Pope was born here in 1688 in a house at the bottom of the court, facing the entrance from Lombard Street. It was afterwards No. 1, and was occupied by William Allen, the chemist and philanthropist, and formed part of the premises of Allen and Hanbury. House demolished in 1872.

Plough Road, Rotherhithe

Surrey Canal entrance to the Surrey Commercial Docks, at the end of the street.—It was within a few yards of this entrance that the "Fighting *Téméraire*" was towed to be broken up, as depicted by Turner in his famous painting. See Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe.

Poland Street, Oxford Street

15.—Shelley lived here when he was expelled from Oxford in 1811, sharing his lodgings with Thomas Jefferson Hogg, his friend, fellow-student and biographer, who was expelled at the same time. They occupied a bedroom and a back sitting-room on the first floor. The house is much changed from what it was in Shelley's time.

27.—Flaxman, the sculptor, lived here from 1780 to 1782.

28.—William Blake lived here from 1786 until 1793, when he moved to Hercules Buildings. Here he wrote *Songs of Innocence*

and Experience, the *Ghost of Abel* (1788), the *Book of Thel* (1789), the *Marriage of Heaven and Hell* (1790), began his book on the *French Revolution* (1791), and worked at his designs, engravings and songs, always under the encouragement of his wife, who was constantly beside him.

Edmund Lodge, the historian, was born in this street in 1756. Dr. Burney, author of the *History of Music*, came to live in Poland Street in 1760, when his daughter Fanny was eight years old. Here he lost his first wife, the mother of Fanny, Charles and Admiral James Burney. The street was very fashionable at the time, among his neighbours being the Duke of Chandos and Sir Willoughby Aston; while opposite his house lodged the Cherokee King when he visited England. The Earl of Cromarty, pardoned by George II. for his part in the rebellion of 1745, died in this street in 1766. Sir William Chambers, the architect, lived here until 1770, when he moved to Berners Street. Gavin Hamilton, the painter, lived here in 1779 on his return from Italy. Schnebbelie, the engraver of "Views of London," lived in Poland Street in 1792.

Pond Place, Chelsea

William Curtis, the botanist, author of *Flora Londiniensis*, and founder of the *Botanical Magazine* in 1781, lived here for some time, and died here in 1799.

Pond Street, Hampstead

2.—Sir Rowland Hill lived here in 1848 and 1849.

Dr. Arbuthnot stayed in Pond Street when he was taking the waters in 1734, a short time previous to his death the following year. Leigh Hunt lived here at one time. Shelley had a lodging here in 1817, when it was the fashionable street of the village. William Collins, R.A., father of Wilkie Collins, lived here some time after his marriage in 1823. James Frank Redfern, the sculptor, lived at Woburn House shortly after his marriage in 1867. George Clarkson Stanfield, the artist and son of Clarkson Stanfield, was a resident in 1875. Charles E. Mudie, the founder of Mudie's Library, had his house here. Edward Irving lived here for a time, and Connie Gilchrist, afterwards Countess of Orkney, was another resident.

Pope's Head Alley, Cornhill

In the early seventeenth century Pope's Head Alley was famous for its book-shops. George Humble and John Sudbury, the first print-sellers established in London, had their shop here at the sign

of the White Horse, and here they published the first edition of Speed's *Great Britain*, 1611.

The original Blue Laws of the New Haven colonists were printed at the "Crown" in Pope's Head Alley in 1656. They were compiled in America by Governor Eaton, and sent to Governor Hopkins, who happened to be in London at the time, with directions from the General Court of the Colony to have five hundred copies printed. They were called Blue Laws because they were enveloped in blue paper.

The alley was also known for its toy-shops just before the great Fire. The "Pope's Head," a favourite resort of Pepys, was located here. It is mentioned in 1464 and figures in the literature of the time. Burnt down in the Fire, it was rebuilt in a more elaborate style. Pepys knew both the old and the new taverns, and refers to them frequently from 1662 to 1668. It was in the "Pope's Head" in 1718 that Quin, the actor, killed the comedian Bowen in a quarrel that Bowen forced upon him. The modern representative of the "Pope's Head" was a wine-house, and even this is to disappear very soon. Lloyd's met in Pope's Head Alley from 1771 to 1774, when they moved to their new quarters in the Royal Exchange.

Popham Road, Islington

31.—The "Barley Mow" Public-House, the descendant of the tavern of the same name where George Morland, the painter, lived in 1800, spending his time drinking and painting by turns. The region at that time was very rural in character and Morland found in it many suggestions for his pictures.

Poplar High Street

St. Matthias' Church.—Formerly the chapel of the East India Company. Built in 1654 and enlarged in 1875. George Steevens, the Shakespeare commentator, was baptised here in 1736, and buried here in 1800. Robert Ainsworth, compiler of the *Latin Dictionary*, was buried here in 1743. Dr. Gloster Ridley, author of the *Life of Bishop Ridley*, was buried here, 1774.

Portland Place, Langham Place

Designed by the Adam brothers about 1778. When first built this street was in the highest fashion.

Langham Hotel.—On the site of the mansion of Lord Foley, built about the middle of the eighteenth century.

2.—Residence of Henry Browne, F.R.S., the astronomer and

scientist, where Captain Kater made his original and important experiments to determine the length of the seconds pendulum. In the same house, at a later date, Sabine made his elaborate observations for determining the oscillation of the pendulum in different latitudes. In both series of experiments Mr. Browne's instruments were used and he himself assisted in the operations. The house is located in 51° 31′ 8·4″ North latitude.

3.—Edmund Yates, the "Flâneur" of the *Morning Star*, famous novelist, founder and editor of the *World*, and founder of modern "Society" journalism, lived here in 1879 and 1880.

6.—Sir James Mackintosh died here in 1832.

10.—Admiral William Waldegrave, first Lord Radstock, lived here for many years and died here in 1825.

20.—John Holroyd, Lord Sheffield, the friend of Gibbon and editor of his *Miscellaneous Works*, died here in 1821.

23.—James Monroe, afterwards President of the United States, lived here in 1807 when he was American Ambassador.

24.—J. B. Sawrey Morritt of Rokeby, the friend and correspondent of Sir Walter Scott, lived here in 1836.

25.—Sir Alan Gardner lived here from 1796 to 1809.

38.—Lord Chief-Justice Thomas Denman lived here from 1834 to 1836.

47, now the Polish Legation.—Lord Roberts lived here from 1902 to 1906.

49.—**Chinese Legation.** Formerly the French Embassy, where the Prince de Polignac was ambassador in 1824. At that period Talleyrand was a frequent resident here.

49.—Charles Theophilus, the first and last Lord Metcalfe, passed his boyhood here when the house was occupied by his father, the East India director.

58.—Count Batthyani lived here in 1836.

63.—Residence of Ralph Milbanke, where Byron used to come to court his future wife, Miss Milbanke.

, formerly 51.—General Boulanger rented a furnished house here shortly after his arrival in London in 1889.

98, formerly 5 Upper Portland Place.—Charles Francis Adams, the United States Minister in London from 1861 to 1868, was living here in 1863.

Lord Stormont was living in this street in 1781 when Lord George Germain (see Pall Mall) and Lord Walsingham came to him with the news of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. After a consultation they hurried to the Lord Chancellor's (see 44 Great Ormonde Street) to get him to accompany them to Lord North, in

Downing Street, to break the news to him and, through him, to George III. (see 10 Downing Street). General Sir Henry Clinton lived in this street in 1788 and following years. Sir Humphry Davy was married in Portland Place to Miss Apreece. George Hibbert, the famous book-collector and the "Honorio" of Dibdin's *Bibliographical Decameron*, had his town house in this street, where he had his library of twenty thousand volumes, in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Portland Place North, Clapham Road

Alfred Forrester, better known as Alfred Crowquill, contributor to *Punch*, *Illustrated London News* and other publications, and author of *The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil* and other works, lived in this street for some time.

Portland Terrace, Regent's Park

22.—Ferdinand Praeger, the friend of Richard Wagner, lived here, and Wagner made this house his home during his visit to London in 1855 and subsequent years.

Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., lived in this street from 1837 until his removal to Wellington Road a few years later.

Portman Square
(Built in 1764–84)

5.—Thomas Assheton Smith of Tedworth, the noted fox-hunter and all-round English sportsman, lived here in 1822.

6.—Field-Marshal the Earl of Strafford lived here.

9.—Lord Nelson lived here for a time.

15.—H.R.H. the Princess Royal has lived here for many years. This was the home of her daughter, Princess Maud, who married Lord Carnegie in 1923. The house was formerly occupied by the Duke of Hamilton, son-in-law of William Beckford, the author of *Vathek*, and here he kept some of his fine collection of paintings.

18.—Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux lived here in 1921.

22.—**Montagu House,** designed by James ("Athenian") Stuart, and built in 1775 for Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu, Queen of the Blue-Stockings, author of *An Essay on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare* and founder of the celebrated Blue-Stocking Club, the original members of which were Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Vesey, Miss Boscawen, Mrs. Carter, Lord Lyttelton, Richard Pulteney, Horace Walpole and Benjamin Stillingfleet, the grandson of the bishop. The club met here and formed part of a circle which included nearly all those

of her time who were celebrated in art, science or literature. Boswell, Johnson and Fanny Burney were of the number, and Mrs. Montagu's entertainments were one of the features of the age. Among her other festivities was a feast to the chimney-sweeps on May Day every year, in the garden. One of the attractions of the house was the room with feather hangings that Cowper has made famous. Mrs. Montagu lived here from 1781 until her death in this house in 1800. After her death the Turkish Ambassador occupied the mansion and used to entertain his friends in a kiosk which he had built for himself in the garden. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Sir Robert Peel, lived here in 1835. The Portman family have lived here since 1874, and it is now the residence of Viscount Portman.

24.—Residence of Sir Gilbert Parker, the novelist and M.P.

26.—The Aldobrandini Madonna, now in the National Gallery, formerly graced the gallery of Lord Garvagh who lived here for many years.

34.—Residence of Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dundonald.

General Paoli, the Corsican patriot, lived in this street about 1786. Sir William Pepperell, the loyalist of Massachusetts, said to have been the richest subject in the American colonies, died at his house in this street in 1816.

Portman Street, Portman Square

22.—Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV., lived here for a short time.

Portsdown Road, Maida Hill

10.—Sir John Tenniel lived here from 1882 until 1900 or later.

Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields

11.—Site of the "Black Jack" Public-house, a favourite resort of Joe Miller. It was long known as "The Jump," from Jack Sheppard's jump from a window on the first floor to escape capture by Jonathan Wild and his agents. The incident occurred in 1741 after Sheppard had escaped from Newgate. He went first to the "Cock and Pye" in Drury Lane, looking for some of his associates. Finding none of them there he came to the "Black Jack" and began drinking when Wild and the officers arrived. He jumped out of the window and escaped for the time; but later on he returned to the "Black Jack," and became so hopelessly drunk with his mother that he was easily captured for the last time. Dick Turpin (whose real name was Jack Palmer) was a regular customer at the "Black Jack."

Theodore Hook was a member of the Honourable Society of Jackers that met here as late as 1812. Diprose says that the rebellion of 1798 was planned at the "Black Jack" and that the Cato Street conspirators met there. It was here that Louis Napoleon was served with a writ for debt.

14.—Claims to be the original of Dickens's Old Curiosity Shop. Although the claim is accepted by the general public, especially the American visitors, there does not seem to be any real authority for it. Students of Dickens are inclined to accept a totally different locality in Green Street that was pointed out by Dickens himself. See Green Street.

Corner of Portugal Street.—The "George IV." Public-House, successor of the "Magpie and Stump" which appears in George Cruikshank's print, "The Bottle." It will be recalled that the "Magpie and Stump" was the favourite resort of Mr. Lowten, in *Pickwick Papers*; and here Mr. Pickwick came looking for him and spent the evening listening to the story of "The Queer Client."

Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields

This was the last place in London where the stocks were set up. They were on the north side, facing the hospital on the site of Strand House, and remained there until 1820.

28.—Corner of Portsmouth Street. "George IV." Public-House, successor to the "Magpie and Stump." See Portsmouth Street.

Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons.—Site of Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre, which extended back to the College of Surgeons in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

There were three theatres on this site. The first was Lisle's Tennis Court, and was converted into the Duke's Theatre by Sir William Davenant in 1660. The chief entrance was opposite Carey Street. This was said to be the finest theatre in London at the time, and it was the first in which the female characters were played by women, among the pioneers in the new idea being Elizabeth Davenant, wife of Sir William, Mary Saunderson (afterwards Mrs. Betterton), Moll Davis and Mrs. Long. The credit for the introduction of women on the stage, however, is also claimed for the "Red Bull" Theatre (see Woodbridge Street), and for the theatre in Gibbon's Tennis Court (see Clare Market) under Thomas Killigrew. The theatre opened with *The Siege of Rhodes*, when regular scenery was first introduced on the stage. Pepys records coming here in 1660 to see Beaumont and Fletcher's *Beggar's Bush* with Mohun in the cast, and also reveals the fact that his fondness for the place made his

wife "mad as the Devil." He came again in 1664 to see Betterton in *The Bondman*, and again in the same year to see "*Henry the Fifth*, a most noble play writ by my Lord Orrery." Davenant made the theatre his home, his apartments being at the top of the building, and here he died in 1668 and was buried from here with great ceremony. His company stayed here until 1671, when they went to Dorset Gardens and the Duke's Theatre was closed until 1672, when the King's Company under Killigrew, having been burnt out of Drury Lane, came here until 1673–4, when the new theatre in Drury Lane was built for them. The Duke's Theatre then again became a tennis court. It was in this theatre that Nathaniel Lee appeared in 1672 as Duncan in *Macbeth*, and was such a failure that he left the stage in disgust.

The second Duke's Theatre was again a modification of the tennis court, and was opened in 1695 by Congreve, Betterton, Mrs. Barry and Mrs. Bracegirdle. The play was Congreve's *Love for Love*, produced for the first time, with William III. present. Two others of Congreve's plays, *The Mourning Bride* and *The Way of the World*, came out in this second theatre. This makeshift house was torn down in 1714 by Christopher Rich, and rebuilt from the ground. In *Henry Esmond*, Thackeray gives a description of this second Duke's Theatre when Wycherley's *Love in a Wood* was playing.

The third theatre was opened in 1714 by John Rich shortly after his father's death. It is claimed that he was the first to introduce English pantomime, but the same claim is made for Drury Lane Theatre. See Drury Lane. Rich certainly introduced a pantomime here, playing the Harlequin himself with such success that he is still known as Rich, the Harlequin. This production seems to have antedated *Harlequin Doctor Faustus*, the Drury Lane production of 1724 upon which the Drury Lane claim is based. On the appearance of this work in 1724, however, Rich, who was fighting Drury Lane, immediately put on a rival production called *The Necromancer, or History of Doctor Faustus*, and made it so gorgeous that it was a great success. Whoever may have been the first to introduce pantomime into England, the competition between Rich at the Duke's Theatre and Drury Lane firmly established the innovation as an English institution. The introduction of the character of Harlequin is said to have been at the Curtain Theatre in 1607 (see Hewett Street).

It was in this third Duke's Theatre that Quin, who was here as early as 1718, played all the characters for which he is famous. From here he went to Drury Lane. The first English opera was produced here in 1717–18. *The Beggar's Opera* was originally produced

here in 1727–8 with Lavinia Fenton as the original Polly Peachum. Here she so captivated the Duke of Bolton that he subsequently married her. Fenton's *Mariamne* was first produced here. Rich moved from here to the first Covent Garden Theatre in 1732 and the house was leased in 1735 to Gifford from Goodman's Fields Theatre, where Garrick had been so successful. It was here in 1735 that Macklin killed Mr. Hannam. The last performance in the theatre was the pantomime of *Harlequin and Dr. Faustus*.

In 1756 the house was transformed into a barracks. Then it was the China Repository of Spode and, later, of Copeland, and finally demolished in 1848 to enlarge the Museum of the College of Surgeons.

Corner of Carey Street.—Strand House, on the site of the cemetery of St. Clement Danes where Joe Miller, of the *Jest Book*, was buried in 1738. It also covers the site of the "Grange" Tavern, a favourite resort of the actors of the seventeenth century, and especially of Sir William Davenant, who refers to it in his *Playhouse to Let* as "Our house-inn, the Grange." It is probable that the "Grange" was more in Carey Street where a Grange Court still exists, probably a relic of the old tavern. See Carey Street. About 1852–3 the cemetery and the "Grange" were demolished and King's College Hospital was built on the site. This, in turn, has been swept away to be replaced by the present structure.

South side, opposite the Land Registry Office, on the site of the buildings that form the north side of New Court. Location of the "Horse and Groom," the old public-house patronised by Tony Weller and his friends. It was from here that Sam Weller was escorted to the Fleet by a select company of friends. On a subsequent occasion Mrs. Weller's will was proved here at an oyster supper, the genial Mr. Samuel Pell assisting on both occasions.

Corner of Serle Street.—Site of Serle's Coffee-House, a favourite resort of the young lawyers of the neighbourhood up to the middle of the eighteenth century. Addison was a frequent visitor, and it is mentioned in No. 49 of the *Spectator*. Akenside was generally to be found here, as his friend and patron, Jeremiah Dyson, made it his headquarters.

John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, the poet, lived in this street, next door to the Duke's Theatre. See Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Portway, West Ham

The Cedars.—Elizabeth Fry, the prison reformer and founder of shelters for the homeless, lived here for some time.

Poultry

Famous before the Fire for its numerous inns.

22.—Site of the book-shop of Edward and Charles Dilly, the friends of Johnson and publishers of Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. It was at Dilly's in 1773 that Goldsmith received the reprimand from Johnson during the dinner at which Boswell, Langton, Dr. Mayo and the Rev. Mr. Toplady were present. Here also occurred that other dinner in 1778 when Miss Seward, the Lichfield poetess, and Mrs. Knowles, the Quakeress, were present and Mrs. Knowles wórsted Johnson in an argument. It was in Dilly's that Boswell contrived that Johnson should meet Wilkes at dinner in 1776. Dilly sold his business to Mawman, to whom Dr. Parr brought Landor; but Mawman refused to publish the *Imaginary Conversations*.

24.—On the site of St. Mildred the Virgin, built by Wren in 1676 and demolished in 1872. Charles Lamb, in his essay on *The Wedding*, speaks of giving away the bride, the daughter of his friend Admiral Burney, at her wedding in this church. Charles Wheatly, author of the famous work on the Book of Common Prayer, was lecturer at St. Mildred's. Bishop Hoadly held the lectureship for nearly ten years.

In the old church, burned down in the Fire, was buried Thomas Tusser, died 1580, author of the *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

31.—Site of the house where Thomas Hood was born in 1799 over the book-shop of Vernor and Hood in which his father was a partner.

Corner of Old Jewry.—Some of the worst fighting in the Gordon riots took place here. See Old Jewry.

It was from the book-shop of Nathaniel Ponder, "Bunyan Ponder," in the Poultry, that *Pilgrim's Progress* was first published in 1678 at eighteenpence.

John Dunton, the eccentric bookseller of William III.'s time, had his shop in the Poultry at the sign of the Black Raven, opposite Chapel Place.

During the Gordon riots a chain was stretched across the street to keep back the rioters, and it was here that the troops began to fire on them. In *Barnaby Rudge* a good account of the events of that time has been given by Dickens. It was in the Poultry that Tancred rescued the lady after the mob had smashed her coach, in Disraeli's *Tancred*.

Part of a Roman pavement has been found in this street.

Powis Place, Bloomsbury

9.—John Leech lived here about 1848.

Pratt Street, Camden Town

Dr. Wolcot ("Peter Pindar") lodged here in the house of Mr. and Mrs. Knight.

Primrose Hill, Regent's Park

Tom Moore says that it was the intention of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., to build himself a house on this spot and to connect it with Carlton House by Regent Street.

Primrose Hill, especially on the north and east sides, was a favourite duelling ground. Here Moore fought Jeffrey in 1806, but neither was injured. A more serious affair occurred in 1821 when John Scott of the *London Magazine* was killed in a duel with Mr. Christie. It was on Primrose Hill that Blake had his vision of the Heavenly Host. Charles Lamb was fond of the hill and used to linger here while he read *Pamela*; and it was to Primrose Hill that he sent George Dyer early one morning to watch the Persian Ambassador worshipping the sun.

Prince's Gardens, Kensington Road

40.—Town house of Joseph Chamberlain from 1882 until his death here in 1914. He bought it when his duties as President of the Board of Trade compelled him to be in London a good portion of his time, and here he lived during the period of his greatest activity. Here he "unfolded his unauthorised programme" in 1885; became President of the Local Government Board in Gladstone's cabinet in 1886; joined the Opposition from 1892 to 1895; became Colonial Secretary in 1895, fought the South African War, met the Colonial Premiers in London and started on his South African tour; began his campaign for fiscal reform in 1903. Here he was stricken by paralysis in 1906, after which time he was here only occasionally. King Edward visited him at this house in 1909, and King George in 1910.

Prince's Gate, Kensington Road

(See Kensington Road)

Prince's Square, Cable Street

Swedish Protestant Church.—Emanuel Swedenborg was buried here from his death in 1772 until 1908, when his body was removed to Sweden. The coffin had been opened in 1790 and again in 1817, when some person stole the head. It was afterwards recovered and placed with the rest of the remains. Dr. Daniel Solander, the companion of Sir Joseph Banks in his voyage around the world, was buried beside Swedenborg in 1782.

Prince's Street, Cavendish Square

Charles Lamb made this the birthplace of the immortal Elia, in his postscript to the *Chapter on Ears*.

Stone implements of Palæolithic man have been found here far below the surface.

Prince's Street, City

5.—Grocers' Hall. The third hall on the site, built 1798–1802. The first hall dated from 1427 and was badly damaged at the Fire. but afterwards restored. After the attempt to seize the five members in 1642 the Committees of both Houses met in this hall. From here the seamen of the Port of London carried them back to Westminster in triumph. The Grand Committee of Safety continued to sit at Grocers' Hall for some years, and here in 1649 was held the great banquet when the City entertained Cromwell, the Speaker of the House, General Fairfax with the officers of the army, the Council of State and others on the Day of Thanksgiving, after they had been to Christ Church and attended the double service and heard the sermons preached by Mr. Goodwin and Dr. John Owen. The Governor and Company of the Bank of England held their courts and carried on the business of the Bank in the old Grocers' Hall, from the establishment of the Bank in 1694 until the removal to the present Bank building in 1734. The old hall was replaced by a new hall, which, in its turn, was removed to make way for the present structure.

The Grocers' Company was incorporated in 1345 as the Company of Pepperers. Charles II. was Master in 1660 and William III. in 1689. The list of members includes many of royal and noble birth. Sir Philip Sidney was a Brother of the Grocers' Company and the members marched with all formalities to his funeral service in Old St. Paul's in 1587. John Heminge, Shakespeare's friend, was a Citizen and Grocer. Dryden's brother Erasmus was a member. Both Pitts, George Canning and Speaker Onslow were all of the Grocers' Company.

A Roman pavement of concrete has been found at Grocers' Hall.

Prince's Street, Deptford

Foreign Cattle Market.—Originally part of the Royal Dockyard. It was here that Peter the Great worked as a ship-carpenter in the docks in 1698.

Prince's Street, Hanover Square
(Built in 1719)

Samuel Rogers lived here for a short time about 1800. Mrs. Siddons lodged here in 1803, just before she left for Bath to recover her health. Sir John Malcolm, the historian of Persia and the biographer of Clive, died here in 1833.

Prince's Street, Westminster

Formerly known as Long Ditch, before 1782, from a ditch which ran along this street from Tothill Street, and formed the western boundary of the Isle of Thorney, connecting the stream in Gardiner's Lane with that in Great College Street. John Kip, the engraver, died in Long Ditch in 1722.

Printing House Square, Blackfriars

Publication office of the London *Times*, which stands on a part of the site of Mountfichet Castle, pulled down in 1276 to make way for the establishment of the Black Friars. See 162 Queen Victoria Street.

The printing office of the king's printers was formerly located here, in which were printed the Bible and Common Prayer Book, Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, King's Speeches, etc. It was here in Charles I.'s time that the edition of the Bible was printed in which the word "not" was left out of the Seventh Commandment —an omission for which Laud fined the Stationers' Company very heavily. John Bill, the first king's printer on record, here printed the proclamations of Charles II.'s time and the first *London Gazette*. The last king's printers here were Charles Eyre and William Strahan. In 1770 the printing office was removed to New Street.

William Faithorne, the engraver, lived here from about 1680 until his death here in 1691. Much of his crayon drawing from life was done here.

Prujean Square, Old Bailey

Sir Francis Prujean, the eminent physician, who was President of the College of Physicians five times, lived here from 1650 to 1654.

Pudding Lane, Lower Thames Street

25.—The Great Fire of London began here between one and two o'clock on the morning of Sunday, 2 September, 1666, in the house of Farryner, the king's baker. At that time the houses were of wood

and overhung the street, making it much narrower than it is now. The Fire burned for four days and finally stopped at Pye Corner in Smithfield.

Putney Bridge

Before the bridge was built a ferry ran between Putney and Fulham at this point, and it was here that Laud narrowly escaped drowning one dark night when the boat in which he was crossing, with his horses and his suite, capsized in the river.

About five hundred yards below the bridge was located the bridge of boats by which, in 1642, the Earl of Essex and the Parliamentary Army crossed the river from Fulham to Putney in pursuit of the Royalists under Prince Rupert, after the Battle of Brentford. See Brentford and Turnham Green.

Mary Wollstonecraft attempted to commit suicide in 1795 by throwing herself from Putney Bridge, after she was deserted by Mr. Imlay. She was fished out by some watermen and lived to marry William Godwin about a year later. See Store Street. At the Fulham end of the bridge was located the old "Swan" Inn which figures in Captain Marryat's *Jacob Faithful*. It was burned down in 1871. Theodore Hook's Egmont Villa stood on the Chelsea Water Works property between the bridge and the grounds of the Bishop of London. Here he lived from 1831 until his death here in 1841.

Putney Common

Douglas Jerrold lived from 1845 until 1853–4 at West Lodge, a semi-detached house on the border of the Lower Common between Lower Richmond Road and the river. Here he wrote the *Caudle Lectures*, and it was while living here that he founded the Whittington Club.

Putney Heath

It was here in 1648 that the people of Surrey met to petition the House of Commons in favour of the re-establishment of Episcopacy. Charles II. and his brother, the Duke of York, used to run horses on Putney Heath. Pepys mentions the circumstance in 1667. Putney Heath was at one time a favourite resort of highwaymen. In 1795 the body of Jerry Abershaw, the highwayman, was set up on a gibbet here and left to dangle in the wind after he had been hanged on Kennington Common. The heath was also a choice location for duels. As early as 1652 Colonel Henry Compton was killed in a duel here with George, the third Lord Chandos. William Pitt and George

Tierney fought here in 1798; and Lord Castlereagh fought George Canning in 1809.

Bowling Green House, to the right of the Portsmouth Road.—William Pitt died here in 1806, very suddenly and entirely alone. The house was afterwards occupied by Mr. Eden, brother-in-law of Lord Brougham who used to spend a good portion of his time in frequent visits here. Adjoining Bowling Green House Mrs. Siddons and her husband had a villa for two years.

James Macpherson, the author of *Ossian*, had a villa on Putney Heath.

Putney Hill, High Street, Putney

South-east corner of Upper Richmond Road.—Site of Lime Grove, a large mansion with grounds extending east to Carlton Road and south to St. John's Road East, in which Gibbon, the historian, was born in 1737. Here he remained until he was sent to boarding-school, and here his vacations were spent until the home was broken up by the death of his mother in 1749.

11.—The Pines, where Swinburne and Theodore Watts-Dunton lived for many years, and where Swinburne died in 1909.

West side, at the corner of the heath and the junction with the Portsmouth Road.—Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, the agent of Henry VIII. at the Dissolution, was born here in 1485, in the cottage of his father, Walter Cromwell, the village blacksmith.

Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster

The Royal Cockpit was located at the junction of Dartmouth Street. In its day it was the resort of the fashionable patrons of cock-fighting, and William Windham mentions coming here in 1796 after a dinner at Mr. Pitt's. Hogarth's print of the "Cockpit" shows the inside of the place in 1758 and the view in Ackerman's *Microcosm of London*, 1808, gives it as it was at that date. It was demolished in 1816.

The portion of this street westward from Dartmouth Street to about the present No. 40, was formerly known as Park Street. In this part lived Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester, from at least 1690 until his death here in 1699. With him, as his chaplain, lived Dr. Bentley, of the *Phalaris* controversy, from 1690 until 1696.

14, formerly 7 Park Street.—Charles Townley, the collector of the Townley Marbles. The house was directly adjoining the Royal Cockpit, which was a source of annoyance to him for years. Here, in 1772, he first assembled the bronzes, marbles and other works

of art that made the house one of the notable places of London. Here he entertained the Dilettanti Club, and held his famous Sunday dinners at which Sir Joshua Reynolds, Nollekens and Zoffany were constant guests and the most cultured people in London were always to be found. Zoffany has painted a picture of the Gallery. Thomas Spring-Rice, Lord Monteagle, afterwards lived here. A more recent resident was John St. Loe Strachey, for many years proprietor and editor of the *Spectator*.

16, formerly 6 Park Street.—William Wordsworth writes from here in 1835.

18, formerly 5 Park Street.—William Windham, the statesman, lived here in 1796. The house was afterwards occupied by Lydia White, the famous Blue-Stocking, from 1814 until she moved to Park Street, Grosvenor Square.

Queen Anne's Gate, from about No. 26 westward, was formerly known as Queen Square. It was the freehold estate of Sir Theodore Janssen, one of the directors of the South Sea Company in 1720, and when the crash came it was seized and sold to help pay the debts of the institution. See 17 Hanover Square.

40, formerly 1 Queen Square.—John Stuart Mill lived here.

Admiral Edward Vernon, who captured Portobello, was born in Queen Square in 1684; William Legge, first Earl of Dartmouth, the annotator of Burnet, lived here in 1708; Lord Grey and Lord North lived in Queen Square in the early part of the eighteenth century; James Thomson, the poet, was staying at Long's Coffee-House in 1726; Rev. C. M. Cracherode, the famous bibliophile who left his valuable collection of books to the nation, was born in Queen Square in 1730, lived there all his life and died there in 1799; Jonathan Richardson, the painter and writer on painting, who painted portraits of Pope's mother and of Lord Bolingbroke, died in Queen Square in 1745, and his son, of the same name, died there in 1771; Sir William Browne, the prominent physician and founder of Gold Medals for Classics at Cambridge University, died at his house in Queen Square in 1774. Peg Woffington died in Queen Square in 1760. Miss Frances Reynolds, the sister of Sir Joshua, and often mentioned by Boswell, died at her home here in 1807.

Queen Anne's Mansions.—See York Street, Westminster.

Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square

15.—Robert Southey lived here at one time.

16, formerly 6.—After Charles Darwin left London in 1842 he used to stay here, the home of his brother Erasmus, on his infrequent visits to town.

23.—J. M. W. Turner lived here from 1812 to 1851. His gallery was on the first floor, and he painted in the drawing-room, which was known to his friends as "Turner's den" and, like the rest of the house, was never cleaned. It is doubtful if the windows of the house had been cleaned or the doors painted in more than twenty years. Here he lived in solitary fashion, and here he produced his finest works. Two old servants, who had been in the employ of his father, were the sole occupants during Turner's long and frequent absences. He permitted much of his valuable work to be damaged and even destroyed rather than go to the expense of a fire to drive out the dampness. His gallery became filled with unsold pictures, but even then, when he needed money badly, he refused an offer of £25,000 for the lot. In later years, as his pictures were appreciated and became famous, his judgment was amply vindicated. At his death in 1851 great quantities of his pictures and sketches were stored here, many of them having been there for years.

Corner of Wimpole Street.—Richard Cumberland lived here from 1770 until about 1781. Here he wrote *The West Indian.*

55, formerly 31.—Dr. Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, lived here.

Edmund Burke lived in this street, opposite Richard Cumberland, at the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Nugent, from 1764 until he entered Parliament for Wendover in 1766 and, probably, for some time longer. Boswell lived here in 1789–90, when he was finishing his *Life of Johnson.* Dr. Busby lived here when he published a translation of *De Natura Rerum.* William Windham was living here in 1782.

North-west corner of Mansfield Street.—Site of Mr. Dombey's house, where Little Paul died.

Queenhithe, Upper Thames Street

There has been a dock here since long before the thirteenth century, after which time it was the usual landing-place for general commodities. It was her attempt to force all laden vessels to discharge cargo here that she might collect toll as part of her revenue that made Queen Eleanor of Provence, mother of Edward I., so very unpopular. The common sentiment was shown in the story that Peele mentions in his chronicle-play of *Edward I.*, published in 1593, in which Eleanor is said to have sunk into the ground at Charing Cross and risen again at Queenhithe. In the first quarter of the seventeenth century Queenhithe was the headquarters of the London watermen, whose place of assembly was the "Red Knight" Tavern. Thomas Hill, the original of Paul Pry, was a drysalter at Queenhithe.

Queen Square, Bloomsbury

Built in Queen Anne's time, the north side being left open for the view to Hampstead and Highgate.

South-west corner. St. George-the-Martyr Church.—Dr. Stukeley, the famous antiquary, was rector here from 1747 until his death at his home in Queen Square in 1765.

Thackeray mentions this church in *The Adventures of Philip*, as the place where Philip, the Little Sister and the two children attended service.

North-west corner. — John James Heidegger, Master of the Revels to George I. and George II., lived in the house in this corner, and when he died he left it to his daughter, the wife of Sir Philip Dennis. The house was afterwards occupied by Dr. John Campbell, author of the *Lives of the Admirals*, and chief contributor to the *Biographia Britannica*, who lived here for many years, and died here in 1775. Here on Sunday evenings the most prominent people in science and literature were accustomed to gather. Dr. Johnson was a frequent visitor.

9.—George Croly, rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and author of *Salathiel*, which acquired a great celebrity when re-issued under the name of *The Wandering Jew*, lived here until his death here in 1860.

12.—Frederick Denison Maurice lived here from 1846 until 1856, when he was Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. It was here that he drew up the scheme for the Working Men's College, delivered lectures for it and saw the project started. Here, also, he began the Monday evening Bible Classes with tea and general discussion afterwards.

26.—Site of the residence and workshops of William Morris from 1865 to 1881.

31.—Site of Mrs. Dennis's boarding-school for young ladies, where Fanny Burney was a pupil in 1761 and Boswell's daughter, Veronica, in 1789. It became famous as "The Ladies' Eton," and lasted until 1855. Charles Churchill, the satirist, was tutor in English in the school in 1758, but had to resign on account of his irregularities. A good description of this establishment is given in the *Autobiography* of Frances Power Cobbe, whose mother, Frances Conway, was sent there as a pupil when she was fifteen years old. The watchword of the school was Decorum, and every pupil was always dressed in the full fashion of the day, properly powdered and rouged. In this regalia every detail of the studies was carried out with all the ceremony and stateliness of the period. The curriculum included grammar, geography, ancient and sacred history, French, harpsi-

chord—with the "Battle of Prague" and Hook's Sonatas as the goal—most minute and critical instruction how to enter and leave a room, take a seat and rise from it, paying and receiving visits, saluting acquaintances in the street and drawing-room, writing letters of compliment, and entering and leaving a carriage. For the latter accomplishment a dismounted chariot was kept in the back yard and the young ladies practised thereon until the proper degree of dignity was acquired. Mrs. Dennis herself was the author of a grammar for her pupils and also of a geography and a book of maps.

44.—Site of the residence in 1710 of Robert Nelson, author of *Festivals and Fasts.*

Dr. Burney and his daughter, Fanny Burney, lived in this square in 1771 and the following years, in a house facing the view to the north. It was during a visit here in 1772 that Captain Cook arranged to take with him on his second voyage the doctor's eldest son, James, afterwards Admiral Burney, the friend of Lamb. The house had formerly been occupied by Alderman Barber, who erected the monument to Butler in the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey, and who died here in 1741. Dr. Anthony Askew, the famous physician, Greek scholar and book-collector, had his house here, with the great classical library which George III. tried to buy after his death here in 1774. The library was sold at auction in 1775, and a good portion of it found its way to the British Museum. Dr. Askew's residence was a favourite resort of the leading scholars of the day—Archbishop Markham, Sir William Jones, Dr. Parr, Richard Farmer, the Shakespearean annotator, and others of their group.

Adolphe Henselt, the composer, was accustomed to visit his friend, Karl Mangold, in this square, in 1867 and following years. In the early sixties Mangold's house was the scene of many musical gatherings, at which Lubeck, Scotson Clark, Ole Bull, Martin Lazare, Sigismund Blumner, Francesco Berger and others were to be found.

Richard Carstairs, in *Bleak House*, lived in this square.

Queen Street, Cheapside

Mentioned as Soper Lane in 1288. Improved after the Fire to form a direct passage from the river to the Guildhall in conjunction with King Street on the other side of Cheapside. Strype says this street was commonly called "The Three Cranes in the Vintry," a

name certainly referable to the tavern of the same name that was located in Thames Street at that time.

From the public stairs that used to be located at the end of this street, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs were accustomed to embark in their state barge to be sworn into office at Westminster Hall.

It was in this street that Stephen Gardiner lost his temper and vowed vengeance when the crowd laughed at him and Cardinal Pole as they rode in the train of Philip and Mary blessing the people as they went along. Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, was a mercer in this street at the sign of the White Bear. Bulstrode Whitelocke was living here in 1631, when his son James was born here.

In 1839 the mosaic pavement of a Roman villa was found in the middle of Queen Street, at a depth of nineteen feet below the surface.

Queen Street, Hammersmith

Corner of Church Lane.—St. Paul's Church, built in 1628, restored and enlarged in 1864 and rebuilt in 1882. The altar-piece is said to have been erected by Archbishop Laud. Among those buried here are: Earl of Mulgrave, died 1646, who commanded a squadron against the Spanish Armada; Sir Samuel Morland, the inventor, died 1695; Thomas Worlidge, the painter, died 1766; Arthur Murphy, the dramatist and friend of Johnson, died 1805.

Garage opposite St. Paul's.—Site of Bradmore, or Butterwick, House, the residence of the Earl of Mulgrave, who died there in 1646, and the headquarters of Oliver Cromwell in 1647.

51.—Residence of Frank Brangwyn, A.R.A., the famous painter and etcher.

Queen Street, Mayfair

12.—George Henry Harlow, the artist, lived here as a youth, and from here he sent his first picture to the Exhibition of 1804, before he was out of his seventeenth year.

20.—Sophy Streatfield, the tearful friend of the Thrales, lived here from 1799 to 1806.

22.—Lord John Russell lived here for a short time after his marriage in 1835.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan lived in this street in 1810. Tom Duncombe lived here at one time.

Lady Kew and Ethel Newcome lived in this street (*The Newcomes*).

Queen Victoria Street

(Built in 1867–71)

Between Bow Lane and Watling Street.—St. Mary Aldermary Church. Built by Wren in 1681–2 on the site of the older church, which was destroyed in the Fire and which was the first church in the City dedicated to the Virgin. Henry Golde, "the parson of Aldermary," together with the Holy Maid of Kent, two friars and two monks, were drawn from the City to Tyburn in 1533 and there "hanged and heded." To avoid marrying Kit Villiers the Earl of Berkshire's daughter ran away from home and was married here in 1622 to Mr. Wray. John Milton married his third wife, Elizabeth Minshull, in the old church in 1662, his friend, Dr. Robert Gell, performing the ceremony. Richard Chaucer, father of Geoffrey Chaucer (according to Stow), was buried in the old church in 1348. Percivall Pott, the eminent surgeon, was buried here in 1788.

At Knightrider Street.—St. Nicholas Cole Abbey. See Knightrider Street.

At Bennet's Hill.—St. Benet's Church. See Thames Street.

Between Peter's Hill and Godliman Street.—Heralds' College. Formerly the town house of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby. Given to the College of Arms by Mary I. in 1555, almost completely destroyed in the Fire and rebuilt by Wren in 1669 on what remained of the ruins.

The College of Arms was incorporated by Richard III. in 1484, and is the official authority on all matters pertaining to pedigrees and coats of arms. Among its officers were: William Camden, author of the *Britannia*, Clarenceux King-of-Arms; Sir William Dugdale, the antiquary, Garter; Elias Ashmole, founder of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, Windsor Herald; Francis Sandford, author of the *Genealogical History of England*, Lancaster Herald; John Anstis, author of the *Pleader's Guide*, Garter; Sir John Vanbrugh, the poet, Clarenceux King-of-Arms; Francis Grose, author of *Antiquities of Scotland*, Richmond Herald; William Oldys, Norroy King-of-Arms, the antiquary and book-collector and author of the *Life of Raleigh*, died in 1761, at his rooms in the building.

North side from New Bridge Street to about St. Andrew's Hill.—Site of the church of the Dominican or Black Friars, which stood on the ground formerly occupied by the early Norman fortress of Mountfichet, which guarded the east side of the Fleet at its junction with the Thames.

At St. Andrew's Hill. St. Andrew's by the Wardrobe.—See St. Andrew's Hill.

162.—Publication office of *The Times*, which dates from 1788 as the successor of the *Universal Register*, founded in 1785. Has been a pioneer in many features of journalism and was the first newspaper to be printed by steam. For five generations it has been connected with the Walter family, although for a brief period the financial control was once in the hands of Lord Northcliffe. See Printing House Square.

Queen's Gardens, Bayswater

37–38.—Herbert Spencer came to live at No. 37 in 1866, and remained there and at No. 38 until 1887 or later. A few years after coming to 37 the landlady, Miss Schickle, took the adjoining house, No. 38, and connected the two by a door broken through the wall. Thereafter Spencer's address was No. 38, as he took a room in the new portion where he could be as secluded as he desired. While living here he wrote the *Principles of Biology*, vol. ii.; began the revision of *First Principles*; wrote the *Principles of Psychology*; *The Study of Sociology*; the *Principles of Sociology*; *Ceremonial Institutions*; the *Data of Ethics*; *Political Institutions*; *Man versus the State*; *Ecclesiastical Institutions*; *Factors of Organic Evolution*; and prepared many articles for reviews and other publications. While living here Spencer also had another room for special privacy at Leinster Place (which see).

Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster Row

8.—Site of the "Castle," the famous ordinary kept by Dick Tarlton, the popular clown of Queen Elizabeth's time and supposed to be the original of Shakespeare's Yorick. It was the most popular tavern in the neighbourhood during its period, and was a great resort for the actors from the Blackfriars. The "Castle" afterwards became Dolly's Chop-House, an equally popular resort of the early eighteenth century and until it was demolished in 1883.

Queen's Road, St. John's Wood

William Hepworth Dixon, the novelist, lived here in 1863.

Queensborough Terrace, Bayswater

47.—Charles Kean lived here from his return from his American tour until his death here in 1868.

Ramillies Street, Oxford Street

Formerly Blenheim Street. The northern end terminates in a flight of steps near which was located the Anatomical Museum of Joshua Brookes, who also had his anatomical school here. A current expression of the time, "Going to Blenheim Steps," was used to convey a hint that a body might be stolen by resurrection-men. Brookes's School occupied the house which was formerly the residence of Henry Cavendish, the millionaire scientist and one of the founders of modern chemistry.

Rathbone Place, Oxford Street

Built in 1718, and for many years a favourite residence-street for artists.

12.—William Hazlitt lodged here on his visits to London before 1808, at the residence of his brother John.

14.—Baron Maseres, author of *Scriptores Logarithmici*, lived here in 1803.

17.—John Flaxman, the sculptor, lived here for a time between 1787 and 1796.

29.—Nathaniel Hone, painter of "The Conjuror," died here in 1784. In the same house afterwards lived Ozias Humphry, R.A., from 1777 to 1785.

Mrs. Hester Chapone, after her husband's death in 1761, lived in this street at the house of her brother-in-law, Mr. Mulso. Lords Lovat, Balmerino and Kilmarnock, who were executed for their share in the rebellion of 1745, all lived in this street at different times. Lord Bolingbroke lived here, and Pope used to visit him and accompany him to his mansion at Battersea for dinner.

Peter Stokes, the artist, had his studio in this street, to which he would retire after having disposed of the puddings which he sold daily in Holborn, where he was known as "The Flying Pieman," in the early years of the nineteenth century. The *Percy Anecdotes* got their name from the Percy Coffee-House in this street, where the idea of the work was first suggested by George Byerley and Joseph Clinton Robertson, the "Sholto" and "Reuben Percy" of the collection. Flaxman, Stothard and Blake were frequent visitors at the house of a Mr. Matthew in Rathbone Plane, where Flaxman afterwards decorated the walls of the parlour with classical figures as a mark of his appreciation. Peter De Wint, the water-colour painter, lived in this street. E. H. Baily, R.A., the sculptor, lived here in 1826.

Ray Street, Farringdon Road

Formerly Hockley-in-the-Hole, the name having been changed in 1774. Under the former name it is constantly referred to in the literature of the time as a place of low amusements. Taylor, the Water Poet, mentions it as a low resort in his time, and Ben Jonson, in *Every Man in His Humour*, speaks of it as noted for highway robberies. Gay, in *The Beggar's Opera*; Pope, in his satire on Colley Cibber; Steele, in the *Tatler*; all have something to say of Hockley-in-the-Hole. Fielding's Jonathan Wild was the son of Elizabeth, daughter of Scragg Hollow, of Hockley-in-the-Hole. The letter of Iscariot Hackney, ascribed to Savage but really written by Pope, was dated from the same place.

3.—Location of the Clerk's Well, where the parish clerks used to perform their miracle plays every year, and from which the whole of the Clerkenwell district derives its name. There used to be a pump here, but a few years before the extensive changes in 1856 the well was found to be contaminated, and was closed up, and the pump removed.

28–29.—" Coach and Horses " Public-House. Site of the Bear-garden of Hockley-in-the-Hole which, in Queen Anne's time, rivalled the Southwark bear-gardens of Elizabethan days. It was a place of low diversion famous for its dog fights, especially between the dogs of the butchers of Clare, Newgate and Leadenhall Markets; for its bull- and bear-baitings where the animals were baited by dogs and fireworks; and its brutal prize-fights. In 1709 the proprietor, Christopher Preston, was almost eaten alive by one of his own bears. His son and successor is credited with the authorship of *Æsop at the Bear Garden*, a libel on Pope, and his daughter, Elizabeth, is referred to in No. 436 of the *Spectator*.

Here in 1710 the four Indian kings came to see the exhibitions of sword-play, dagger-play and quarterstaff. Steele describes a combat here in 1712, in the *Spectator*. These combats lasted well into the middle of the eighteenth century. John Terrewest, of Oundle, and William King had a prize-fight here in 1701. In 1722 there was a famous fight between Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, and Hannah Heyfield, of Newgate. The stakes were three guineas, and one of the conditions was that each woman was to hold a half-crown in each hand during the fight and the one who first dropped a coin was to lose. This was to prevent scratching.

Hockley-in-the-Hole figures in *Oliver Twist* as part of the route by which the Artful Dodger conducted Oliver to Fagin on the occasion of Oliver's first arrival in London from Barnet.

Redcross Street, Borough

Corner of Park Street.—Location of the Cross-Bones Cemetery. See Park Street, Southwark.

It was at the "Duke's Head," in Redcross Street, when the surrounding district was notorious under the name of the Mint, that Jonathan Wild kept the horses he used in his thieving expeditions.

Red Lion Court, Fleet Street

West Side. Taylor and Francis's printing establishment.—Abraham John Valpy occupied these premises from 1822 until his retirement in 1837. Here he published the 144 volumes of the *Delphin Classics*, edited by George Dyer, the friend of Charles Lamb and the "Amicus Redivivus" of the *Essays*, who probably laboured in this very house. Valpy also published here the fifty-two volumes of his *English Translations of Greek and Latin Classics*. On his retirement in 1837 the premises were occupied by Richard Taylor, a secretary of the Linnæan Society for almost fifty years, Fellow of the Royal Astronomical and the Philological Societies, of the Society of Antiquaries and an original member of the British Association. In 1852 Dr. William Francis, another scientist of prominence, joined the firm. The building itself is one of the best remaining specimens of the London mansions erected shortly after the Fire of 1666. It contains very remarkable woodwork and plaster ceilings of the best type, at least one of which was probably designed by Wren. It also contains a very rare, if not unique, example of a powder-room, where the dandies of the seventeenth century repaired to have their hair powdered.

Among the employees in the printing establishment of Richard Taylor were John Jefferies and his friend, Charles Gyde. In later years Charles Gyde had a bookbinding business in this court, and in 1844 his daughter married the son of his old friend, Jefferies, and the happy pair became the parents of that unique writer on nature, Richard Jefferies.

Gough, the antiquary, had a printing establishment in this court at one time. William Bowyer, the learned printer, had his residence and his printing office in this court in 1766, when his apprentice, John Nichols, became his partner. A few years later Nichols succeeded him here, and it was here that the *Gentleman's Magazine* was published, in part, from 1779 to 1781, when Nichols acquired it, and after that time until 1820 it was wholly published here.

Red Lion Passage, Red Lion Square

Erskine was living here when he got his first brief.

Red Lion Square, High Holborn

Built in 1698 by Nicholas Barebone, son of Praise-God Barebone, on the Red Lion Fields, where it was commonly believed that the remains of Cromwell, Ireton and Bradshaw were buried after they had been exposed at Tyburn in 1661. There does not seem to be any support for the story, but it still retains its vitality.

3.—Henry Meyer, the portrait painter, had his studio here; and here Charles Lamb sat to him in 1826.

17.—Dante Gabriel Rossetti and his friend, Walter Deverell, occupied the first floor here for a short time in 1851. Acting on his suggestion, William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones came here in 1856, and occupied the same rooms, afterwards occupying the whole house until 1859. They were both beginning their artistic careers, and this house witnessed the enthusiasms of their new ideas, and those of the circle of which they were the centre. It was here that Rossetti painted panels for the furniture, Burne-Jones painted and made cartoons for stained glass, and Morris designed furniture and embroidery, while "Red Lion Mary," the housekeeper, took care of all of them.

23.—Jonas Hanway, the traveller and philanthropist, founder of the Marine Society and Magdalen Hospital, lived here for many years, and died here in 1786. He introduced umbrellas into London in 1750, and he was the first man to walk the streets with one over his head. It was from this house that he made the experiment, and he created considerable animosity among the cabmen, who were afraid of losing business if the innovation should prove a success.

32.—Sharon Turner, the historian, had his residence and his office as attorney here from 1808 until his death here in 1847.

Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke, lived in this square from 1727 to 1731, when he moved to Arch Row, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Lord Chief Justice Raymond died here in 1733. Dr. James Parsons, the famous physician, lived here for many years and died here in 1770. Dr. William King, author of *Political and Literary Anecdotes*, who brought Dr. Johnson his M.A. diploma from Oxford, lived in this square, and his house was one of the places visited by the Pretender on his secret visit to London. John Harrison, the inventor of the chronometer, lived in Red Lion Square in the middle of the eighteenth century and thereabouts. Benjamin Robert Haydon, the painter, lived on the west side of the square in 1838,

immediately north of the Church of St. John the Evangelist. Barry Cornwall (B. W. Procter) had an office in the square for many years when he was practising as a conveyancer.

Red Lion Street, Clerkenwell Road
(Built in 1719)

John Britton, the antiquary, was apprenticed in 1787 to "Mr. Mendham of the 'Jerusalem' Tavern," to learn the art and mystery of a wine-merchant, and served six years in the vaults of the establishment, at that time at No. 1, but since removed in the making of Clerkenwell Road. A few doors away lived Rev. John Trusler, the "moraliser" of Hogarth, and one of the literary characters of Clerkenwell, who was making a poor living at that time by compiling sermons for country clergymen.

Red Lion Street, Richmond

Corner of Church Court. Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalene.—Mentioned in Henry VII.'s time, but the tower is probably all that remains of the building of that period. The present church dates from the early seventeenth century, but has been extensively repaired and renovated at different times.

Esther Johnson, the "Stella" of Swift, was baptised here in 1680. Dr. Nicholas Brady, one of the authors of the Tate and Brady version of the Psalms, was rector here in 1726. Somewhere in the church are buried James Thomson, the poet, died 1749; and Lady Di Beauclerk, wife of Topham Beauclerk, Johnson's friend, died 1808. Miss Braddon, the novelist, died 1915, is also buried here. Edmund Kean is buried in a vault under the west end of the south aisle, the entrance to which was in the churchyard outside. He died in 1833, and the tablet now in the inside of the church was formerly outside. In the churchyard are buried: Viscount Fitzwilliam, founder of the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, died 1816; John James Heidegger, Master of the Revels to George I. and George II., died 1749; Dr. John Moore, father of the Sir John Moore who died at Corunna, died 1802.

Red Lion Street, Wapping High Street

Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, while trying to escape after the abdication of James II., was detected here in the disguise of a common sailor leaning out of the window of the "Red Cow" Tavern in Anchor and Hope Alley, as the portion of the street between Green Bank and Watts Street was known at that time.

Regent's Park

Laid out in 1812 in what was old Marylebone Park.

St. Dunstan's Lodge, on the west side near Hanover Gate.—Now used as an hospital for soldiers and sailors blinded in the Great War. Built by Decimus Burton in 1830 for Francis, third Marquis of Hertford, chiefly for housing his lordship's harem and his boon companions, whom he preferred to entertain here rather than at his town residence, Hertford House, in Manchester Square. As Lord Yarmouth he was the favourite of George IV., when Lady Hertford, his mother, was the prince's mistress.

The Lodge is decorated with the clock and its automaton strikers which were removed from St. Dunstan's-in-the-West when the church was demolished in 1832. As a child the marquis had always marvelled at these wonderful figures, and at the wrecking of the church he bought them at auction and erected them here. Charles Lamb shed tears when they were taken down from the old church, for he, too, as a child, found these figures a constant source of interest.

The Holme.—Built by James Burton, the father of Decimus Burton, the architect, and used as his residence until his death.

It was to Regent's Park that Elizabeth Barrett used to come when she rebelled against the seclusion of her existence, and wanted a quiet spot to think out the problem of her relations with Robert Browning. Here, in 1846, she formed the decision to marry him and go to Italy.

Regent's Park Road

89.—Chalk Farm Tavern. The descendant of the tavern of the same name which was demolished in 1853 after a long career as a popular Sunday resort of the Londoners with amusements that ran all the way from tea to prize-fights. The old tavern was also the meeting-place of those who came to fight duels on Primrose Hill and its surroundings. Here Captain Hervey Aston met Lieutenant Fitzgerald in 1790; Lieutenant-Colonel Montgomery and Captain Macnamara in 1803; Tom Moore and Francis Jeffrey in 1806; Theodore O'Callaghan and Lieutenant Bailey in 1818; John Scott, editor of the *London Magazine*, and Mr. Christie in 1821. The old tavern was the scene, from 1834 to 1838, of the annual wrestling-matches of the Wrestling Club of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Regent's Park Terrace, Gloucester Gate

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, lived here in 1859.

Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road

Scottish Presbyterian Church, at Compton Street.—Built for Edward Irving in 1824–7. Carlyle and his wife were frequent attendants. It was here that the "unknown tongues" were often heard.

Regent Street

Built in 1813–20 as a connection between Carlton House and Regent's Park. The recent improvements have wiped out all that remained of the old street, which has been replaced by the most modern of thoroughfares.

14.—On this site John Nash, the architect and designer of the original Regent Street, built himself a house in which he lived until he retired from his profession. In his gallery here he kept the copies of the Raphael paintings which his artists spent four years in making for him at Rome.

215.—Site of the residence and publishing house of James Fraser, where Carlyle, in 1831, brought the manuscript of *Sartor Resartus*, only to have it refused at first, but accepted later for publication in serial form in *Fraser's Magazine*. Eventually Carlyle and Fraser became great friends, and it was at a dinner here in 1832 that Carlyle first met James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Fraser's dinner-parties here became quite celebrated as one of the places where literary celebrities were always to be found. One dinner is on record at which Carlyle, Thackeray, Dr. Maginn and Father Prout were present.

Richmond Bridge

Bridge House.—Mrs. Haliburton, widow of Judge Haliburton ("Sam Slick"), lived here at one time. Charles Mathews and Charles Dickens also are said to have stayed here.

Richmond Green

Richmond Palace, a collection of buildings of all shapes and sizes, faced the whole length of the green and occupied the space between the green and the river and along the river from Old Palace Lane to Water Lane. It replaced the old Manor House of Sheen, which was so badly damaged by fire in 1498–9 that Henry VII. rebuilt it on a scale extensive enough to cover some ten acres, and gave the new structure the name of Richmond Palace. Henry VII. lived in the new palace until his death there in 1509. Henry VIII. lived there in the early part of his reign, but gave it to Cardinal Wolsey

after the cardinal had handed over Hampton Court to the king. Cardinal Wolsey lived here for a time, but later Henry VIII. gave the place to Anne of Cleves for life. Here she lived after her divorce. Edward VI. spent much of his time here, and Mary visited it occasionally. When she was queen she was living here when she heard of Wyatt's rebellion. It was here that she was married to Philip of Spain. The palace was Queen Elizabeth's favourite residence. As princess she had been imprisoned here in Mary's time, but she made it her home during her own reign, and here she died in 1603. In 1598 an attempt was made here to poison her. Shakespeare is said to have played before her at the palace on several occasions, the last of which was only two months before her death. James I. only visited the palace, but his son, Prince Henry, lived here. It was here that he made his extensive collection of paintings and works of art. Charles I. lived here both as prince and king. The palace was sold by Parliament in 1649, and thereafter it gradually fell into decay, and a good portion of it was demolished. What there was left of it at the Restoration was given to Henrietta Maria as a residence. The "Old Pretender," James Francis Edward Stuart, son of James II., was taken to Richmond Palace as an infant two months old, and remained there at nurse through his very delicate childhood. Queen Caroline, wife of George II., lived at the palace, but the king seems to have stayed there only when he was Prince of Wales. Greater dilapidation having occurred, the palace was finally abandoned as a royal residence. All that now remains of the place is the ancient gateway of the palace, in the west corner of the green, on which can still be seen the arms of Henry VII., forming a part of Gateway House; and on the left of Old Palace Yard some remains of Wardrobe Court form part of the house of the same name now occupied by Viscount Cave. Some other trifling remains may have belonged to the palace, but it is a matter of doubt.

The old Manor House of Sheen, on the site of which Richmond Palace was built, had long been used as a royal residence. Henry I. lived there in 1126; Edward I. received the Scottish Commissioners there in 1305 after the death of Wallace; Edward II. and III. made it their residence, and the latter died there in 1377, of grief, it was said, for the loss of his son, the Black Prince; it was during Edward III.'s time that the house was changed into a palace; Richard II. and his queen, Anne of Bohemia, used it as a summer residence, and the queen died there in 1394. During Richard's time Chaucer was Clerk of the Works at Sheen Palace. Later on the place fell into disrepair, and Henry V. rebuilt it and again made it a favourite place of residence. Henry VII. lived there, and collected

his large library. The disastrous fire of 1498–9 gave him the opportunity of rebuilding the palace on a much larger scale, and in 1501 or thereabouts he resumed his residence in the new structure, to which he gave the name of Richmond Palace.

Gateway House.—A popular tradition asserts that Queen Elizabeth died in a room over the gateway, but there seems to be nothing in support of that statement.

North-west side.—Pembroke Villas, on the site of a mansion built in Queen Anne's time, and afterwards occupied by Richard, seventh Viscount Fitzwilliam, and then known as Fitzwilliam House. Here he gathered the collection which he afterwards presented to Cambridge University, where it now forms the Fitzwilliam Museum. In later years the house was known as Pembroke Lodge.

Garrick House, west corner of the green.—Site of the New Theatre, also known as the Theatre Royal and, later, as the King's Theatre. It was opened in 1765 under the management of James Dance (whose stage name was Love) with a prologue written by David Garrick. Macready, Charles Mathews the elder, Mme. Vestris, George Colman the younger, Mrs. Siddons, Mrs. Jordan and Amy Sedgwick all appeared here. Helen Faucit made her first appearance as an actress at this theatre. Charles Dickens took part here in an amateur production of *The Rent Day*. In 1831 Edmund Kean became the lessee and acted here frequently. During his management he lived in a house next to the theatre, and he died in his rooms there in 1833. A brass tablet on the gate-post of Garrick House refers to this theatre. It was demolished in 1886.

Corner of Duke Street.—Site of the school kept by Rev. Charles Delafosse, which Sir Richard Burton attended as a boy in 1829.

Richmond Green was a favourite place for jousts, tournaments and pageants during Tudor and Stuart times. Henry VII. and VIII. had tournaments here, the jousting sometimes lasting for days. An unusually elaborate event in 1492 is on record. In Edward VI.'s time a combat to the death was held here, when Sir James Parker was killed by Hugh Vaughan. In the eighteenth century the green was the location of bull-baitings and prize fights. In 1720 Figg fought Broadmead here. Cricket has been played here at least from 1666.

Richmond Hill

Terrace House.—Edward FitzGerald, translator of Omar Khayyám, lived here in 1849.

Downe House.—Richard Brinsley Sheridan lived here for some time.

Richmond Mews, Whitehall

In 1925 the remains of a wall were found here some sixteen feet below the pavement. It seemed to be well built, and is supposed to be part of the wall of a moat which originally ran around the site of Westminster Abbey and the adjoining structures many centuries ago.

Richmond Park

White Lodge.—King George II. used White Lodge as a shooting-box, and the king and queen often had tea there on Sunday afternoons. Princess Amelia, daughter of George II., occupied this house shortly after 1751, when she was made Ranger of the Park, and lived here ten years, during which time she built considerable additions to the place. John, third Earl of Bute, succeeded her as Ranger, and occupied the house until his death in 1792. Henry Addington, Viscount Sidmouth, lived here from 1801 until his death in 1844. Here he was visited by the most famous men of the time, among them Pitt, Sheridan and Sir Walter Scott, who records a visit in 1828. Another visitor was Lord Nelson, who stopped here on his way to join the *Victory* at Portsmouth, and with his finger dipped in wine traced out on a table his plan for breaking the enemy's line, which he afterwards used at Trafalgar. Queen Victoria lived here for a short time after the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent. The Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII., lived here in his early years, and again later on. For many years it was the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the home of Queen Mary. The present Prince of Wales was born here in 1894 when the queen was on a visit to her parents, and here he was christened at a ceremony attended by Queen Victoria. The Duchess of Teck died here in 1897, and the Duke in 1899. It was the residence of the Duke and Duchess of York until a short time before the birth of Princess Mary of York. In 1926 the King granted the lease to Lord Lee of Fareham who gave "Chequers" to the nation for the use of the Prime Ministers.

The long avenue in front of the Lodge is called Queen's Walk, as it was the favourite promenade of Queen Caroline, wife of George II. It figures in *The Heart of Midlothian* as the scene of the interview between Jeanie Deans and Queen Caroline in the effort to save Effie Deans.

Pembroke Lodge, near Richmond Hill Gate.—Dates from the first half of the eighteenth century or earlier. Has had a number of prominent residents, the most famous of whom was Lord John

Russell. In 1847 when he was Prime Minister, Queen Victoria gave him the house for a residence, and he lived there the rest of his life, and died there in 1878. During this time the house was visited by most of the prominent people in England, and by distinguished foreigners as well. Lord John's widow died here in 1898, and at her death her daughter occupied the place until Edward VII.'s time.

Sheen Lodge.—Sir Richard Owen, the famous anatomist, lived here from 1852 until his death here in 1892.

Richmond Road

Between Sion Road and Church Street.—York House, originally the residence of Lord Clarendon; and this was the birthplace of his daughter Anne, who married the Duke of York, afterwards James II. The Comte de Paris lived here from 1864 to 1871, and the Duc d'Orléans lived here until 1900.

Marble Hill.—Built by George II. for his mistress, Mrs Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk. In later years it was occupied by Mrs. Fitzherbert when she was a widow; and it was while living here that she first attracted the attention of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., whom she married in 1785. See Park Lane.

Richmond Terrace, Whitehall

This ground was originally occupied by the bowling-green of the old Palace of Whitehall. The street was built in 1824 on the site of Richmond House, where the third Duke of Richmond formed his gallery of casts from the antique and in 1758 threw it open to students for study. Every accommodation was afforded; G. B. Cipriani and Wilson were in attendance as instructors, and medals were awarded for the best work. This was the first school in England open to the public for the study of the antique. In Richmond House in 1782, a few weeks before Mr. Pitt brought the matter before the House of Commons, were held the first meetings of the advocates of Parliamentary Reform.

2.—Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, lived here from his marriage in 1890 until his death here in 1904. The house had formerly been the home of his wife, Dorothy Tennant, whose father, Sir Charles Tennant, lived here for some years. Dorothy Tennant had her studio here, where she painted the pictures of street-arab life for which she is so well known. Bastien-Lepage worked in her studio here in 1881–2, and here he painted his "Flower-girl" and "The Shoe-black."

3.—Edward Ellice, M.P. and brother-in-law of Lord Grey, the Premier, occupied this house in 1830 when Lord Grey's Ministry

was formed. The house then became the Whig headquarters and the meeting-place of all friends of the Reform Bill. When Parliament was dissolved in 1831 it was a sort of Exchange for Parliamentary candidates and for constituencies that needed representation. Later on the house passed to Sir Charles Wood, the noted Liberal and son-in-law of Lord Grey, created Viscount Halifax in 1866.

River Lane, Petersham Road, Petersham

Petersham Lodge.—In the grounds near the river the poet Gay lived when the adjacent Petersham Lodge, since demolished, was occupied by his friend the Duchess of Queensberry. Here he wrote the *Fables* for the young Duke of Cumberland.

Robert Street, Adelphi

1–8.—Adelphi Terrace House. Present residence of Sir James Barrie, who moved here from his house in Bayswater Road, opposite the Long Water. Across the street are the windows of George Bernard Shaw's apartment.

Joseph Pennell, the famous American etcher, and his equally famous wife, Elizabeth Robins Pennell, occupied the apartment above Barrie's at one time. He says: "Our Adelphi Terrace windows looked right in Shaw's, and we could see how he did his hair and what he would have for dinner, and there were awful rows between his German cook and our French Augustine. Barrie, who then lived under us, wanted to show Shaw to some guests he had to lunch and he fired a roll from his dining-table through the open window on to Shaw's table, and his guests saw Shaw and heard him, too, when he came to his window." Others have mentioned Barrie's method of calling Shaw by throwing bread-crumbs against his windows.

In 1910 John Galsworthy lived in the flat above Barrie, and Granville Barker in the one below.

2.—Thomas Hood lived here from his marriage in 1824 until 1829.

Rodney Street, Pentonville Road

39.—James Mill lived here from his marriage in 1805 until 1810, when he left to occupy Jeremy Bentham's house in York Street, Westminster. While here he edited the *Literary Journal* and the *St. James's Chronicle*, and began his *History of India*. Here he first made the acquaintance of Jeremy Bentham. Here his son, John Stuart Mill, was born in 1806.

Roland Gardens, Kensington

45.—Home and studio of Lovat Fraser, the talented young artist, where he had the first exhibition of his paintings in 1913. In the same year he and Ralph Hodgson and Holbrook Jackson went into partnership to bring out broad-sheets and chapbooks here at "The Sign of Flying Fame." Here appeared the first chapbook, *Eve and Other Poems*, by Ralph Hodgson; also Ralph Hodgson's *Bull* and *Song of Honour*; Fraser's own *Essays* under the name of "Richard Honeywood"; Holbrook Jackson's *Town*; and *Five New Poems*, by James Stephens; also several broadsides.

Roman Bath Street, Newgate Street

Formerly Bath Street, and known in the seventeenth century as Bagnio Court from the bagnio which was built and opened by Turkish merchants in 1679. These were the first baths established in London.

Romney Road, Greenwich

Corner of King William Street, north side. — Royal Greenwich Hospital, a memorial of the victory of La Hogue in 1692, which determined Queen Mary to complete the new palace projected by Charles II. (see Greenwich Park) and to dedicate it as a retreat for disabled seamen. Of the four buildings, that on the west, nearest the river, known as King Charles's Building, was begun in 1663–4 as part of the scheme. That on the east, nearest the river, known as Queen Anne's Building, was begun in 1698. South of these on the west is King William's Building, completed about 1705, and Queen Mary's Building on the east. In 1870 the buildings ceased to be used as an hospital, and in 1873 they were converted into the Royal Naval College, Queen Anne's Building being fitted up as a Naval Museum.

Corner of King William Street, south side.—Royal Naval School. The building in the centre was the Queen's House, designed by Inigo Jones for Anne of Denmark, queen of James I., in her scheme to develop Greenwich Palace (see Greenwich Park). It was finished by Queen Henrietta Maria in 1635, but has been much altered since. For many years it was used as the residence of the Governors of Greenwich Hospital, one of whom, Captain William Locker, was an ancestor of Frederick Locker-Lampson.

Romney Street, Westminster
(Formerly Vine Street)

Charles Churchill, the satirical poet and curate of St. John's in Smith Square, was born here in 1731.

Rood Lane, Fenchurch Street

Between 18 and 23.—St. Margaret Pattens Church. Built by Wren in 1687 on the site of the earlier church, destroyed in the Fire. Thomas Wagstaffe, the non-juror, was deprived of the rectory at the time of the Revolution. Dr. Thomas Birch, the antiquary and author of the *General Dictionary*, was rector here for nearly nineteen years, and at his death in 1766 he was buried in the chancel. Rev. Peter Whalley, editor of Ben Jonson's *Works*, died rector of this church in 1791.

Ropemaker Street, Finsbury

Formerly Ropemakers' Alley. Daniel Defoe died at his lodgings in this street in 1731.

Roscoe Street, Bunhill Row

Friends' Burial Ground.—See Bunhill Fields Cemetery, City Road.

Rose Alley, Southwark

North end, near the south abutment of Southwark Bridge.—Site of the Rose Theatre, opened in 1592 by Philip Henslowe. Ben Jonson was associated with the theatre in his early days, and wrote some of his plays for it. The Rose is mentioned by Taylor, the Water Poet, in his *True Cause of the Watermen's Suit concerning Players*, 1615.

Rose Street, Covent Garden
(Built in 1623)

It was here, late one night in 1679, that John Dryden was beaten by hired bullies as he was on his way from Will's Coffee-House to his home in Long Acre. At that time Rose Street was hardly better than a dark and narrow alley, and an ideal place for an attack. Dryden offered and deposited £50 with Child's Bank in Fleet Street as a reward for information of his assailants, but nobody was punished. It is probable that John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester, was responsible for the attack in revenge for a passage in Lord Mulgrave's *Essay on Satire* which he attributed to Dryden, although it was really written by Lord Mulgrave himself.

Samuel Butler, author of *Hudibras*, died in this street in 1680.

Edmund Curll, the bookseller, was living here at the sign of the Pope's Head when he published *Mr. Pope's Literary Correspondence*, in 1735, which caused the bitter quarrel between him and Pope.

ROSOMON STREET, CLERKENWELL

131.—"Merlin's Cave" Public-House, the descendant of the tavern of the same name, where Hunt and the Watsons addressed the crowd at the Spa Fields Reform meetings of 1816, which led to the riots that followed.

Richard Earlom, the mezzotint engraver, lived in this street in 1787.

ROSSLYN HILL, HIGH STREET, HAMPSTEAD

At Pond Street.—St. Stephen's Church, the belfry of which figures in the scene between Trotty Veck and the Spirits in Charles Green's illustration to *The Chimes*.

Between 26 and 28.—Police station on the site of the old "Red Lion" Inn where Dick Turpin and Tom King were carousing when they were surprised by the police and narrowly escaped capture. The inn was said to date from the fourteenth century, and for a time the street was known as Red Lion Hill. Demolished in 1868.

North-west corner of Shepherd's Walk.—Site of Heddon House, where Mrs. Barbauld and her husband, Rochemont Barbauld, lived from 1800 or thereabouts until 1802, when they moved to Stoke Newington.

Corner of Pilgrim's Place.—Unitarian Chapel, descendant of the Rosslyn Hill Chapel, to take charge of which Rochemont Barbauld came to Hampstead in 1785, and of which he remained the pastor until 1802.

65–67.—Royal Soldiers' Daughters' Home, on Greenhill. Built on the site of the southern wing of Vane House, the residence of Sir Harry Vane the younger, and also known at one time as "Belmont." The central portion and northern wing are parts of the original Vane House. Before Cromwell broke up the Long Parliament, and while he and Sir Harry Vane were good friends, this was a frequent meeting-place for Cromwell, Ireton, Marvell, Pym, Hampden, Fairfax, Algernon Sidney and Milton. In 1660 Vane was arrested here by order of Charles II., and was taken to the Tower, eventually to be condemned and executed in 1662. Joseph Butler, Bishop of Durham, and author of the *Analogy of Religion*, owned and occupied Vane House about the middle of the eighteenth century. He is said to have written a portion of the *Analogy* here.

ROYAL EXCHANGE

(See Cornhill)

Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea

11.—Studio of Sir William Orpen, whose paintings of the Great War have since become famous.

Old Chelsea Physic Garden.—About 1673 the Apothecaries' Company leased this land for the purpose of erecting a house to accommodate their state barge. In 1676 they decided to convert it into a garden for medical botany. They had some difficulty in continuing their enterprise until 1722, when Sir Hans Sloane purchased the property and presented it to the society.

This is the oldest garden of the kind in England. John Evelyn used to come here frequently to study and admire the plants. Philip Miller, author of the *Gardener's Dictionary*, was gardener here from 1722 until 1770, and had the honour of receiving Linnæus on his visit to the garden in 1736. An attempt to grow tea here led Horace Walpole to take considerable interest in its possibilities. The first cedars brought to England were planted near the river front in 1683, and the last one of them disappeared as recently as 1912.

Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell lived in a house opposite the Physic Garden when she was writing her *Herbal*.

Chelsea Hospital.—See Chelsea Hospital.

Wilkie has made this street the scene of his "Pensioners Reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo." The street was known as Jews' Row at that time, and was inhabited by pensioners. The iron gate shown in the picture was removed in 1869.

Royal Mint Street, Minories

Formerly Rosemary Lane, the location of Rag Fair, famous in the eighteenth century as an evil locality of the cheapest sort of old-clothes shops. Rosemary Lane was one of the haunts of Defoe's Colonel Jack.

Richard Brandon, the executioner of the Earl of Strafford and Charles I., and son of Gregory Brandon the hangman at Tyburn, lived in this street and died here in 1649.

Rupert Street, Leicester Square

Robert Louis Stevenson's Prince Florizel of Bohemia, in *The New Arabian Nights*, kept a tobacconist's shop here.

Russell Square

(Built in 1804)

5.—Now included in the Hotel Russell. Site of the residence of Frederick Denison Maurice from 1856 to 1862.

12.—W. Tooke, F.R.S., the writer on political economy and finance, lived here.

13.—Sir George Williams, the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, lived here over twenty-five years.

21.—Sir Samuel Romilly, prostrated by his wife's death here in 1818, killed himself here four days later.

28.—Charles Abbott, Lord Tenterden, Lord Chief-Justice of King's Bench from 1818 to 1832, who presided at the trial of the Cato Street conspirators in 1820, died here in 1832.

30.—**Institute of Chemistry,** on the site of the residence of Henry Crabb Robinson, who lived here many years.

40.—Charles Grant, the East India director, and one of the founders of Haileybury College, active in the construction of the Caledonian Canal, and who introduced Sunday Schools into Scotland, lived here for many years, and died here in 1823. It was in this house in 1803 that Francis Horner, the political economist, was invited to meet William Wilberforce, Sir James Mackintosh and Sir William Grant, Master of the Rolls.

46.—Mr. Justice Holroyd lived here for some time.

50.—Thomas Denman, afterwards Lord Denman and Lord Chief-Justice, lived here from 1818 to 1834. His son, the Right Honourable George Denman, Judge of the High Court, was born here in 1819.

56.—Miss Mitford lived here in 1836. She tells of a dinner here at which were present Wordsworth, Landor, Procter, Browning, Morley, Stanfield, Lucas, "and quantities more of poets."

61.—Included in the Imperial Hotel. Site of the house where Mrs. Humphry Ward and her husband lived after they left Oxford in 1880. For some years from that time the entertainments here were well known in the social life of the period. Many Americans of note were guests at different times, among them the American Ambassadors Lowell, Hay, Bayard and Choate.

62.—Included in the Imperial Hotel. Site of the house where Cowper lived when he was a schoolboy at Westminster. This probably is the house referred to as being on the east side of Southampton Row (which see).

65.—Included in the Imperial Hotel. Site of the residence of Sir Thomas Lawrence from 1805 until his death here in 1830. It was here that he painted the portrait of General Platoff, while the general's Cossacks stood guard at the door, mounted on their white horses and with their lances at rest.

67.—Site of Baltimore House, built in 1763 for Frederick Calvert, last Baron Baltimore. In 1768 he was tried for decoying to this house a young milliner named Sarah Woodcock. The Duke of

Bolton, the Captain Whiffle of Smollett's *Roderick Random*, afterwards occupied the house, when it was known as Bolton House. When the square was laid out for building this was the only mansion standing in it. It was afterwards divided into two residences.

The Duke of Bolton was succeeded in the house by Alexander Wedderburn, Lord Loughborough, Earl of Rosslyn, and was then known as Rosslyn House. It was here in 1799 that George III., with the queen and several members of the royal family came to dine with Lord Loughborough and then visited the Foundling Hospital. Later on part of the house was occupied by Sir Vicary Gibbs, Chief-Justice of Common Pleas, who died here in 1820. Still later this house became the last London home of another Chief-Justice of Common Pleas, Sir Thomas Noon Talfourd, the dramatist, miscellaneous writer and editor of one of the best editions of Lamb's *Works*, who lived here from 1839 to 1854. It was here in 1839 that Forster and Macready dined with him, and Macready discovered, to his great surprise, that Talfourd was the author of *Glencoe*, which had been sent to him anonymously and which he had decided to produce at Drury Lane. In Talfourd's occupancy this house received every literary celebrity of the period, and most of the artists. It was one of the intellectual centres of London.

When William E. Gladstone was a child he spent some time in Russell Square with his uncle, Colin Robertson.

The Osbornes and Sedleys of Thackeray's *Vanity Fair* lived on the west side of Russell Square. Thackeray gives the house the number 96.

Russell Street, Covent Garden

(Built in 1634)

Drury Lane Theatre.—Part of it is on the site of the "Rose" Tavern, which stood next to old Drury Lane Theatre. It was a famous tavern of its period, very fashionable and frequently the scene of dangerous brawls, and figures frequently in the literature of the time. Pepys, Sedley, Etherege, Shadwell, Swift, the *Spectator*, the *Tatler*, all mention it. As early as 1691 it had a very bad reputation as noted by Shadwell in his play, *The Scowrers*. About this time or a few years earlier, young Lord Gerard of Bromley (whose daughter became Duchess of Hamilton in later years) died suddenly in a drinking-bout at the "Rose"—possibly a victim of the gang known as the Hectors, who frequented taverns of this kind, looking for a fight. Here in 1712 the seconds arranged the duel between the Duke

of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, in which both were killed. Hogarth, in Plate 3 of "The Rake's Progress," and Fielding in *The Covent Garden Tragedy*, 1732, both deal with Leathercoat, a porter at the "Rose." In 1763 Gibbon and his father dined here previous to attending the opening performance of Mallet's tragedy *Elvira*, and primed themselves to create a disturbance if opposition developed.

In 1660 those who were to be touched for the king's evil were required first to go to Mr. Knight, the king's surgeon, living at the Cross Guns in Russell Street, opposite the "Rose" Tavern.

8.—Site of Tom Davies's book-shop, in the back parlour of which Boswell first met Johnson, in 1763. Davies, who had been an actor, came here in 1762, the year in which he bought the library of William Oldys, the antiquary, and sold it in his shop here, but by 1778 he was bankrupt.

South side, about two doors from Covent Garden Market. Site of Button's Coffee-House, established in 1713 by Daniel Button, an old servant of the Countess of Warwick. At that time Addison's reputation was secure through the publication of *Cato*, and he made Button's his favourite resort. It was here that Addison set up the famous Lion's Head as a box for contributions to the *Guardian*, as related in that paper in 1713. Here assembled Pope, Swift, Addison, Garth, Steele, Arbuthnot, Savage, Eustace Budgell, Martin Folkes, Dr. Armstrong, Ambrose Philips, Colley Cibber, and most of the celebrities of the period. It was here that Ambrose Philips hung the rod over the seat usually occupied by Pope after Pope had lashed the *Six Pastorals* which Philips had published while a student at St. John's, Cambridge. Addison dominated the place until his death in 1719. Even after that time it continued in vogue until Steele retired into Wales in 1725, and then Button's gradually declined. It was here that Richard Savage came in 1727 to get the seventy guineas that a number of gentlemen had subscribed for his relief.

Mrs. Inchbald lived in this house in 1787 when she was translating French plays, and it was here that she sold for £200 her *Simple Story*, which she had written years before.

South corner of Covent Garden.—Site of The Hummums. See Covent Garden.

17.—Site of Tom's Coffee-House, directly opposite Button's. It was established in 1700 by Captain Thomas West, who committed suicide in 1722 by throwing himself from the upper window while in a fit of delirium occasioned by the gout. In its early days Tom's was the resort of Smollett, Fielding and Colley Cibber. Dr. Mead, the most famous of English physicians from the time of Queen Anne to

that of George II., used to sit here daily prescribing for his patients. In later years it was a great resort of Garrick, Johnson, Foote, Murphy, Reynolds, Steevens, Dr. Dodd, George Colman the elder, Goldsmith, William Bowyer, Moody, Beard, Count Bruhl, Dr. Macnamara, Dr. Kennedy, Sir George Rodney, Lord Clive, Lord Edward Bentinck. Sir Philip Francis, the Marquises of Granby and Monthermer, the Earl of Anglesey, the Dukes of Northumberland and Montagu, Henry Brougham, father of Lord Brougham, Sir Thomas Robinson, who seemed to be the official proposer, all of whom were members of a club established in the large room in 1764, when something like seven hundred of the nobility, foreign ministers, gentry and geniuses of the age paid a guinea subscription. The large room, on the first floor, became the card room and place of meeting until 1768, when the then proprietor took in the next room westward, and the whole floor was converted into card and conversation rooms. Tom's lasted until 1814, when it was closed and the premises were occupied by William Till, the numismatist, who conducted his business in what had been the Great Room. On Till's death Mr. Webster succeeded to his business and his collection of coins and medals, which he afterwards removed to 6 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden.

The ground floor of Tom's had been occupied by a book-shop since 1727, when the *Craftsman* was printed for R. Francklin, "under Tom's Coffee-House." In later years the book-shop was kept by T. Lewis, the original publisher of Pope's *Essay on Criticism*. He was a Roman Catholic, and it was here that Gibbon came to see him in 1753 to secure the services of a priest to assist in his change to the Roman Catholic religion. Lewis recommended a Jesuit named Baker and was called before the Privy Council for his share in the transaction.

19.—It was in Barker's book-shop here that Charles Lamb bought the folio *Beaumont and Fletcher*, of which he speaks in his *Essay on Old China*.

20–21.—From 1817 to 1823 Charles Lamb and his sister lived on the first floor here, over an ironmonger's shop kept by Mr. Owen, who was tenant of the building. Barry Cornwall definitely states that they lived over the corner shop formerly Will's Coffee-House. It was while living here that Lamb first wrote under the name of Elia. Lamb speaks very highly of these rooms as being situated between the two theatres and where Mary could sit at the window working, and occasionally get a glimpse of a thief on his way to Bow Street in charge of a constable. Talfourd mentions the famous Wednesday evenings here.

21.—Corner of Bow Street. Site of Will's Coffee-House. See Bow Street.

26.—Site of the "Albion" Tavern, a resort of Douglas Jerrold, the meeting-place of the Hook and Eye Club, which he founded. In later years the "Albion" was a noted resort of theatrical people.

Between King's Head Yard and Crown Court.—Entrance to the National Scottish Church, successor to the old church where Dr. John Cumming preached from 1832 to 1879. Most of the church is in Crown Court.

Joseph Taylor, one of the original performers in Shakespeare's plays, lived in this street in 1634–41. Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, implicated in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury, was living on the north side in 1644. John Evelyn had lodgings at the "Three Feathers" in Russell Street in 1659, when he was acting as secret agent in London for Charles II. Mrs. Barton Booth, the dancer and wife of Barton Booth the actor and formerly the mistress of the great Duke of Marlborough, died in this street in 1773. Major Michael Mohun, the actor, lived on the south side of this street in 1665 and thereabouts. Thomas Betterton, the actor, and his wife, formerly Miss Saunderson, the actress, lived in this street when he retired from the stage in 1709, and here he died in 1710. After his death his collection of books, prints, drawings and paintings was sold from his residence here. Dr. Armstrong, the poet, died at his house here in 1779.

Rutland Gate, Knightsbridge

John Sheepshanks lived in a large detached house on the west side of this street, and here he kept the collection of pictures which he presented to the nation.

Rutland Place, Charterhouse Square

Site of Rutland House, where, in 1656, Cromwell permitted Sir William Davenant to give performances of "Declamation and Music after the Manner of the Ancients," which may be said to have constituted a revival of the drama.

Ryder Street, St. James's

Swift lodged here in 1712 opposite "the house where D. D. lodged," and to which he refers in a letter to Vanessa ten years later. Mrs. Esther Vanhomrigh was still living in this street in 1714.

Sackville Street, Piccadilly

Built in 1679 and said to be the longest street in London without a turning out of it on either side.

East side, corner of Piccadilly.—Sir William Petty. See Piccadilly.

5.—Sophy Streatfield, the tearful beauty of whom Mrs. Thrale was so jealous, lived here from 1820 to 1826.

30.—Sir Everard Home, the famous physician of St. George's Hospital, lived here in 1809.

30A.—New Victorian Club (Ladies').

32.—Arthur Young, the writer on agriculture and the Father of Agricultural Science, lived here for many years and died here in 1820. The house at that time was occupied by the Board of Agriculture, of which he was secretary.

When Charles James Fox was sold out in St. James's Street in 1785 he was obliged, from sheer necessity, to take refuge for some time in the house of his friend Moore in this street. Dr. Joseph Warton lived in Sackville Street in 1792.

It was in Sackville Street that Mr. and Mrs. Lammle lived in the days of their social prosperity (*Our Mutual Friend*).

St. Andrew's Hill, Doctors' Commons
(Formerly Puddledock Hill)

St. Andrew's-by-the-Wardrobe.—Built by Wren in 1691–2 on the site of the earlier church destroyed in the Fire.

St. Ann's Gardens, Queen's Crescent

Thomas Henry Huxley lived here for a short time in the 1840's.

St. Ann's Street, Westminster

Robert Herrick, the poet, lived here from about 1645 until the Restoration. It was while living here that he published the *Hesperides*. Henry Purcell, the musician, lived in this street for some time.

Sir Roger de Coverley, as a schoolboy, had some difficulty in finding this street, then known as St. Ann's Lane, as duly related in No. 125 of the *Spectator*.

St. Ann's Terrace, St. John's Wood
(Formerly Upper York Place)

4.—Herbert Spencer lived here in 1854.

8. formerly 4 Upper York Place.—Thomas Henry Huxley lived here in 1851 and again in 1853.

St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street

Made in 1825 by widening a narrow street so as to give an approach to St. Bride's Church.

St. Bride's Church, referred to by the Bishop of London as "A Cathedral for the Pressman," and by Viscount Burnham as "The Metropolitan Church of the Printers."

Rebuilt by Wren in 1680 on the site of the former church, which dated from the thirteenth century, and was destroyed in the Fire. The steeple is the highest of Wren's steeples and was added in 1701. In 1826 the clock was illuminated at night by gas, the first attempt of the kind to be made in London. The old well of St. Bride is said to be underneath the church. The original churchyard was on the south side and extended some distance towards what was then Dorset House.

Among the vicars have been: Thomas Fuller, the church historian and author of *The Worthies of England*; Dr. Isaac Maddox, afterwards Bishop of Worcester. Dr. John Blair, author of *Blair's Chronology*, 1754, was curate here. Archbishop Legh was vicar in 1471. John Cardmaker, who was burned at Smithfield in 1555, was vicar of this church. Samuel Pepys was baptised in the old church in 1633. John Denham, the poet, was married there in 1634 to Mary Cotton, his first wife.

Among those buried in the old church were: Wynkyn de Worde, the early printer, died 1535; Thomas Sackville, Earl of Dorset, the poet, died 1608; Sir Richard Baker, author of the *Chronicle of the Kings of England*, who died in the Fleet in 1645; Richard Lovelace, the poet, died 1658; Mary Frith, better known as the notorious Moll Cutpurse, died 1659.

In the present church are buried: Samuel Richardson, the novelist, died 1761, both of his wives and two of his sons. Richardson is buried in the middle aisle beside pews 12 and 13, and here Mme. de Staël came on a pilgrimage to visit his grave. Others buried here are: John Ogilby, the translator of Homer and author of *America, the most accurate Description of the New World*, died 1676; Thomas Flatman, the poet and miniature painter, died 1688; Francis Sandford, author of the *Genealogical History of the Kings of England*, who died in the Fleet in 1694; Countess of Orrery, died 1710, and buried in the chancel; Charles Davenant, the political writer and son of Sir William Davenant, died 1714; Robert Lloyd, the friend of Charles Churchill, died in the Fleet in 1764.

John Milton lodged in St. Bride's Churchyard in 1639–40 in the house of a tailor named Russell, where he earned a precarious living

by keeping a small school. The house is described as on the left going towards Fleet Street. It was burned down in the fire of 1824, and the back part of the offices of *Punch* occupied the site some years afterwards. This would seem to place the house back of the present building on the west corner of St. Bride's Avenue and Fleet Street.

St. Bride's Churchyard figures in George Gissing's "The Day of Silence," in *Human Odds and Ends*, where Mrs. Burden on her way from her work to her home in Southwark is seized with heart-disease and dies on a bench near the church wall.

St. Dunstan's Hill, Lower Thames Street

St. Dunstan's-in-the-East.—Notable for its spire, erected by Wren in 1667–9 when the church was rebuilt after being badly damaged in the Fire. The body of the church was taken down in 1817 and the present building replaced it. Among the rectors have been: Archbishop Morton, the tutor of Sir Thomas More; John Jortin, author of the *Life of Erasmus*.

St. Edmund's Terrace, Regent's Park

3.—William Michael Rossetti, brother of D. G. Rossetti, friend of Trelawny and an authority on Shelley, lived here for many years up to 1914 and thereabouts.

4.—Dr. Richard Garnett, Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum, lived here from his marriage in 1863 until he moved to quarters in the museum in 1875.

St. George's Circus, Blackfriars Road

Here it was that David Copperfield met the long-legged young man with the donkey-cart who agreed to take his box to the Dover coach for sixpence (chapter xii.).

St. George's Road, Southwark

Corner of Lambeth Road. Bethlehem Hospital.—See Lambeth Road.

Opposite Bethlehem Hospital.—St. George's Cathedral, a Roman Catholic church erected in 1840–8 on the very spot where the No Popery rioters assembled in 1780. Here Cardinal Wiseman was enthroned in 1850. By a resolution passed in March, 1780, it was decided that the Protestant Association as a body should assemble in St. George's Fields on Friday, 2 June, 1780, to attend Lord

George Gordon to the House of Commons to present their petition. Something like one hundred thousand persons assembled and, dividing into three sections, began the perambulation that finally culminated in the riots.

St. George's Row, Sutherland Street, Pimlico

Site of the Neate Houses to which Pepys was so fond of going in the late evening. He mentions a visit here in 1667, when he took his wife and Knipp and found that they did not get along very well together. He mentions another in 1668, but he probably went there more frequently than he has chronicled, for the Neate Houses and gardens were famous at the time and for years afterwards.

In 1679 a newspaper item stated: "Madam Ellen Gwynn's mother, sitting lately by the waterside at her house by the Neate Houses, near Chelsea, fell accidentally into the water and was drowned." This was Nell Gwynn's mother, and she must have lived in this immediate locality. See Warwick Street, Pimlico. The accident is also said to have occurred at Nell Gwynn's house at Sand's End. See Waterford Road.

St. George's Square, Regent's Park Road

3. — For several years the residence of Dr. Frederick James Furnivall, founder of the Early English Text Society, and whose work in connection with early English literature is invaluable; editor of editions of Chaucer and Shakespeare.

William Strang, R.A., lived in this square before moving to Hamilton Terrace.

St. George Street, London Docks

Formerly known, with its continuation High Street, as Ratcliffe Highway. Until very recently this street was famous for its wild-animal shops which supplied Zoos and circuses the world over. The most famous of these, in its day, was Jamrach's, at No. 179, which Tom Burke has made the subject of a most interesting chapter in his *London Nights*. After Jamrach's death his business was purchased by John D. Hamlyn, whose establishment at No. 221 became the greatest wild-animal supply-house in the world. Hamlyn died in 1923, and his business died with him.

De Quincey's essay on *Murder as a Fine Art* was inspired by the murder, in 1811, of a merchant named Marr and his whole family at what was then No. 29 Ratcliffe Highway.

St. George's Terrace, Regent's Park

Lady Byron, widow of the poet, died here in 1860 in the house nearest to the eastern slope of Primrose Hill.

St. George's, Bloomsbury, Cemetery

(See Handel Street, Brunswick Square)

St. George's, Hanover Square, Cemetery

(See Bayswater Road)

St. George the Martyr Cemetery

(See Handel Street, Brunswick Square)

St. Helen's Place, Bishopgate

13.—Leathersellers' Hall, the third on the site. The first hall was part of the Hall of the Black Nuns of St. Helen. Purchased by the company soon after the surrender of the priory to Henry VIII. It escaped the Fire of 1666, but was replaced in 1820 by the second hall, which was built upon the still existing crypt of St. Helen's Priory. This second hall gave way in 1878 to the present hall. The Leathersellers were incorporated in 1397.

St. James's

The district extending from Piccadilly on the north to St. James's Park on the south and from the Haymarket on the east to Green Park on the west.

St. James's Palace

On the site of a hospital for lepers which dated from 1100 or earlier. The hospital grounds were acquired by Henry VIII. in 1532. Queen Mary I. died here in 1558. Prince Henry, son of James I., died here in 1612. The palace had been settled on him in 1610, and at his death it was given to his brother Charles, who lived here frequently after his accession to the throne. Here Charles II. was born in 1630, Mary, mother of William III., was born here in 1631, and James II. in 1633. From 1638 to 1641 the palace was the residence of Mary de Médicis, mother of Henrietta Maria and Louis XIII. of France and widow of Henry IV. of France. In 1641 Mary, daughter of Charles I. was married here. Charles I. spent his last days here, slept here the night before his execution, and on

the morning of his execution he left the palace and walked across St. James's Park to the scaffold in Whitehall.

Monk had his quarters in St. James's Palace when planning the Restoration. Under Charles II. it was the residence of his mistress, Hortense Mancini, Duchess of Mazarin. James II. lived here when Duke of York, and here his first wife, Anne Hyde, died in 1671. James Edward, the Old Pretender, son of James II. and his second wife, Mary of Modena, was born here in 1688. Mary II. was born here in 1662 and married here to William III. in 1677. Queen Anne was born here in 1665, and married here in 1683 to Prince George of Denmark. William III., on arriving in London with his army in 1688, went directly to St. James's Palace.

From 1697, when Whitehall was burned down, St. James's Palace was the London residence of the sovereigns until about 1761, when George III. bought Buckingham House and made it his home. When George I. lived here he had with him Mlle. Schulemberg, Duchess of Kendal, his German mistress, and Miss Brett, his English mistress, and the two women used to quarrel constantly. At the same time three of the king's granddaughters had apartments here. When George II. lived here his mistress, Mrs. Howard, afterwards Countess of Suffolk, had the same apartments that were formerly occupied by the Duchess of Kendal. Queen Caroline, wife of George II., died here in 1737, and his daughter Caroline died here in 1757. His daughter Anne was married here in 1733 to the Prince of Orange, and his daughter Mary in 1740 to Frederick of Hesse-Cassel. There was a gloomy room in the grooms' quarters in which George I. and George II. used to play at hazard, and it is said that the name of Hells, as applied to gambling premises, came from the designation of this room.

Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III., was married here in 1736 to Augusta of Saxe Gotha. George III. kept his court here, and here George IV. was born in 1762 and married in 1795 to Queen Caroline. Queen Victoria was married here in 1840, and here she held her drawing-rooms until the death of the Prince Consort. The Princess Royal was married here in 1858 to Frederick, the Crown Prince of Prussia, afterwards German Emperor; and the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII., to Princess Alexandra in 1863. George V. was married here in 1895.

St. James's Gate, the entrance to the palace, was the first place where Peace Proclamations were announced. In the Great Council Chamber the odes of the poets laureate were recited and sung before the royal family. In James II.'s time Verrio, the painter, was keeper of the gardens and had apartments in the palace where Evelyn

visited him in 1686. Dr. John Bull, composer of the music of *God Save the King*, was organist of the Chapel Royal in 1591. Sir Christopher Wren was married to his second wife in the Chapel Royal in 1676. Marshal Blücher was lodged in St. James's Palace in 1814. In 1912–13 the treaty between Turkey and the Balkan States was arranged here.

Henry Esmond and Sir Richard Steele dined at the Guard table in St. James's Palace just before sauntering down Jermyn Street, where they met Addison (*Henry Esmond*).

St. James's Park

Figures largely in the literature of centuries. Originally a marshy ground belonging to St. James's Hospital for lepers, it was drained by Henry VIII., enclosed within a wall and converted into a deer-park and riding-ground in connection with changing the hospital into St. James's Palace. Under Charles II. the area was increased and the land was laid out by Le Nôtre as pleasure grounds, although, after the Restoration, the park was no longer the private property of the Crown.

The morning of his execution in 1649 Charles I. left the Palace of St. James and walked across St. James's Park to the scaffold in Whitehall, accompanied by Archbishop Juxon. Cromwell, when he was living in Whitehall Palace, was accustomed to take his daily walk in the park with Fleetwood, Whitelocke, Desborough, or any others of his associates. Charles II. was fond of the park and spent a good portion of his time here strolling with his associates, feeding the water-fowl and playing pall-mall. It was while walking here in August, 1678, that he received his first warning of the Popish Plot. From his time the park was a very fashionable promenade until about 1786, when the Green Park came into vogue as the resort of the people of fashion. Prior and Swift were in the habit of walking around St. James's Park as a constitutional. It was a favourite resort of Oliver Goldsmith and others like himself who wanted to get away from their duns, for here they were safe from arrest as it was a serious offence to draw a sword or to attempt to serve a warrant in the royal precincts. At the private entrance from the park into St. James's Palace, George III. was attacked by the insane Margaret Nicholson in 1786, as he was alighting from his carriage.

In its early days the park was unlighted at night, and in consequence it was the haunt of rowdies who assaulted everyone met

with. In 1822 it was lighted with gas and was one of the first public places in London to be equipped with the new improvement.

The scene of *Once a Lover and Always a Lover,* by George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, is laid in St. James's Park.

The Mall.—Built for Charles II. so that he could play the new game of pall-mall of which he was very fond. Pepys mentions the game in 1661 and 1663, and Daines Barrington says that when Charles II. played a watch was often the prize offered. In the eighteenth century the Mall was a very fashionable evening promenade until about 1774. Swift frequently mentions it in his *Journal to Stella,* and there are many references to it in the literature of the time. It is recorded that in 1709 the Duke of Grafton and Dr. Garth ran a foot-race here, and that Dr. Garth was the winner. It was while walking in the Mall with Dryden that Charles II. made the suggestions that led Dryden to write the poem called *The Medal.*

Horse Guards Parade.—A part of the Tilt-yard of Whitehall Palace, that extended from the Banqueting Hall to the present St. James's Park. Shakespeare's Falstaff comments on Shallow in the Tilt-yard, in the Second Part of *King Henry IV.,* Act III. Scene ii. It was here in 1540 that Henry VIII. held the tournament to which knights were invited from all over Europe. Here for many years were held the annual exercises of arms on Queen Elizabeth's birthday. At the jousting in James I.'s time Prince Charles, afterwards Charles I., greatly distinguished himself.

During the American Revolution men were constantly drafted here from the regiments of foot-guards for service in America. A number of men from each company were taken and sent over to replenish the losses in the war.

Upon the Horse Guards Parade was formed the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington in 1852. The body was brought from Chelsea at midnight and lay in the Horse Guards until the morning, when it was placed on the funeral car and taken down the Mall to Buckingham Palace, where it passed before the queen and the royal family, and then proceeded on its way to St. Paul's.

It was on the Parade, just after coming through the Horse Guards Archway, that Martin Chuzzlewit met Mary just before his departure for America, Mark Tapley having escorted her from the City in the early morning.

The Lake.—During the World War the lake was drained and the offices of several bureaus were built in its bed.

Statue of James II. behind Whitehall.—By Grinling Gibbons, and set up in 1686.

South-west corner, near Birdcage Walk and opposite St. James's

Street and Buckingham Gate.—Location of Rosamund's Pond, frequently mentioned by Otway, Congreve, Addison, Cibber, Pope and others of the time. It was filled up in 1770.

St. James's Place, St. James's Street
(Built in 1694)

13.—"Perdita" Robinson, the actress, lived here for some time.

22.—Built for Samuel Rogers and occupied by him from 1802 until his death here in 1855. With the exception of Holland House this is probably the most interesting house in London for its literary associations. In Rogers's time the place was filled with works of art, original drawings of Raphael, paintings by Guido and Titian, a fine collection of Etruscan vases of the best period and similar treasures. Leslie, the painter, said it was the only house he ever visited in which there was nothing that betrayed a want of taste, and Bunsen was equally emphatic. Rogers's breakfasts and dinners were famous for the remarkable company that met there. In the dining-room Erskine told the story of his first brief, and Grattan that of his last duel; Wellington described Waterloo as a battle of giants, and Chantrey identified a table as one he had made when he was working as a cabinet-maker at five shillings a day. Byron first met Moore here in 1811 at a dinner with Rogers and Campbell, and it is even said that Byron had never before met any of the other three. Moore was in semi-hiding here in 1821, and he continued to be a guest until 1847 at least. It was here that Mme. de Staël had her argument with Mackintosh and Sheridan. One dinner is recorded at which there were present Sydney Smith, Sir Walter Scott, Campbell, Moore, Wordsworth and Washington Irving, and similar dinners were of frequent occurrence. Rogers had known almost everyone of prominence for generations, and when he died here at the age of ninty-five there was no one to take his place in the literary and social history of the time.

25.—Sir Francis Burdett lived here from 1820 until his death here in 1844. The house was formerly the residence of Frederick North, fifth Earl of Guilford, Governor of Ceylon.

28.—**Spencer House,** built in 1760 and now, and for many years past, the residence of the Earls Spencer. Like many others of the best houses in London, this mansion has been let at times. In 1923 Princess Anastasia of Greece, formerly Mrs. Leeds, the widow of an American tin-plate manufacturer, rented it, and died here. In 1924 General Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York took it for the season, and entertained lavishly.

34.—Lord Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, lived here when he was M.P. for Westminster. It was here that De Berenger, the swindler, came in 1814 and obtained the disguise that enabled him to elude the agents of the Stock Exchange.

37–38.—Sir Edward Elgar lives here.

38.—Captain Marryat lived here in 1832.

Addison lived in this street in 1710. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, author of *Kennett's Register*, lived here for some time and died here in 1728. Admiral George Churchill, brother of the great Duke of Marlborough, lived here. William Cleland, the friend of Pope, lived here in 1739. Thomas Parnell, the poet, occasionally resided in St. James's Place. Mary Lepell, Lady Hervey, whom the contemporary poets raved about, lived in a house at the west end, overlooking the Green Park. Frederick Howard, fifth Earl of Carlisle, lived in her house in 1775 when he had to give up Carlisle House became of his debts. The house was afterwards divided into two. Sir John Cope was Lady Hervey's next-door neighbour in 1750. John Wilkes lived here in 1756; Richard Rigby, the politician and *bon-vivant* mentioned by Junius, Wraxall and Walpole, in 1756; Charles James Fox in 1783; Warren Hastings in 1785 and thereabouts. Mrs. Delany died here in 1788.

St. James's Place was the location of the party at St. John's residence at which Wycherley, Congreve and Nance Oldfield were present, as mentioned in Harrison Ainsworth's *St. James's*.

St. James's Road, Brixton

30.—F. W. Robinson, author of several novels sufficiently popular in their day, lived here in 1890. It was Robinson, when editor of *Home Chimes*, who introduced Jerome K. Jerome to the public by publishing his *Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow*. Robinson also shared with Dr. William Robertson Nicoll of the *British Weekly* the credit for having discovered James Barrie. See Frognal.

St. James's Square

Note.—This section on St. James's Square is largely indebted to the courtesy of Arthur Dasent, who has permitted the fullest use of his original research contained in his definitive volume *The History of St. James's Square*. The work required years of labour among parish records and those in the Record Office and the British Museum, and the privilege of using this material is gratefully acknowledged.

This square owes its origin to a real estate speculation of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, who leased forty-five acres of St. James's

Fields in 1662, and purchased the property outright a few years later. Observing the general trend of the nobility and gentry to wander westward from the old exclusive residential sections of the Piazzas in Covent Garden, from Lincoln's Inn Fields and from Great Queen Street, it was his purpose to anticipate that movement by creating on this property such a stronghold of aristocracy as would endure for years to come. About 1663–4 he began to build houses around the central open space, and by 1676 there was an array of residents of the most exclusive character which made this square the most fashionable place in London down to the time of George I.

At the time the square was built and for many years afterwards the open space in the centre was left in its original rough state, and was entirely neglected. One reason for this was that many of the houses had their main entrances in Pall Mall and to these, at least, the square was simply a sort of back-yard. In their wild condition and entirely without lighting, these open fields were an ideal spot for highway robberies, duels and other acts of violence. In 1695 one of these duels, between Sir William Forester and Colonel Beaumont, was fought here at noontime. Henry Jermyn, Baron Dover, fought a duel here with Colonel Thomas Howard in 1662, and was severely wounded, his second being killed outright. As late as 1775 Sir Francis Holburne and his sisters were held up here and robbed as they were returning from the Opera in their coach. On occasions of great rejoicing like the storming of Namur and the Peace of Ryswick, in 1697, displays of fireworks took place in the waste ground. The latter celebration was followed by a huge bonfire of 140 pitched barrels, which was ignited opposite No. 13 where the Dutch Ambassador lived.

As late as 1724 the centre of the square was a common dumping-ground for all sorts of refuse from cinders to dead dogs, and had become a public scandal. Nothing was done about the situation until 1726, when a coach-maker took advantage of the conditions to erect a shed in the waste land for the storage of lumber. This brought matters to a climax; the population that could tolerate the dead dogs could not tolerate the coach-maker, and prompt action was taken to vacate him, to prevent further dumping of rubbish and to compel the residents to clean up the place. Finally, in 1727, a street was paved in front of the houses and all around the square, the centre was cleaned up and surrounded with an ornamental iron railing. In the middle of the enclosure thus constructed a further embellishment was added in the form of a basin of water 150 feet in diameter and six feet deep. Furthermore, the square was lighted with lamps. About 1735 a base for a statue of William III. was built

in the middle of the basin, and there it stood, surrounded by water, until 1808, when the statue itself was set up. During the Gordon riots of 1780 the mob carried away the keys of Newgate and threw them into the basin, where they were found many years afterwards. It was not until about the middle of the nineteenth century that the water was drained out of the basin, leaving the statue in its present condition, and the enclosure was laid out as a garden and planted with trees. During the Great War a temporary building, known as the Washington Inn, was built in the centre of the square as an hotel for American officers on their visits to London. After having brought something of the home atmosphere to thousands of officers, the building was demolished in 1921.

St. James's Square will always live in literature as the scene of that midnight perambulation of Dr. Johnson in 1739, when, as he told Sir Joshua Reynolds, he and Savage without a shilling between them walked around the square for several hours for want of a night's lodging, meanwhile discoursing valiantly on their patriotic devotion to their country.

1–2.—On the site of Ossulston House, built by Sir John Bennett, and occupied by members of the Bennett family, Lords Ossulston and Earls of Tankerville, from 1677 until 1735, when it was demolished, and Nos. 1 and 2 were built on the site.

1.—Built in 1753–5 on the site of Ossulston House, and occupied, from its completion until his death in 1801, by William Legge, second Earl of Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the Colonies in Lord North's Administration. The house remained in the possession of the Earls of Dartmouth until 1844, when it was sold to the London and Westminster Bank as the West-end Branch.

2.—Built in 1754 on the site of Ossulston House, and was the possession and residence of the Boscawen family, Viscounts and Earls Falmouth, from the time it was built until 1924, when it was bought by the Canadian Assurance Corporation and converted into an office building. Although he never lived there himself, the house originally belonged to Admiral Edward Boscawen ("Wry-necked Dick"), who commanded H.M.S. *Namur* in Lord Anson's action off Finisterre. His elder brother, Hugh Boscawen, second Viscount Falmouth, and a general in the army, occupied the house from its completion in 1754 until 1782.

General Sir John Pitt, second Earl of Chatham, rented the house from 1802 until 1805. Evelyn Boscawen, sixth Viscount Falmouth, who won the Derby in 1870 with Kingcraft and in 1877 with Silvio, lived here from 1853 to 1889. Sir John Lubbock lived here in 1894, and for several years afterwards.

3.—Wheatley and Cunningham state that this was the residence of that Duke of Leeds referred to in the rhyme that Dr. Johnson was so fond of repeating and which he said listed almost all the advantages that wealth could give: "When the Duke of Leeds shall married be," etc. Dasent, however, whose work on St. James's Square is authoritative, does not mention any Duke of Leeds in this house during the Johnsonian period, the only one appearing being the sixth duke, who lived here from 1835 to 1838. The fourth Duke of Leeds lived at No. 21, Winchester House, from 1742 to 1789, and that may be the one meant, as in the early days the designations began at that end of the square and No. 3 may have been there at the time.

The first resident here was James Butler, Earl of Ossory, afterwards second Duke of Ormond, who lived here from 1686 to 1688. Other residents have been: Charles Talbot, first Duke of Shrewsbury, the last High Treasurer of England, who lived here in 1685; William Cavendish, first Duke of Devonshire, lived here from 1698 to 1704; Baron Schütz, the Hanoverian Envoy, from 1705 to 1710; his famous collection of pictures was sold here after his death in 1710. Edward Harley, afterwards second Earl of Oxford, lived here in 1716. He inherited the famous book-collection begun by his father, and made many important additions to it. After his death the Harleian manuscripts were sold to the British Museum by his widow.

In later years the house became the Copyhold Office, the Duke of Leeds still remaining the owner.

4.—This is said to be the finest house now in the square. The site was originally owned by Nicholas Barebone the builder, son of Praise-God Barebone, who built the house here for the Earl of Kent in 1676–7. The family of the Earls and Dukes of Kent remained in possession of the property from 1677, until some years after 1881, when it descended to Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, a member of the family and seventh Earl Cowper. Henry Grey, eleventh Earl and first Duke of Kent, lived here from 1703 to 1740. In 1725 a very bad fire occurred here, and the house was completely remodelled by Lord Burlington, the amateur architect. One of the famous residents at a later date was Jemima, widow of the second Earl of Hardwicke and Marchioness de Grey in her own right. Her residence here, including her married life and her widowhood, extended from 1744 until her death here in 1797. For most of that time she was quite the grandest lady in the square and its social leader.

The house is now, and for some years past has been, the residence of Viscount Astor and Lady Astor, M.P., the first woman to have a seat in the House of Commons. In all the essentials of social and

political prominence the house maintains the best of its old traditions.

5.—There have been two houses on this site, the first one being pulled down in 1749. The first resident was Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who lived here from 1676 to 1679. In 1692 it was the residence of Meinhard Schomberg, son of the old Marshal Schomberg who was killed at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. The son was raised to the peerage as Duke of Leinster by William III. after the death of the old marshal. He it was who built Schomberg House in Pall Mall, where his father resided for some time. Charles Lennox, first Duke of Richmond, natural son of Charles II. by the Duchess of Portsmouth, lived here from 1693 to 1695. Another of Charles II.'s numerous progeny, Charles Beauclerk, first Duke of St. Albans, eldest son of Charles II. and Nell Gwynn, lived here from 1700 to 1701.

The Earls of Strafford, who still reside in this house, first became connected with the property when Thomas Wentworth, third Earl of Strafford, Ambassador to Berlin, lived here from 1712 to 1739. He was succeeded by William Wentworth, fourth Earl of Strafford, who lived in the old house from 1740 until it was demolished in 1748 and then occupied the new house from its construction to 1791. The Straffords, therefore, have owned and occupied this property for well over two hundred years.

6.—Built in 1677 for John Hervey, Treasurer and Receiver-General to Queen Catherine of Braganza, and ever since that time this property has been the freehold of the Herveys, Earls and Marquises of Bristol, and is now the residence of the present holder of the title. They are probably the only family remaining of the original owners and with their original holding. There is evidence that John Hervey had leasehold rights in St. James's Fields, even before Lord St. Albans secured the ground and built the square upon it. In 1819–22 the house was rebuilt in more modern shape, and there have been extensive improvements since then.

John Hervey lived here from 1677 to 1679. In the long line of Herveys that followed him as residents were John Hervey, first Lord Hervey and Earl of Bristol, the "Sporus" of Pope, who lived here from 1699 to 1751. Among his other claims to fame was his duel with William Pulteney in 1731, when they fought in the New Walk in Green Park behind Arlington Street. His successor in the house was George William Hervey, second Earl of Bristol, ambassador to Turin and Madrid, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who lived here from 1752 to 1756. Admiral Augustus John Hervey, third Earl of Bristol, was a resident from 1776 to 1779; followed by Frederick

Augustus Hervey, Bishop of Derry and fourth Earl of Bristol, 1780–99.

The house has been let at times, and among the tenants were Charles Bodville Robartes, second Earl of Radnor, the art-collector, who lived here from 1686 until 1694, when he moved to his own house next door, No. 7; Robert Banks Jenkinson, the future second Earl of Liverpool and Prime Minister, lived here from 1803 to 1806, when he was still only Lord Hawkesbury. Lord Avebury (Sir John Lubbock) lived here for a time.

7.—The original tenant of this house was Richard Jones, first Earl of Ranelagh, who lived here from 1678 to 1693. He was followed by Charles Bodville Robartes, second Earl of Radnor, who moved here from No. 6 in 1694 and lived here until 1723. He was one of the earliest of art-collectors and employed the leading painters of the day to decorate his rooms. The famous Laguerre was one of those engaged. As patron of Van Son the earl collected some twenty-nine of his pictures. In 1724 the earl's collection of paintings was sold from this house.

This house was the scene of the early married life of Lady Di Beauclerk, whose husband, Frederick St. John, second Viscount Bolingbroke, lived here from 1757 to 1760. In later years Lady Di became infatuated with Johnson's friend Topham Beauclerk, and the resulting scandal caused the viscount to secure a divorce. Her prominence in the Johnson circle is well known to all readers of Boswell.

The Lords Egerton have been connected with this house for something over one hundred years. It is the present residence of the Farrars.

8.—Built originally for the French Ambassador, Honoré Courtin, who lived here from 1676 to 1677, and at various times afterwards. In 1682 Charles II. dined here in great state, most of the other ambassadors being present, and a large display of fireworks terminated the festivities. Courtin's successor, Paul Barrillon, occupied the place from 1686 to 1688, and at several other times. In 1688 the anti-Papist riots threatened this house, but prompt military action not only saved it, but the whole square also. Henry Jermyn, Baron Dover, the same who fought a duel in the square in 1692 and was severely wounded, lived here from 1689 to 1693 after his return from France, whither he had gone with James II., whose Master of the Horse he had been. James Douglas, second Duke of Queensberry and first Duke of Dover, who was so active in arranging the Union with Scotland, lived here from 1707 probably until his death in 1711.

After the death of the elder Wedgwood the firm occupied this house as showrooms; first as Wedgwood and Byerley (Josiah Wedgwood, the younger, and Thomas Byerley) from 1796 until 1810, and then by Josiah Wedgwood alone from 1810 to 1830. Wheatley and Cunningham state that Josiah Wedgwood, the elder, lived in this house at the time of his death in 1795, but Dasent does not state that fact.

This house was the location of the Erechtheum Club, 1840–54; the Junior Oxford and Cambridge Club, 1879–84; the Vine Club, 1885; the York Club, 1886–8; the Junior Travellers' Club, 1889–92; and has been the home of the Sports Club from 1893 to the present time.

9–10–11.—Site of the residence of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, owner and builder of the square, to which he came from his original residence in what is now old Norfolk House, 31–31A. He built this house for himself and lived here from 1677 until 1683. The house then passed to James Butler, first Duke of Ormond, four times Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, who lived here from 1684 to 1688, and called the place Ormond House. James Butler, second Duke of Ormond, grandson of the first duke and said to be the best-bred man of his time, lived here from 1689 to 1715. On his attainder in 1715 the house was occupied by his brother, Charles Butler, Earl of Arran, until 1719, when it was sold among the other estates of the duke.

It was in Ormond House in 1688 that the Address of Welcome to the Prince of Orange was drawn up, and there, also, the heads of the University of Oxford waited on the second duke to install him as Chancellor. In 1698 Ormond House was temporarily occupied by Count Tallard, who had been imprisoned after the Battle of Blenheim. Prince Eugene, Marlborough's associate in that battle, visited Ormond House in 1712.

On the sale of Ormond House in 1719 it was purchased by James Brydges, first Duke of Chandos, who lived here from 1719 until 1735. The house was then known as Chandos House. About 1735 the Duke of Chandos became involved in financial difficulties, and the old mansion was demolished and the present Nos. 9, 10 and 11 were built on its site in St. James's Square, and three houses in York Street on a portion of its garden. Ormond Yard, at No. 3 York Street, still perpetuates the memory of Ormond House.

9.—Built in 1736 on the site of Ormond House. Harry Verelst, Clive's successor in the administration of India, lived here from 1770 to 1781. The Hoares occupied the property from 1790 until 1888,

when it became the Portland Club, which still remains here as the "Whist Club, *par excellence*," of London.

10.—Built on the site of what was the central portion of Ormond House. The old link-extinguishers of the period still remain.

The first resident was Sir William Heathcote, first baronet, who lived here from the building of the house in 1736–7 until 1751. The Heathcotes were connected with this house for almost a hundred years.

Sir George Lee, the "Doctor Lee" of Dodington and Walpole, whom Frederick, Prince of Wales, intended to make Prime Minister, lived in this house from 1754 until his death here in 1758.

William Pitt, the elder, the great Earl of Chatham, who was twice Prime Minister, lived here from 1759 until 1762, when he moved to Jermyn Street. Sir Philip Francis was his secretary here in 1761. Pitt's residence here not only included the Prime Ministry, but it was at a period that has been called the most brilliant Administration in English History. It was during this time that the French were defeated in India and that Wolfe added Canada to the Crown —events that may be said to have founded the great British Empire.

Charles John Gardiner, Earl of Blessington, lived here from 1820 until 1829. This was the scene of the early triumphs of Lady Blessington, who was afterwards to make social history at Seamore Place and Gore House.

Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, afterwards fourteenth Earl of Derby and three times Prime Minister, lived here from 1837 to 1854. During that time he was Colonial Secretary, Leader of the Opposition from 1846 to 1852, and Prime Minister in 1852.

William Ewart Gladstone, four times Prime Minister, lived here during the Parliamentary Session of 1890. While here he wrote the articles in *Good Words* on "The Impregnable Rock of Holy Scripture," "Landmarks of Homeric Study" and "The Connection between Assyrian Tablets and the Homeric Text," meanwhile contributing largely to reviews.

From 1891 to the present time this house has been the residence of Lord Kinnaird.

11.—Built in 1736 on the site of Ormond House. The first resident, from 1737 to 1764, was George Parker, second Earl of Macclesfield and President of the Royal Society in 1752. He was a mathematician of ability, and carried through the Bill for the Reformation of the Calendar in 1752, when eleven days were dropped between 2 and 14 September. He died here in 1764.

From 1798 to 1817 the house was occupied by Alexander Davison, a government contractor, who was a personal friend of Admiral

Nelson, and acted as his prize-agent. Wheatley and Cunningham state that Nelson spent a good portion of his time with Davison when in town. They locate the house on the south side of the square, however, and say that it extended through to Pall Mall. This does not agree with Dasent, who took his records from the rate-books.

Hugh Percy, third Duke of Northumberland, who in later years was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland to carry out the provisions of the Emancipation Bill, lived here from 1818 to 1822. He was followed by Hudson Gurney, the antiquary, who lived here from 1823 to 1864.

The house is now the residence of Viscount Elvedon.

12.—Originally stood next to Ormond House when that mansion occupied the ground now covered by Nos. 9–10–11. The first resident, from 1676 to 1677, was Sir Cyril Wyche, President of the Royal Society and a Lord Chief Justice of Ireland. He was followed by the famous Aubrey de Vere, 1678–83, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford and the first Colonel of the Blues, whose memory is still perpetuated in the Oxford Blues. He moved here from No. 33.

From 1686 until his death in 1733, the house was occupied by Thomas Herbert, eighth Earl of Pembroke, President of the Royal Society, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and any number of other dignities, virtuoso and art-collector, the "Curio" of Pope's *Moral Essays*. In his early days he had engaged in a brawl at the Duke's Theatre on Nell Gwynn's account, and at her death he was an executor of her will.

Alexander Wedderburn, first Earl of Rosslyn, who, as Lord Loughborough, was Lord Chancellor, lived here in 1803–4. His nephew, General James St. Clair Erskine, second Earl of Rosslyn, lived here from 1806 to 1832. A personal friend of Wellington's, he became Lord Privy Seal in the duke's Cabinet and President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's first Ministry.

William King, eighth Lord King, afterwards Earl of Lovelace, who married Byron's daughter Ada, lived here from 1833 to 1845. He was followed by Archibald William Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton, whose tournament at his Ayrshire home, duly rehearsed at the "Eyre Arms" in the Finchley Road, was the social event of the year 1831. His residence here from 1846 to 1858 was marked by his winning the Derby in 1849 with Flying Dutchman.

John Winston Spencer-Churchill, seventh Duke of Marlborough, lived here from 1859 to 1879. The Salisbury Club was here from 1880 to 1892; the Nimrod Club in 1894; and the house is now occupied by the British Empire Club.

13.—Originally the property of Sir Thomas Clarges, brother-

in-law of General Monk, although he never occupied it himself. He let it to the first tenant, the Honourable Lawrence Hyde, son of the disgraced Lord Chancellor Clarendon, who afterwards became the Earl of Rochester and Lord Treasurer, and lived here from 1676 to 1677.

The Dutch Ambassador, Heer Van Citters, lived here from 1695 to 1698, and at the celebration of the Peace of Ryswick in 1697 it was in front of this house that the enormous bonfire was ignited as part of the jubilation, after the display of fireworks.

George Fitzroy, Duke of Northumberland, natural son of Charles II., lived here from 1699 to 1708 and, possibly, until his death in 1716. Another resident was George Granville, Lord Lansdowne, the dramatist and author of *Once a Lover and Always a Lover*, the scene of which is laid in St. James's Park.

This house is famous as the home of John Ker, third Duke of Roxburgh, who bought it from Lord Ossory in 1795 and lived here until his death in 1804. Here he collected his wonderful library, and here, in 1812, during the residence of the fifth duke, it was sold at an auction that took forty-two days to dispose of it. Evans was the auctioneer, and the dining-room was the scene of this great sale and of the battle waged between the Marquis of Blandford and Earl Spencer for possession of the Valdarfer *Boccaccio*. When the marquis finally secured it for £2260, the price was the highest ever given for a single volume up to that time. Burton, in *The Book-hunter*, gives a lively account of this "Waterloo among book-battles." To commemorate the event a number of bibliophiles met that same evening at the "St. Albans" Tavern in St. Albans Street, now Waterloo Place, and formed the celebrated Roxburgh Club.

Edward Law, first Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice, counsel for Warren Hastings, bought the house in 1813 from the heirs of the Duke of Roxburgh and occupied it until his death here in 1818. William Henry Cavendish Scott-Bentinck, fourth Duke of Portland, owner of the famous Portland (Barberini) Vase, lived here from 1827 until 1830.

The property was bought by the Windham Club in 1836, and still remains the club premises.

This house may have been that occupied by Sir Robert Walpole when he lived in the square between 1732 and 1735. It may, however, have been No. 33.

14.—The London Library. Has had a long line of noblemen as tenants, from Sir Fulke Lucy, the first resident, who lived here from 1676 to 1678, down to its final condition as the London Library in 1845. John Vaughan, third Earl of Carbery, President of the Royal

Society, lived here from 1694 to 1697. He acquired a fortune as Governor of Jamaica, but his main characteristic was a miserly disposition which is still the subject of comment. From 1705 to 1716 Admiral Arthur Herbert, first Earl of Torrington, lived here.

General Jeffrey Amherst, after whom Amherst College in Massachusetts is named, lived here from 1789 to 1797. He was the captor of Montreal, twice Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Field-Marshal, first Lord Amherst, and an important factor in British affairs until his death in 1797 at his residence in Kent.

The Earls of Beauchamp occupied the house from 1799 until 1844, during which time it was known as Beauchamp House. In 1845 it became the London Library, and since then extensive alterations have been made.

15.—Lichfield House, on the site of a former building which dated from 1676–7. Its first resident, from 1678 to 1679, was Frances Teresa, Duchess of Richmond ("La Belle Stewart"), who was the model for the Britannia on English copper money, originally taken from a medal struck in her honour by Charles II. When she was a maid of honour and before her marriage she was one of the few court ladies who successfully resisted the advances of Charles II., and the king resented her fortitude for many a long year. John Ball, "upholder in Vine Street," was the last resident, from 1756 to 1759. In 1763 the building was demolished, and in 1763–5 the present structure was built for Thomas Anson by James Stuart, popularly known as "Athenian Stuart," from his volume on the *Antiquities of Athens.*

From its erection until they sold it to the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society in 1856, the Ansons, Viscounts Anson and Earls of Lichfield, were owners and residents of this property. It was let at times, and among the tenants was Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Chief Justice, who lived here from 1809 until 1812, when he bought No. 13.

Thomas William Anson, second Viscount Anson and afterwards first Earl of Lichfield, Postmaster-General in Lord Melbourne's Ministry, lived here from 1829 to 1842. It was in the library at the back that the "Lichfield House Compact" was formed in 1835 between the regular Opposition, the Whigs, and a Parliamentary faction headed by Daniel O'Connell.

16–17.—East India United Service Club, rebuilt from Nos. 16 and 17, each of which dated from the original formation of the square.

16.—There have been two houses on this site. The first was built when the square was founded, and had Robert Villiers, third Viscount Purbeck, as its first resident from 1676 to 1678. Henry

Sidney, first Viscount Sidney, afterwards Earl of Romney, the "Handsome Sidney" of De Grammont's *Memoirs*, lived here from 1691 until his death here in 1704. He was a great favourite of William III., to whom he was Master of the Ordnance, and the king frequently visited him here. On one of these visits in 1695 the king was entertained by an exhibition of fireworks arranged by Romney to celebrate the storming of Namur. Another visit recorded was in 1697. Sir John Germain lived in this house from 1705 until his death here in 1718, after which his widow, the famous Lady Betty Germain of contemporary literature, continued her residence until her death here in 1769. During the whole period of over sixty years Lady Betty's entertainments and card parties brought together the social world of the time, and offered opportunity for the heavy gambling in which both men and women of the period indulged. The house was demolished in 1790.

About 1806 a new house was built by Edmund Boehm, whose wife had social aspirations. This house, very much rebuilt, is now part of the East India United Service Club. Mrs. Boehm so far succeeded in her social efforts as to secure the attendance of the Prince Regent and his associates. The Boehms lived here from 1807 to 1819, and the Prince Regent and Lord Castlereagh were both here on one famous night in 1815, when Major Henry Percy arrived in a coach and four with the news of the victory of Waterloo and captured French eagles. He had been sent to Lord Castlereagh, who then lived at No. 18, but finding that he was at Mrs. Boehm's he had hurried there with the dispatches and a list of the losses, followed by the immense crowd that quickly gathered at the sight of the trophies. The festivities were immediately suspended while the Prince Regent announced the news to the crowd from the balcony, after which the guests departed to their own homes.

From 1828 to 1829 the house was let to the Marquis Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellington, on his resigning the Viceroyalty of Ireland. The Prince of Wales Club occupied the place in 1846; the Free Trade Club, of which John Bright, Richard Cobden and Charles Villiers were leading spirits, was here from 1847 to 1849.

The East India United Service Club rented the house in 1850, just after its formation, and bought the place in 1861. Later on it and No. 17 were incorporated into the present club-house.

17.—On the site of what was originally Halifax House, which covered the ground now occupied by Nos. 17 and 18. On the demolishing of Halifax House in 1725 the first No. 17 was built. It was the residence, from 1790 until his death here in 1818, of Sir Philip Francis, supposed to be the "Junius" of the *Letters*. After his death

his widow continued to reside here until 1827. In 1820 Lady Francis loaned the house to Queen Caroline, who lived here during the early part of her trial, and used to drive every day, in great state, to the House of Lords to watch the progress of the Bill of Pains and Penalties.

In 1863 or thereabouts No. 17 was demolished, and the present structure was erected in connection with the rebuilding of No. 16 for the East India United Service Club.

18.—Built on part of the site of Halifax House, which was built in 1672–3, and covered the sites of the present Nos. 17 and 18. When Halifax House was demolished in 1725, No. 18 was built, and had as its first resident Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, the Lord Chesterfield of the *Letters*, who lived here from 1727 to 1733, when he married Melusina, Countess of Walsingham, and moved to Grosvenor Square. He had been born in this square in 1694 at London House, No. 32.

Edward Thurlow, first Lord Thurlow and twice Lord Chancellor, credited with being the worst-mannered man who ever held that position, lived here from 1794 until he retired from public life in 1803.

Robert Stewart, Viscount Castlereagh and afterwards second Marquis of Londonderry, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, lived here from 1806 until his death in 1822. While living here in 1813 he was sent abroad to negotiate with Napoleon. The house was repeatedly attacked by the mob according to their sentiments toward Castlereagh. In 1816, during the Corn Law riots, the mob paid its respects, and again in 1819 on the occasion of a Westminster election. In 1820 a more serious attack was made when the mob, after having smashed the windows as usual, started to batter the doors down with paving-stones. When Castlereagh died in 1822 at his country house, his body was brought here preparatory to its interment in Westminster Abbey.

The Oxford and Cambridge Club had its earliest home here, from 1831 to 1837. The Army and Navy Club followed from 1838 to 1845. Field-Marshal Lord William Paulet died here in 1893.

19.—Cleveland House. On the site of one of the original houses in the square which, in its last days, came to be known as Cleveland House. Built about 1676, the first resident, from 1677 to 1683, was Arthur Capel, first Earl of Essex of the seventh creation, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. The Venetian Ambassador lived here from 1716 to 1719.

Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Southampton and first Duke of Cleveland, natural son of Charles II. and Barbara Villiers, Duchess of Cleveland, occupied the house from 1721, when he bought it, until

its death here in 1730. From about 1774 until it was demolished in 1824 the house was the property and the residence of the Vanes, Earls of Darlington and Dukes of Cleveland of the new creation. On pulling down the place in 1824 it was found that the walls were between three and four feet thick and that the timbering of English oak was as sound as when the house was built more than two hundred years before.

20.—Sir Allen Apsley, Treasurer of the Household of the Duke of York, lived here from 1670 to 1683. It was here that the Duke of York, afterwards James II., stayed the first night after his hurried return from Brussels in 1670 upon learning of the illness of Charles II.

Allen Bathurst, first Earl Bathurst, the friend of Pope, lived here from 1705 to 1771.

About 1772 the house was rebuilt by Robert Adam for Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, whose family were owners and residents here for more than one hundred years thereafter.

William Wyndham Grenville, Prime Minister in 1806, lived here from 1780 to 1782. While here he was Home Secretary in 1790 and Foreign Secretary in 1791.

21.—There have been two houses on this site. The first one was built about 1670, and had as its first resident, from 1670 to 1678, Arabella Churchill, mistress of the Duke of York (afterwards James II.) and mother of the Duke of Berwick. She was followed by Sir Joseph Williamson, Arlington's secretary and formerly Secretary of State, who lived here from 1678 to 1684. Catherine Sedley, Countess of Dorchester, another of the mistresses of James II., lived here from 1685 to 1690.

Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury, a master of finance, who helped William Paterson to found the Bank of England, lived here from 1697 to 1700.

In 1701 the house was occupied by the first great lawyer to live in the square—Lord Chancellor John Somers, who came here from Powis House, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Notwithstanding his reputation and the fact that he had defended the seven bishops against the tyranny of James II., he was impeached soon after coming here, but was acquitted.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, seventh Earl and first Duke of Dorset, twice Viceroy of Ireland, who was sent to Hanover to announce the death of Queen Anne to George I., lived here from 1718 to 1725.

Thomas Osborne, fourth Duke of Leeds, who was probably the subject of the rhyme, "When the Duke of Leeds shall married be,"

etc., much quoted by Dr. Johnson, lived here from 1742 to 1789. Wheatley and Cunningham have erroneously given No. 3 as his residence, but the reference under that number shows no Duke of Leeds of Dr. Johnson's time.

The house was demolished in 1790 by Francis Osborne, fifth Duke of Leeds, who, as Marquis of Carmarthen, played a considerable part in the politics of his time. He was also a student of the drama and author of a comedy that never was produced on the stage. He built the present building in 1791 and lived there from 1792 until his death in it in 1799.

From 1807 to 1816 George Raggett ran a gambling-house here under the name of the Union Club.

William Aubrey de Vere Beauclerk, ninth Duke of St. Albans, who married Harriot Mellon, widow of Thomas Coutts the banker, lived here from 1826 to 1828. In 1829 he sold the house to the See of Winchester as a town house for the bishops. Bishop Charles Richard Sumner lived here from 1829 to 1869; Bishop Samuel Wilberforce, from 1870 to 1873; Bishop Edward Harold Browne, from 1874 to 1875.

In 1876 the house was sold to the Government and became a branch of the War Office. It is now the office of the War Compensation Court and Arbitral Tribunals.

22.—Now forming part of the Army and Navy Club, located at the corner of Pall Mall.

Site of the house where Mary ("Moll") Davis, dancer, actress, and one of the mistresses of Charles II., lived from 1676 to 1687. Sir Spencer Compton, afterwards Earl of Wilmington, Speaker of the House of Commons, Prime Minister, lived here from 1720 until his death in 1743. The house was demolished about 1846 and the present part of the Army and Navy Club was built on its site.

31–31A.—Norfolk House. There are two Norfolk Houses here, one in the rear of the other, and antedating it by almost eighty years.

The Norfolk House in the rear was originally St. Albans House, the first house built in the square, erected by Henry Jermyn, Lord St. Albans, as his residence while his plans for the development of the square were maturing. At the time it was built Lord St. Albans had an uninterrupted view, from the upper windows, of St. James's Park, Whitehall and Westminster. The entrance was from Pall Mall, the only available roadway, and there was no entrance from the square. A few years later an entrance was made from Charles Street, and this still serves as the stable entrance for the present Norfolk House.

Lord St. Albans lived here from 1667 until 1674, when he moved

to his new house on the north side of the square, covering the sites of what are now Nos. 9–10–11. In 1669 the house had been loaned to Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, on his visit to England. From 1675 to 1676 it was occupied by Sir John Duncombe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, whom Charles II. removed from his position for no better reason than to get him out of his way. In 1677 it passed to the possession of Louis Duras, nephew of Marshal Turenne, and afterwards Earl of Feversham, who commanded the royal forces at Sedgemoor, the last battle fought on English soil. He lived here from 1677 to 1680. In 1681 the Portuguese Ambassador occupied the place.

Henry Howard, seventh Duke of Norfolk, lived in old Norfolk House from 1684 until 1685, and from that time to the present the Dukes of Norfolk have been connected with this property, both the old and the new Norfolk Houses. The Spanish Ambassador lived here in 1692; Louis Duras was here again for a short time in 1693; the Earls of Sunderland occupied it from 1694 to 1708; finally William Henry Bentinck, second Earl and first Duke of Portland, son of the Bentinck who was the particular friend of William III. and who had come with him into England, bought the house about 1710.

While it does not appear that old St. Albans House was demolished, it is certain that the Duke of Portland altered and improved it so much that most of what appears to-day probably dates from his time. Additions were made and the place was renovated throughout. The duke lived here from 1710 until 1722, when he sold it to Thomas Howard, eighth Duke of Norfolk. From that time until the present the Dukes of Norfolk have been owners and residents of both houses.

It was while Edward Howard, ninth Duke of Norfolk, was living here in 1737, that Frederick, Prince of Wales, quarrelled with his father, George II., and was ordered out of St. James's Palace with his family. The Duke of Norfolk placed this house at his disposal, himself removing to Stafford House at Buckingham Gate, and here the prince and his family lived from 1737–8 until 1741. Here, in 1738, George III. was born, and also, a few years later, the Duke of York, brother of George III. In 1741 the prince moved to Leicester House in Leicester Fields. It is of interest that Thomas Secker, rector of St. James's Church, who christened George III. in old Norfolk House, also crowned him as king in his capacity as Archbishop of Canterbury.

On returning to old Norfolk House in 1741 the Duke of Norfolk began to acquire extra land to the north of the property on which

to build a new mansion. The new building, the present Norfolk House, fronting the square, was finished in 1751, and the duke moved there in 1752.

From 1752 until the present time there has been an uninterrupted succession of Dukes of Norfolk residing in Norfolk House. The northern portion is built on the site of one of the original houses in the square, the first resident in which, from 1676 to 1678, was Katherine, Countess of Newburgh. Sir John Ernley, who superseded Sir John Duncombe as Chancellor of the Exchequer, lived there from 1679 to 1683. Count Daggenfielt, the Prussian Minister, occupied the place in 1731. The house was demolished in 1747 to make way for the present Norfolk House.

In 1924 Norfolk House was let to an American millionaire from Pittsburg, for use during the social season.

32.—London House. One of the original houses in the square, although it was extensively rebuilt in 1820. The first resident was Anne, Countess of Warwick, who lived here from 1676 to 1685.

Philip Stanhope, afterwards third Earl of Chesterfield, lived here from 1692 to 1695. Here in 1694 was born his son, Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, writer of the *Letters*, who afterwards lived at No. 18.

William Henry Bentinck, Viscount Woodstock and afterwards second Earl and first Duke of Portland, lived here from 1704 to 1709. It was from here that his father, William Bentinck, first Earl of Portland, the Dutch favourite of William III., who came with him from Holland, was buried after his death in his house at Whitehall, near the Banqueting Hall. The procession took place at the dead of night and was most elaborate, winding around the square on its way to Westminster Abbey, where he was buried in Henry VII.'s Chapel. In later years the second Earl of Portland lived in St. Albans House, No. 31.

The next resident was the fourth Duke of Hamilton, who lived here from 1710 until 1712, when he was killed in the duel with Lord Mohun in Hyde Park. He left this house to fight the duel, and was brought back here mortally wounded, and died in a few moments after his arrival. Swift mentions the general consternation at the time, and his own efforts to comfort the bereaved family.

A long line of noblemen lived in this house until 1771, when the place was much dilapidated and was bought from the Earl of Warwick as a residence for the Bishops of London. The first bishop to use it was Richard Terrick, the hundredth Bishop of London, who lived here from 1771 to 1777. Bishop Robert Lowth lived here from 1778 to 1787; Beilby Porteus, from 1788 to 1808; John Randolph,

from 1809 to 1813; William Howley, from 1814 to 1828, during which time the place was rebuilt; Charles James Blomfield, from 1829 to 1856; Archibald Campbell Tait, from 1857 to 1868; John Jackson, from 1869 to 1885; Frederick Temple, from 1886 until he was made Archbishop of Canterbury. In later years the bishops have lived mainly at Fulham and seldom at this house.

33.—Derby House, now the Caledonian Club. The original house on this site was built before 1771 and had as its first resident the famous Aubrey de Vere, twentieth and last Earl of Oxford and first Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards Blue. He came here from his former residence in the Piazza in the north-east angle of Covent Garden, and lived here from 1676 to 1677, when he moved to his own house at what is now No. 12.

From 1678 to 1685 the house was occupied by William Cavendish, afterwards fourth Earl and first Duke of Devonshire, a brave man, a loyal friend, but a most turbulent parliamentarian.

Henry Howard, seventh Duke of Norfolk, was a resident from 1695 until his death here in 1701. It was here that his wife, Lady Mary Mordaunt, carried on the intrigues that made her notorious. Secretary Craggs's father was her footman in this house, and her manager in her various affairs.

From 1772 to 1786 the house was occupied by the Honourable George Hobart, who was manager for a time of the King's Theatre in the Haymarket and produced many operas there in its most fashionable period.

From 1854 until the property became the Caledonian Club the Earls of Derby were owners and residents here. Edward Geoffrey Smith Stanley, fourteenth Earl of Derby, Prime Minister, moved here from No. 10 in 1854, and lived here until 1869. The fifteenth earl, Edward Henry Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was a resident from 1870 to 1893. Frederick Arthur Stanley, sixteenth earl, lived here for many years from 1894.

This probably was the house occupied by Sir Robert Walpole during his residence in the square between 1732 and 1735. The rate-books show that it was vacant during that period, but he may have lived here just the same. Something of a similar argument may be made for No. 13.

William Pitt, the elder, the great Lord Chatham, lived in the square in 1745–6 when he was member for Old Sarum, but the house has not been identified. In later years he lived in No. 10.

St. James's Square figures extensively in literature. Richardson makes it the residence of Sir Charles Grandison. One of the scenes in Tom Taylor's play, *Lady Clancarty*, is laid here.

St. James's Street, Piccadilly

(Built about 1650 and first paved in 1661)

It was in this street in 1670, as the Duke of Ormond was on his way to his residence, Clarendon House in Piccadilly, that he was seized by Colonel Blood and his bravos who started off with him to Tyburn to hang him for injuries he had done Colonel Blood. Ormond's servants rallied to the rescue, but it was with the utmost difficulty that they managed to get him away from Blood before he could carry out his purpose.

3.—The Honourable Lionel Tennyson lived here for some time.

8.—Demolished in 1923. Site of the house where Lord Byron lived at various times from 1808 to 1814. From here, in 1809, he drove to the House of Lords to take his seat therein for the first time, and he was still living here when he made his maiden speech a short time later. While here he published *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. He was living here in the latter part of 1811 and the early part of 1812, shortly after the publication of the first cantos of *Childe Harold*, when he "awoke one morning to find himself famous."

Abraham Hayward, editor of the *Autobiography* of Mrs. Piozzi, lived in this house from about 1880 until his death here.

28.—Boodle's Club, built in 1765 with additions at various later dates. Boodle's was a rival of Almack's, and was famous for its dinners in the eighteenth century. It has a long list of celebrated members, Gibbon and Wilberforce among them, and figures in the literature of the time.

29.—Site of the house where James Gillray, the caricaturist, threw himself out of the window in 1815, and where he died of his injuries. The house at that time was occupied by his print-seller and publisher, Humphreys, and Gillray had lodgings over the shop for some time.

37–38.—White's Club. Built in 1755 when it left its original location at 69–70 St. James's Street. The famous bow-window was added in 1811. This is sometimes referred to as the oldest club in the world by virtue of its foundation in 1697–8. It was reported late in 1926 that the owner of the premises, himself a member of the club, had offered the property to the club on such terms as made it probable that the club would become the owners of it. See 69–70 St. James's Street.

North-east corner of Piccadilly.—Site of York Chambers, a residence of Thomas Campbell. See Piccadilly.

50.—Devonshire Club. Occupies the house (rebuilt) which was erected in 1827 for "Crockford's," a fashionable gambling-house founded by William Crockford, who began life as a fishmonger at Temple Bar and died a very wealthy man in 1844. Crockford's, and its celebrated *chef* Ude, has had rather more than its share of notoriety in contemporary literature and is probably the best-known of the numerous social-gambling clubs of its period. The Devonshire Club has been here since 1877.

57–58.—New University Club.

60.—Brooks's Club. The successor of Almack's, which was founded in Pall Mall in 1764 and changed its name and location when it passed into the hands of Brooks, a wine-merchant and money-lender, who built this house for it and removed it here in 1778. See 52 Pall Mall.

Brooks's has had many famous members, among them: Sir Joshua Reynolds, 1764; David Hume, 1766; Garrick, 1777; Gibbon, who made it one of his favourite resorts, elected in 1777; Horace Walpole, 1779; Sheridan, 1780; Charles James Fox, a most constant attendant, 1781; Burke, 1783; Wilberforce, 1783; Pitt, 1781; George Selwyn; John Campbell, 1822; Lord Palmerston, 1830; and Daniel O'Connell.

62.—Site of Betty's fruit-shop, a popular place for the gentlemen-politicians, men of wit and fashion of the eighteenth century, to meet and eat jellies. Horace Walpole mentions Betty's on several occasions.

63.—Royal Societies Club. Originally the site of Peyrault's Baths, one of the earliest and most fashionable of such establishments at the beginning of the eighteenth century, it was afterwards occupied by the Dover House, a gambling club formed in 1787–8 by the Prince of Wales, later George IV., in opposition to Brooks's. It was kept by Charles Weltje, the prince's steward and a power in Carlton House, and was afterwards known as Weltje's Club. Greville states that the Duke of York was associated with the prince in the venture. In later years the site was occupied by Fenton's Hotel, where Louis Napoleon lived in 1838–9 between his Boulogne and his Strasburg adventures.

64.—Cocoa Tree Club, on the site of the "Cocoa Tree" Tavern, the Tory "Chocolate" House of Queen Anne's time, from which the club was developed. The tavern was a favourite resort of Addison, who mentions it in 1710. Swift could always be found there on his visits to London after he was made Dean of St. Patrick's. During the rebellion of 1745 the tavern was regarded as the headquarters of the Jacobites. About 1746 the tavern was turned into the Cocoa

Tree Club, and in 1761, when Lord Bute came into power, it was recognised as the "Ministerial" Club. Gibbon was a member, and in his journal for 1762 he gives an interesting picture of it as it was at that time. Gaming ran high in the club, winnings of £100,000 and more being mentioned in 1780. The Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) made it one of his favourite clubs. Byron was a member from about 1812, and in one of his letters to Moore in 1814 he tells of a night of heavy drinking there.

69–70.—Arthur's Club. On the site of White's Chocolate-House, established in 1697–8 in what had been the residence of the Countess of Northumberland, widow of Earl Percy, Lord High Admiral. Very early in the eighteenth century White's Chocolate-House had become notorious as an aristocratic gambling place. A room in the house is shown in Plate VI. of the "Rake's Progress," the moment chosen being that when it took fire in 1733. In 1736 White's Chocolate-House ceased to be a public establishment and became White's Club, among the early members of which were the Duke of Devonshire, Earls of Cholmondeley, Chesterfield and Rockingham, Sir John Cope, Major-General Churchill, Bubb Dodington and Colley Cibber. White's Club remained at this site until 1755, when it removed to its present quarters which had been built for it at No. 37.

Arthur's Club takes its name from the proprietor of White's Chocolate-House. After his death in 1761 the house was known as Arthur's Chocolate-House, of which Arthur's Club is the descendant. It may be said, therefore, that it is the modern representative of the old institution that was founded on this site in 1698.

This was also the location of Wirgman's toy-shop, to which Boswell accompanied Johnson to assist him in choosing a pair of silver buckles as those he had were too small.

74.—Conservative Club. On the site of several interesting houses, one of them the "Thatched House" Tavern, which stood here from 1711 until 1843, when it moved to No. 86, and the house was demolished to make way for the present building. In the old "Thatched House" Tavern on this site the famous Literary and Dilettanti Clubs held their meetings for several years.

The Conservative Club also covers the site of the house in which Gibbon died in 1794. It was the house of Elmsley, the publisher, who some years before had refused to risk publishing the *Decline and Fall*. The house was demolished to make way for the present club building.

86.—Thatched House Club, on the site of the "Thatched House" Tavern which stood here from 1845 until 1865, when it was demolished to make way for the present building, then known as the

Civil Service Club, but changed in 1873 to the Thatched House Club. The old tavern had been located at 74 from 1711 to 1743.

87. West side, next to the corner of Cleveland Row, facing down Pall Mall.—Site of the St. James's Coffee-House, a Whig resort from the time of Queen Anne until late in the time of George III. Addison and Steele were frequenters of it; here Swift used to receive his letters from Stella; and here he wrote some of the Stella correspondence. Elliott, the proprietor in his time, is commemorated by Gay in *The Quidnuncs*. Goldsmith's *Retaliation*, written in 1774, was occasioned by a scene at this coffee-house. Dr. Joseph Warton, the historian of English poetry, made it his favourite place for breakfast. It has large mention in contemporary literature. Demolished in 1806.

88.—Thackeray lived here in 1843–4 in the building afterwards known as Palace Chambers. Here he wrote *Barry Lyndon*.

Edmund Waller, the poet, lived on the west side of St. James's Street, from 1660 to 1687. William, second Viscount Brouncker, the friend of Evelyn and Pepys, and the first President of the Royal Society, died at his house in St. James's Street in 1684. Sir Richard Steele wrote to his wife in 1715 "at her house over against Park Place, St. James's Street," where they lived from 1715 until Lady Steele's death there in 1718. This would seem to refer to a house in St. James's Street, opposite Park Place, but Hutton thinks otherwise and locates the house in Park Place itself. Wherever it was, Hutton suggests that it was the scene of the bailiff incident which Thackeray states took place in Steele's residence in Bloomsbury Square. Pope lodged in this street next door to "ye Golden Ball on ye second Terras." Sir Christopher Wren died at his residence here in 1723. It was from St. James's Street that General Wolfe, the hero of Quebec, wrote to the authorities that he had no objection to serving in America, particularly in the River St. Lawrence.

James Maclean, the gentleman-highwayman, had elegant lodgings in this street, opposite White's, which then stood at 69–70. Here he entertained lavishly and was visited by the best of company, Lord Chesterfield, Horace Walpole, Dr. Johnson and Samuel Richardson among others. His hold-up of Horace Walpole in Hyde Park in 1749 proved his undoing, for his horse was recognised and led to his arrest at his house here in 1750. He admitted the robbery among other charges and was hanged in 1750. Charles James Fox lived in St. James's Street in 1781, in a house adjoining Brooks's Club (No. 60). He was sold out here in 1785 and Walpole speaks of his philosophical attitude about it. George Henry Harlow, the painter, was born in St. James's Street in 1787. Beau Brummell is credited with having

undertaken to launch a man into the fashionable society of the period by the simple expedient of walking arm-in-arm with him from the lower end of St. James's Street to the entrance of White's.

St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park

6.—William Hepworth Dixon, the historian and editor of the *Athenæum*, lived here in 1875 and for several years thereafter.

St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell

Built in 1504 by Sir Thomas Docwra, Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to form the south entrance to the priory. It was occupied as a residence by Sir Roger Wilbraham in 1604.

Edward Cave used the gate as his residence and printing office from the early part of the eighteenth century until his death here in 1754. Here, in 1731, he published the first number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, which continued to be published here until 1781, when it passed into the hands of John Nichols, and was taken to Red Lion Court. Johnson's connection with the *Gentleman's Magazine* in Cave's employ, began in 1738, and for some years it was his principal means of support. Much of his time was spent and many of his contributions were written here. He was here when his *Life of Savage* was published. For some portion of this time he was accustomed to take his meals behind a screen here, because he was too shabby to be seen. The room in which he laboured was the large room over the archway. It was here that Garrick was asked to play by Cave, whose curiosity had been aroused by Johnson's account of Garrick's genius. Garrick complied, and a performance was held for Cave's friends and workmen, Garrick taking the principal character in Fielding's farce, *The Mock Doctor*, assisted by a few printers who read the other parts.

Mrs. Elizabeth Carter, who wrote for the magazine in Johnson's time under the name of Eliza, lodged at St. John's Gate on her occasional visits to London. Here also came Richard Lander; Dr. Hawkesworth, the author of *Belisarius*; and others of the contributors associated with Cave. Jedediah Buxton, the mathematician, lived at St. John's Gate for several weeks in 1754.

In 1750 an electrical conductor was placed on one of the eastern towers of the gate for the electrical experiments that Benjamin Franklin had made popular.

In Johnson's time, and for many years afterwards, the "Jerusalem" Tavern stood at the east side of the Gate. Johnson frequented

the place, and an alleged chair of his was one of its treasures for the term of its existence. This probably was the tavern of the same name variously referred to as being in Red Lion Street, and in Clerkenwell Close, where John Britton was an apprentice, and which was swept away in the making of Clerkenwell Road. See Red Lion Street.

St. John's Lane, Clerkenwell

In the Middle Ages this was the chief approach to the Hospital of St. John from the City.

30.—" Baptist's Head," the descendant of the tavern of the same name in which Goldsmith and Johnson spent much of their time. The old tavern on this site was part of an Elizabethan mansion, which had been the residence of Sir Thomas Forster, one of the Judges of Common Pleas, who died here in 1612. Over two hundred years later the place was a favourite stop for the prisoners on their way from Newgate to the new prison at Clerkenwell.

Lord Chief Justice Keeling, a great persecutor of the Dissenters, who sent John Bunyan to prison for three months, died in this street in 1719. The quarter, at that time, was very fashionable. Matthew Poole, compiler of the *Bible Synopsis*, lived in this street in 1677.

St. John's Square, Clerkenwell Road

St. John's Square represents the great courtyard, though much encroached upon, of the Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, which extended from its chief entrance at St. John's Gate to Clerkenwell Green and Aylesbury Street. The houses of the knights and officers lined the east and west sides of the courtyard, the chief entrance and guest-rooms were on the south, and the church and prior's house occupied the northern end. The appearance of the square was entirely changed in 1878 when Clerkenwell Road was carried to Old Street. The buildings in the present square are mostly built on the walls of the old hospital. The foundations under 19–20–21 formed the foundations of the old priory walls. Between 19 and 20 a wall seven feet thick was discovered.

In 1381 when the rebels under Wat Tyler burned the priory they beheaded the prior in the great courtyard, of which the square forms a part.

St. John's Church, built in 1720 on a remnant of the old Church of the Priory of St. John, which Stow says was demolished to furnish stones for the first Somerset House in the Strand. The present church has marks in the pavement at the west end which indicate the site

of the old church. There still remains a crypt of the old choir dating from the twelfth century, and in the south and east walls there are remains of Prior Docwra's Perpendicular work of the sixteenth century. John Langhorne, the translator of Plutarch, held the curacy and lectureship in 1764: In a little churchyard are the tombs of John Wilkes Booth, died 1836, and other relatives of the murderer of President Lincoln.

In the old crypt the imposture of the Cock Lane Ghost was exposed in 1762 by Dr. Johnson and others. For many years afterwards the coffin of "Scratching Fanny," the Cock Lane Ghost, was visited by the curious, but it has long been buried.

Sir William Cordell, Master of the Rolls in the time of Mary and Elizabeth, and Solicitor-General at the trial of Sir Thomas Wyatt, lived in this square. Sir Horatio Townshend, one of the commissioners sent to Holland to ask Charles II. to return, had his residence here. Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, Viceroy of Ireland, who killed himself in the Tower when confined in connection with the Rye House Plot, lived here until 1670. Sir William Fenwick, a strong supporter of the Commonwealth, died here in 1676. Mr. Hamilton's conventicle in this square was one of those wrecked by the Sacheverell rioters in 1710. Dr. Adam Clarke, author of the *Bible Commentary*, frequently lodged in a house adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel on the north, where his sons had a printing business. Bishop Burnet died in 1715 in his house on the west side of the square, north of the Wesleyan Chapel. The house was demolished in 1876 to make way for Clerkenwell Road.

Sidney Kirkwood, in George Gissing's *The Nether World*, worked for a jeweller in this square.

St. John Street, West Smithfield

One of the most ancient of the northern streets, and mentioned as early as 1170. Originally only a road for pack-horses, it was paved in the time of Richard II. (1377–99). In stage-coach days it was the starting-point for the coaches for Barnet and other towns in that direction. Numerous inns were located here. Pepys mentions the "Bottle of Hay" in 1667 and Delaune in 1690 speaks of the "Swan with Two Necks" and the "Golden Lion." Defoe refers to the "Three Cups," in *Moll Flanders*. In the Gunpowder Plot several of the conspirators lived in this street, among them Henry James and Thomas Sleep, the printer, to whose house Guy Fawkes often came to meet his associates.

16.—"Cross Keys," the descendant of the tavern of the same

name, which was a favourite resort of Richard Savage, the unfortunate friend of Johnson.

418.—"Old Red Lion," successor of the tavern of the same name, established in 1415. One of the favourite suburban resorts of Goldsmith, Johnson and Thomson. Here Tom Paine wrote his *Rights of Man*. A statement has sometimes been made, however, that it was written while Paine was living in a house in Bleecker Street, New York.

Opposite St. John's Lane.—During the Civil War in 1642–3 a fort was built at this point and equipped with a battery. Site of Hicks's Hall, built in 1612 by Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden, as a sessions-house for Clerkenwell. It figures in *Hudibras*, and is frequently mentioned in the literature of the time. From it the distances on the Great North Road were formerly measured. It was here that Count Königsmark was acquitted in 1682, William, Lord Russell was condemned in 1683, and the regicides and many of the conspirators in the Popish Plot were tried. See Old Bailey.

A stone taken from old Hicks's Hall is now set in the second story of No. 35A.

It was along this street and into Smithfield that Noah Claypole and Charlotte came on their way to the "Three Cripples" in Field Lane (*Oliver Twist*).

St. John's Wood Road

18.—Edwin Landseer, the famous artist, bought a small cottage here in 1824, pulled it down and built himself the house he wanted. At that time this region was quite in the open country, and around the house on three sides was a garden extending from the road to the Regent's Canal. He spent the rest of his life in this house, and died here in 1873. Among the pictures he painted here were: "The Monkey who had seen the World"; "High Life and Low Life"; "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Times"; "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner"; "Chevy Chase"; "Dialogue at Waterloo"; "Flood in the Highlands"; and "A Sleeping Bloodhound." The design for the lions in Trafalgar Square was made here in 1860. Landseer's brother Charles, an R.A., died here in 1879. Another brother, Thomas, the engraver and an A.R.A., came to live here after he left Cunningham Place, and died here in 1880. In later years, after the Landseers were all gone, the house was occupied by H. N. B. Davis, R.A. The house was finally demolished in 1895.

John Rogers Herbert, R.A., an artist with peculiar mannerisms,

lived opposite Landseer until 1869, when he moved and his house was taken by John Pettie, R.A., who lived there many years.

Between Grove End Road and Wellington Road.—Lord's Cricket Ground. In 1814, after leaving Dorset Square (see Dorset Square), Thomas Lord leased this ground and turfed it over with the sod from the old ground in Dorset Square. In 1886 the Marylebone Cricket Club bought the freehold, and since then the original eight acres has been added to until now it has grown to about twenty.

From 1814, when the first match was played here between the M.C.C. and Herefordshire, cricket history has been made on these grounds. The first century made here was by E. H. Budd in 1816. In 1820 W. Ward made his record of 278 runs in a single innings. Round-arm bowling was first introduced in 1822 by John Wiles of the Kent Eleven, but it was not successfully established until 1827, in the Oxford-Cambridge match. W. G. Grace first played here in 1864 at the age of 16, and in 1869 he was elected a member of the M.C.C. George Summers, a popular batsman, was killed here in 1870 by a blow on the head from a ball sent down by a fast bowler. In 1875 when playing here for Notts against M.C.C., Alfred Shaw, the famous bowler, delivered forty-one overs for seven runs and seven wickets, among the latter being W. G. Grace, Lord Harris, Ridley and Bullen. This was probably Shaw's greatest feat in bowling.

In 1894 W. G. Grace, playing for M.C.C. against Cambridge University, made 196 runs in his highest innings on this ground. Ranjitsinhji made his first appearance here in 1895, playing for Sussex. In 1896 Cambridge University scored 507 for seven wickets in the fourth innings, and in the same year the Australians were dismissed for eighteen runs. In 1907 A. E. Trott, playing here for Middlesex, took four Somerset wickets with consecutive balls and also performed the hat trick in the same innings—a feat without parallel in first-class cricket. In 1921 Middlesex, playing against Notts, scored 612 for eight wickets, which is the highest total obtained on this ground.

At Wellington Road.—St. John's Church, built in 1814. Among those buried here are: Joanna Southcott, the pretended prophetess, died 1814, and buried under the name of Goddard; Richard Brothers, the crazy naval lieutenant, mystic and supposed prophet, died 1824; Daniel Terry, the actor and friend of Sir Walter Scott, died 1829; Thomas Tredgold, civil engineer, died 1829; John Jackson, R.A., portrait painter, died 1831.

At the cross roads, opposite St. John's Wood Chapel, in 1823 was buried Morland, who murdered Sir Charles Bampfylde in that year, and immediately committed suicide.

St. Katherine's Docks

Built in 1827–8 on the site of the Hospital of St. Katherine, founded here in 1148. In addition to the hospital some 1250 other houses were removed and the 11,000 occupants had to find other homes. The earth that was excavated was loaded on boats and taken to Millbank and formed the ground upon which Eccleston Square and much of the south side of Pimlico was afterwards built.

St. Leonard's Terrace, Chelsea

Mrs. Ritchie, Thackeray's eldest daughter, lived in this street in the last years of her life. During the bombing of the Chelsea Hospital by the Germans in 1918 all the windows in front of her house were smashed.

St. Margaret's Church, Westminster

(See Parliament Square)

St. Margaret's Court, Borough

(See Borough High Street)

St. Martin's Court, Ludgate Hill

A fragment of the old Roman wall has been found here, and in 1792 the remains of a barbican of the old City wall of 1276 were discovered.

St. Martin's Court, St. Martin's Lane

At the corner of Charing Cross Road was located the famous ham and beef shop which Thackeray mentions in *Catherine*, where he speaks of the beef-man who seemed to be cutting the same round of beef for generations. Zoffany, the painter, had previously referred to the establishment and had mentioned the same man as among the things that he found unchanged on returning to London after many years' absence in India.

About 1911 Lovat Fraser, the artist, was a frequent visitor to Dan Rider's den in this street, and there he first began to develop his peculiar talent in woodcuts. An encounter with Frank Harris at Rider's brought his visits to a sudden close.

St. Martin's Lane

Built about 1613 and then called the West Church Lane. This was one of the streets in which the first brick houses in London were built between 1618 and 1636. As late as 1658 St. Martin's Lane was the western boundary of the town. The west side of the street, down to St. Martin's Court, was known at one time as The Pavement. The present roadway has been elevated some three feet above its old level.

31.—Inigo Jones is said to have built himself a house here, and to have occupied it for some years.

60.—Chippendale, the famous cabinet-maker, had his workshops, timber-yard and ware-rooms here. It was here that he published *The Gentleman and Cabinet Maker's Director.*

70.—It was here that Nathaniel Hone, the miniature painter, who lived here in 1775 and thereabouts, exhibited his picture of "The Conjuror," which was intended to ridicule Reynolds and to insult Angelica Kauffmann, and which was refused admittance to Somerset House.

Corner of Long Acre, and formerly numbered 72.—Cobb, the cabinet-maker, upholsterer to George III., and the great rival of Chippendale, had his establishment at this point. The house was demolished in the making of Garrick Street.

75.—On the west side, three doors from Newport Street, and demolished in the making of Cranbourn Street in 1843–4. Site of Old Slaughter's Coffee-House, established by John Slaughter in 1692 and known as Old Slaughter's from 1760 when New Slaughter's was established at No. 82. Goldsmith mentions Slaughter's in his account of various clubs. It was the great resort for the artists of Hogarth's time. Hogarth was constantly to be found there with his engravers Macardell and Luke Sullivan. Pope, Collins and Roubiliac were almost as regular attendants. Others were: Isaac Ware, the architect; Hubert François Bourguignon Gravelot, the designer and etcher, who kept a drawing school in the Strand; John Gwynn, the architect and friend of Johnson; Thomas Hudson, the instructor of Reynolds; Theodore Gardelle, the miniature painter; old Michael Moser, keeper of the drawing academy in Roubiliac's old studio in Peter's Court; Nathaniel Smith, the engraver. In later years Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, and David Wilkie came here occasionally. Another of its noted characters was Abraham de Moivre, the mathematical genius, who, in the poverty of his old age, attended here constantly to pick up a pittance by solving questions of probability relative to games of chance. Another frequenter of Slaughter's was Marat, who called himself Dr. Marat. It was here

about 1767 or 1768 that he first met Zucchi, the artist, who became one of his best friends.

The English Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in Slaughter's in 1824. A meeting was held at which William Wilberforce, M.P., T. Fowell Buxton, M.P., Richard ("Humanity") Martin, M.P., and the Rev. Arthur Broome were present. Broome proposed the society and was cordially backed by Martin, who ever afterwards was identified with the society, and fought its battles in the House of Commons. He had already in 1822 managed to get a Bill through Parliament to prevent inhumanity to animals. Broome had given up the Church to devote his life to the cause of dumb animals, and when the society was organised he became its secretary.

Corner of Great Newport Street, in a house almost entirely demolished in the making of Cranbourn Street, was located the residence and show-rooms of Josiah Wedgwood from 1768 to 1774. The ground floor was the general show-room; above that was a gallery reserved for the wealthy and aristocratic patrons, and the second floor was Wedgwood's home when in town. The place was such a great success that the roadway was frequently blocked by the carriages of the visitors.

77.—On a site which included this and the No. 76 which was swept away in the construction of Cranbourn Street, Payne, the architect, built himself a house. At the end of his garden he built two small houses, one for his friend, John Gwynn, the architect and author of *London and Westminster Improved* and friend of Dr. Johnson; and the other for Samuel Wale, R.A., the Royal Academy lecturer and book illustrator. Gwynn and Wale occupied these houses for some time.

82.—Westminster County Court, on the site of the New Slaughter's Coffee-House, established in 1760 and torn down in 1843–4. Here in 1765 and later years met the famous scientific society which had among its members John Hunter, the famous surgeon, who acted as chairman; Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, Captain Cook, Sir George Shuckburgh, Lord Mulgrave, John Smeaton and Jesse Ramsden.

88–89.—John Pine, the engraver, and his son, Robert, who painted the "Siege of Calais," which won the Society of Arts prize, lived here in what had formerly been a large mansion.

96.—Site of the residence of the quack doctor Misaubin, who is portrayed in Hogarth's "Marriage à la Mode." The room in the picture was back of Misaubin's house.

Burleigh Mansions.—Ellen Terry (Mrs. James Carew), England's

most famous actress, leading lady with Henry Irving from 1878 to 1902, lives in No. 34.

100.—When Fuseli returned to London in 1779 after his foreign tour, he lived here with a portrait painter named Cartwright until 1784–5, when he married Miss Rawlins and moved to Foley Street. While here he first became acquainted with Professor Bonnycastle; painted "The Nightmare" in 1781; revised Cowper's version of the Iliad; became acquainted with Sir Joshua Reynolds and with Dr. Moore, the author of *Zeluco*.

Duke of York's Theatre.—It was here that the American theatrical invasion of London took permanent form when Charles Frohman acquired the theatre as his first independent theatrical venture in London. In 1897 he leased the theatre for nineteen years. Up to that time his productions had always been in conjunction with George Edwardes or the Gattis. He opened here with Anthony Hope's *The Adventure of Lady Ursula*. For the rest of his life he was very fond of this theatre. His own box was private box F, which was also used for royalty when visiting the theatre. Back of the box was a reception room, where Frohman used to entertain his friends, especially those connected with theatricals and some of whose plays he had produced—Sir James Barrie, Haddon Chambers, Sir Arthur Pinero, and others. The first production of *Peter Pan* on any stage was in this theatre in 1904 under Frohman's management with Nina Boucicault in the title-rôle. Here also in 1910 Frohman launched the Repertory Theatre idea for the production of fine but "unappreciated" plays by living authors. He spent a fortune on the enterprise, until it was suspended by the death of Edward VII. and was not revived.

104.—Sir James Thornhill, the painter and Hogarth's reluctant father-in-law, lived in a large house on this site, and with him, on very bad terms, lived Hogarth. It was here that Thornhill found Hogarth's first sketches of "The Harlot's Progress," and recognised their merit at once, with the practical result of becoming reconciled to his son-in-law. Sir Joshua Reynolds afterwards lived in this house when he first came to London, and before he moved to Great Newport Street in 1753. Van Nost, the sculptor, and Francis Hayman, the painter, also occupied Thornhill's house at different times.

West side, between 110 and 111.—Location of Peter's Court, where Roubiliac had his first studio in London. Here he carved his statue of Handel, seated, his first original work in England, which was erected in Vauxhall Gardens in 1738, and a print of it made for the tickets and the crockery of the establishment. Roubiliac is credited with making here the leaden statue of Milton that was in

the same gardens, although this may have been made when he was working for Sir Henry Cheere in Piccadilly. After Roubiliac left his rooms in Peter's Court they were occupied in 1734 by Hogarth, who founded there St. Martin's Academy, the precursor of the Royal Academy.

113.—Site of the residence of Thomas Major, the landscape engraver.

114.—Site of the residence of the first Earl of Shaftesbury in 1675–7.

Ben Jonson went to a private school in St. Martin's Lane. On the west side of this street when it was called West Church Lane, lived Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I., in 1613 and the following years; two doors away lived Daniel Mytens, the painter, from 1622 to 1634; five doors beyond him lived Sir John Finett, author of *Finetti Philoxenis*, published in 1656; next door to Finett lived Sir Benjamin Rudyerd. Others who lived on the west side were Carew Raleigh, son of Sir Walter, who had his house there from 1636 to 1638, and again in 1664; Abraham Van der Doort, keeper of the pictures to Charles I.; and Dr. Thomas Tenison, vicar of St. Martin's, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, who lived on the west side in 1683. Ambrose Philips, the poet, whom Pope mentions in the *Dunciad*, lived on the west side of this street from 1720 to 1724–5, two doors from Slaughter's, but lower down. L. F. Roubiliac, the sculptor, died in 1762 in his studio on the west side near Cranbourn Street. On his death, Read, one of his pupils, took the studio and advertised himself as "Mr. Roubiliac's successor."

Sir John Suckling and Sir Kenelm Digby lived in St. Martin's Lane in 1641. Sir Henry Wotton, when Provost of Eton, had his lodgings in this street. Dobson, the portrait painter and protégé of Van Dyck, died here in poverty in 1646. Dr. Killigrew, chaplain to the Duke of York., lived in St. Martin's Lane, and it was here that his daughter, Anne Killigrew, poetess and painter, was born in 1660. Bernard Lintot, the bookseller, lived and had his shop at the Cross Keys in this street, and here he published an edition of Vanbrugh's *Provoked Wife* in 1698. The great banking firm of Coutts and Company is the descendant of the firm of Middleton and Campbell, which was established here in 1692 by George Middleton, a goldsmith, and John Campbell, a relative of the Duke of Argyll. In 1737 the firm moved to 59 Strand, part of the site of Britain's Bourse, and there they remained for upward of 160 years. Thomas Coutts, from whom the present house takes its name, lived in St. Martin's Lane on his marriage to his first wife. Sir Francis Bourgeois, founder of the Dulwich Gallery, was born in this street in 1756.

St. Martin's le Grand

Formed by widening St. Martin's Lane, on the east side of which stood the old church of St. Martin-le-Grand. There was a hospital here in 700, founded by Wythered, King of Kent, rebuilt and endowed by two Saxon brothers in 1056. The church was founded at that time and constituted a Liberty of itself within the City, with the privilege of sanctuary that included both sides of the street. Miles Forest, one of the murderers of the princes in the Tower, died in this sanctuary.

It was the bell of St. Martin's that tolled the curfew that closed all the gates of the City as well as the taverns, and drove everybody off the streets. The ringing of the bell was the signal for the bells of all the parish churches to begin, and they all ceased when St. Martin's stopped. William of Wykeham, the founder of Winchester College and New College, Oxford, was Dean of St. Martin-le-Grand.

At the Dissolution the church was demolished, but the privilege of sanctuary remained until 1623, and continued to protect debtors as late as 1697. The result was that this was a favourite point for criminals to attempt to escape on their way to execution. Often the attempt was successful, and there followed a fight and generally a prolonged quarrel with the City authorities. Meanwhile this region became populated with a choice assortment of miscellaneous scoundrels. In 1815 the slums were cleared out, the neighbourhood was much improved and the General Post Office was built on the site of St. Martin's Church and Sanctuary. In recent years this Post Office was torn down and a new one was built in King Edward Street.

Cinerary urns of Celtic origin, supposed to be three thousand or four thousand years old, have been found here. When the old Post Office was torn down, and its site excavated to the depth of some twenty feet, pieces of the old Roman wall were found and also numerous pits into which the old Roman residents used to shoot their rubbish some two thousand years before. These were all carefully examined by antiquarians, but nothing of importance was found.

St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square

6.—Vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, where the first practical step was taken in the work of the Revision of the Scriptures, and where the Revisers of 1881 took their farewell dinner after they had completed their labours.

St. Martin's Street, Leicester Square

35.—Site of the house where Sir Isaac Newton lived with his niece, Catherine Barton, from 1710 to 1727, during which time the wit and intellect of the town gathered there. Here he completed the second and third editions of his *Principia*. He built a small observatory on the roof, and it remained there for many years after his time. It is claimed by Hollinshead, however, that the observatory was the work of a Frenchman early in the nineteenth century, who made considerable money by showing it to visitors as Newton's. From 1779 until he removed to Chelsea Hospital the house was occupied by Dr. Burney, the father of Fanny Burney and the author of the *History of Music*. Here Fanny Burney wrote *Evelina*. In later years the house formed part of Bertolini's Hotel. It was taken down in 1913.

Swift lodged in this street for a short time about 1710–12. Henry Fielding also was a resident at one time.

St. Mary-at-Hill, Lower Thames Street

St. Mary-at-Hill Church.—Built by Wren in 1672–7 on the site of an older church which was partly destroyed in the Fire. An extensive rebuilding in 1848–9 left practically nothing of Wren's work but the walls.

Richard Recorde, rector of this church in the time of Mary I., was the author of *A Godly Psalm of Queen Mary* and other broadsides. John Brand, the antiquary, book-collector and author of *Popular Antiquities*, was rector of this church from 1784 until his death in 1806, and was buried in the chancel. Dr. Young, the poet, author of *Night Thoughts*, was married here in 1731 to Lady Elizabeth Lee.

Wilson Carlile, D.D., founder of the Church Army, was rector of this church from 1891 until his resignation something over thirty years later. During that whole period his Sunday evening processions through the City, led by himself with his trombone, were a feature of his work here.

18.—Watermen's Hall, built in 1786. In Elizabeth's time the watermen numbered some forty thousand, and there are still some thousands of them despite the reduction in numbers caused by the building of bridges and the consequent abolition of the ferryman's business.

The Abbots of Waltham had their town house in this street from about the end of the twelfth century until the dissolution of the abbey.

St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street

Mentioned in the *Rejected Addresses* in the imitation of Crabbe.

St. Andrew Undershaft. Built in 1520–32 on the site of an earlier church, and escaped the Fire. It takes its name from the maypole or shaft, that was set up before its south door every May-day until 1517. The church has some fine old glass showing some forty shields with arms of the City Companies (J. D. Le Couteur). John Stow, a parishioner and constant attendant, the antiquary and historian of London, died 1605, is buried in this church. Also Peter Motteux, died 1718, the translator of *Don Quixote*.

A tessellated Roman pavement has been found in this street.

In this street was located the business house of Pubsey and Co. (*Our Mutual Friend*), at the top of which Riah had his town garden, with its memories of the Doll's Dressmaker and Fascination Fledgeby. At the corner of Bevis Marks was located the "Golden Axe" Public-House, which Dick Swiveller recommended so highly.

St. Marychurch Street, Rotherhithe

Corner of Rotherhithe Street. St. Mary's Church.—Prince Lee Boo, of the Pelew Islands, died 1784, is buried in the churchyard.

St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill

The first coffee-house in London was established here in 1652 by Pasqua Rosee, the servant of a Turkey merchant, who introduced the use of coffee into England. Rosee's handbill announces "The Virtue of the Coffee Drink, first publicly made and sold in England by Pasqua Rosee, in St. Michael's Alley, at the sign of his own Head."

The Jamaica Coffee-House, one of the most famous of its time, and a favourite resort for merchants and captains in the West India trade, was located in this alley. The present Jamaica Wine-House at No. 7 is its modern representative. The African and Senegal Coffee-House was a choice haunt of Richard Porson in his last days. At the "Cock and Lion" in this alley one of the earliest concerts in London was held in 1695.

St. Mildred's Court, Poultry

Elizabeth Fry, the prison reformer and philanthropist, on her marriage to Joseph Fry in 1800 came to live in this court, where her husband had his residence and his business. From then until the

family moved to Essex about 1805, her house here was a meeting-place for the Quakers of London and those visiting the City. While here she began her work in the slums that was to lead to her larger activities later in life. In 1829, when reverses in business compelled the removal from the home in Essex, she again stayed here for a time with her son William, who still occupied the old premises.

St. Paul's Cathedral

The fifth church to be built on this site. The first church was built by Christians in the time of the Romans and was demolished by the Pagan Saxons. It was rebuilt in 603 under Sebert, and became the second church, burnt down in 961. Rebuilt again as the third church, and lasted until 1087, when it was again destroyed by fire.

The fourth church was the Old St. Paul's of history and literature, and was built from 1087–1287, and lasted until the Great Fire of 1666. It was here that Wycliffe's first trial took place in 1377. Here John of Gaunt was buried in 1399; Sir Philip Sidney in 1587; Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School; Dr. Donne, the poet; Lily, the grammarian; Van Dyck, the painter, died 1641. This church gradually fell into bad condition as to fabric and use. The middle aisle was the famous Paul's Walk of contemporary literature, a place of general rendezvous. Falstaff mentions that he bought Bardolph in Paul's, referring to the custom of hiring men who haunted Paul's Walk looking for employment. Captain Bobadil, in Ben Jonson's *Every Man in His Humour*, was a "Paul's man." Bishop Pilkington in 1560 refers to the conditions at that time as: "The south side for Popery and Usury; the north for Simony; and the horse-fair in the middle for all kinds of bargains, meetings, brawlings, murders, conspiracies; and the font for ordinary payments of money." It was the common news-room of London and the meeting-place of wits from 1550 to 1650. In the underground portions were workshops and wine cellars, and a theatre was built against one of the outer walls. Under the Commonwealth the church was used as a cavalry barracks and the choir as a meeting-house for Dr. Burgess's congregation. Underneath the choir was the Church of St. Faith, in a crypt of four aisles. Some remains of it still exist in the chapel at the east end of the present crypt at about seventeen feet below the floor of the present building. At the Restoration plans were made to rehabilitate the old church when the Great Fire swept everything away.

The present cathedral dates from 1675, when the foundation

was laid by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect, as Grand Master of the Freemasons, assisted by his Lodge. Wren was engaged upon this church until 1710, and when he died in 1723 he was buried here.

The eminence upon which St. Paul's stands originally extended to the Fleet River, where it formed a cliff some forty feet high. Ludgate Hill gets its slope from the cutting away of this cliff. There was a tradition that upon this eminence the Celts had their fortress and their religious worship, probably some sort of adoration of Lud, the god of the waters. The camp of Cassivellaunus is said to have been located there, and when it was captured by the Romans they replaced it with the camp of the Prætorian Guards and erected a Temple of Diana. Brayley was of the opinion that the camp stretched westward as far as Ludgate and the City walls, and Stukeley believed that the temple stood on the site of the present cathedral.

Sir Christopher Wren did not believe in the existence of the Temple of Diana, and when he began the excavations for the foundations of the present cathedral an excellent opportunity was afforded for obtaining accurate knowledge on the subject. The first thing Wren found was a vast cemetery. The first discoveries were of Saxon graves lined with chalk-stone and Saxon coffins hollowed out of the same material. Beneath this layer were remains of the ancient Britons, the abundance of the ivory and wooden pins that had fastened their shrouds showing that the bodies had been laid in rows. Below these were Roman sacrificial and ceremonial remains and portions of Roman pavements. Sir Laurence Gomme evidently accepts this as proof of the existence of the temple, for in a recent work he refers to "the Temple of Diana discovered beneath St. Paul's Cathedral." Underneath the whole series of graves Wren found clay, then loose sand, followed by sand and water mixed with sea-shells, and by boring a sea-beach was found overlying the basic hard clay. It seems, therefore, that in the geological past the sea covered this spot. Later it became a sand-hill and formed the eminence that probably actually was occupied by the several camps and temples.

In 1284 St. Paul's was enclosed within a wall on account of the robberies and depredations committed by thieves who lurked in the churchyard. The wall ran along Carter Lane, Creed Lane, Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row and Old Change. In it were six gates. The main gate was at Ludgate Hill, then came one at Paul's Alley, one at Canon Alley, the "Little Gate" into Cheapside, the Augustine Gate at Watling Street, and one at Paul's Chain on the south side of the church where Godliman Street now is.

St. Paul's Cathedral has not been without its tragedies. One man threw himself from the Whispering Gallery and fell at the feet

of a verger. Another stood up during a Sunday morning service and shot himself through the head. Even as late as 1923 a man shot himself in the head in the gallery above the Dome beneath the golden Ball and Cross.

Paul's Cross.—Located in the north-east corner of the garden. During Saxon times the folkmoot of the Londoners met three times a year in the open air at the east end of St. Paul's, adjoining the Cross, the citizens being called together by the great bell of St. Paul's, that hung in the bell tower in the north-west of the churchyard. The meetings continued long after Saxon times, and in the thirteenth century there was a legal penalty for failing to attend. Official opposition finally became too great, and in the time of Edward II. the Chapter of St. Paul's enclosed the ground that had been used as a meeting-place, and the custom came to an end.

Special meetings of the populace were frequently held at the Cross. In 1259 Henry III. came here and commanded the Lord Mayor to have every person of twelve years and upward swear before aldermen to be true to him and his heirs. In 1262 the same king caused the Bull of Urban IV. to be read here absolving him from observing the provisions of the Mad Parliament of Oxford in 1258.

In later years Paul's Cross was the place for the promulgation of other Papal Bulls and for Royal Proclamations, Announcements of Victories and Royal Marriages, publication of State information, excommunications, public penance of offenders and religious services. For the latter the congregation sat in the open air, and at times the Lord Mayor and royalty were present.

The Cross was a pulpit cross of wood, mounted upon steps of stone and covered with lead. It was injured by lightning in 1382 and rebuilt in 1448–9. Among the interesting events that occurred at the Cross were the recantations that were made at different times by persons of both religions. In 1483 Jane Shore did penance here when she was accused of witchcraft. The maypole before St. Andrew's Undershaft was denounced to death here in 1517. In 1527 Tyndale's translation of the Bible was publicly burnt before the Cross by order of Bishop Stokesley. The Pope's sentence on Martin Luther was pronounced here by Bishop Fisher with Wolsey present as the Pope's Legate, after which Luther's works were cursed and burned. On the other side of the question Henry VIII. ordered the Bishop of London to furnish a preacher at Paul's Cross every Sunday to preach down the Pope's authority. The question of the divorce of Catherine of Aragon was well discussed at Paul's Cross. The Holy Maid of Kent and her confederates, the Dean of Bocking and the parson of Aldermary, knelt here while the Bishop of Bangor denounced her im-

posture. The miraculous Boxley Rood was exhibited here with all the machinery that made it miraculous. In the time of Philip and Mary, Bishop Gardiner anathematised the Protestants. The whole battle of the Reformation, as well as Puritanism, was fought over at Paul's Cross. Among the preachers here were Ridley, Latimer, Farrer, Gardiner, Bonner, Coverdale, Sandys, Jewel, Grindal, Laud and Pilkington. In 1612 Moll Cutpurse (Mary Frith) was compelled to do penance here, and in 1617 Lady Markham stood here in a white sheet and was fined £1000 for bigamy.

Paul's Cross was pulled down in 1643 by order of Parliament, and its history of centuries came to an end.

Somewhere about this point was the north door of old St. Paul's, where the mob seized Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter and Lord Treasurer of England, in 1326 after he had fled from his house in the Strand, where another mob was wrecking the place, and was trying to enter St. Paul's to find sanctuary. Here they stripped him of his armour and then dragged him to Cheapside and beheaded him.

The actual churchyard of the cathedral is now enclosed with railings, and is used as a public garden.

St. Paul's Churchyard

Is now the name of the street around the cathedral. The western area marks the site of the Church of St. Gregory, which stood about where Queen Anne's statue is now located. It was a parish church and abutted on the wall of the old cathedral. Above it was a prison in which heretics were confined up to the end of the sixteenth century. It was destroyed in the Great Fire. On the north-west side stood the bell-tower containing the great bell with which the citizens were summoned when their presence was required at the Cross.

In 1570 John Felton, layman, and in 1592 Thomas Pormont, priest, were executed in St. Paul's Churchyard for their faith. In 1606 Henry Garnett, the Jesuit concerned in the Gunpowder Plot, was also executed here. All three are among the "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation at a commission appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

Before the Fire St. Paul's Churchyard was chiefly inhabited by booksellers and was the main book-mart in the City. The *Chronycle of England*, 1515, was printed by Julian Notary by the west door, at the sign of the Three Kings; Richard Jugge, at the Bible, sold Phaer's *Seven First Books of Virgils Eneid*, 1558; Edward White, at the Gunne, published Churchyard's *General Rehearsall of Warres*,

1579, and Anthony Munday's *Banquet of Dainty Conceits*, 1588; William Bonham, at the Reed Lyon, printed the *Workes of Geoffrey Chaucer*; John Case, at the Baule, sold the *Pleasant, Playne and Pythye Pathway leading to a Vertuos and Honest Lyfe*; Francis Egglesfield, at the Marygold, sold William L'Isle's *Four Books of Du Bartas*; Robert Allott, at the Bear, sold Sir Thomas Overbury's *Wittie Conceits*. Shakespeare first editions published in the Churchyard were: *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*, published by John Harrison at the White Greyhound; *Merry Wives of Windsor*, at the Flower de Luce and the Crown; *Merchant of Venice*, at the Green Dragon; *Richard II.*, at the Fox; *Titus Andronicus*, at the Gunne; *Lear*, at the Red Bull; *Troilus and Cressida*, at the Spread Eagle, where also the first English book of glees, *Pammelia: Musicks Miscellanie of Pleasant Roundelays and Catches*, was published by William Burley in 1609. Edward Blount, who published Florio's translation of Montaigne in 1603, and who is named in the colophon of the First Folio *Shakespeare* as one of the booksellers at whose charge the Folio was published in 1623, had his book-shop at the sign of the Black Beare. Laurence Lisle, at the Tyger's Head, sold Sir Thomas Overbury's *Exquisite and Singular Poem on the Choice of a Wife*, 1614; Roger Mitchell, at the Bull's Head, sold Hayman's *Quodlibets*, 1628; James Upton, at the Fox, sold Goodall's *Tryall of Trauell*, 1630; George Thomason, bookseller and publisher at the Rose and Crown, here formed between 1640 and 1661 the great collection of some twenty-two thousand Civil War tracts, which was presented to the British Museum by George III. in 1762; Thomas Johnson, at the Golden Key, sold Poole's *English Parnassus*, 1657; Samuel Mosely, at the Prince's Arms, sold the *Legend of Captain Jones*, 1659; Obadiah Blagrave, at the Black Bear and Star, sold *The Mysteries of Love and Eloquence*, 1685; Benjamin Crayle, at the Peacock and Bible, sold *Political Recreations*, 1688. The Bible and Crown was the official book-shop of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and some of Whitefield's early sermons were published here in 1737. It was a great rendezvous for country clergymen, who favoured the place for the publishing of their sermons. After the Fire most of the booksellers moved to Little Britain and Paternoster Row.

Corner of Dean's Court.—Site of St. Paul's Coffee-House, where a portion of the great collection of books formed by Dr. Thomas Rawlinson was sold in 1721. It stood on ground formerly occupied by Paul's Brew-House and the "Paul's Head" Tavern.

East side, between Watling Street and Cheapside.—Site of Paul's School, founded in 1509 by Dr. John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's and

friend of Erasmus. The number of pupils was limited at first to 153, in reference to the number of fishes taken by St. Peter. Among the pupils were: John Leland, the earliest English antiquary; William Camden, the antiquary and author of the *Britannia*, who came here after having attended Christ's Hospital; John Milton, who was a pupil when Alexander Gill was Master; the great Duke of Marlborough; Robert Nelson, author of *Festivals and Fasts*; Edmund Halley, the astronomer; Samuel Pepys; John Strype, the historian who wrote the continuation of Stow's *London*; Sir Philip Francis; Chief Baron Sir Frederick Pollock; Lord Chancellor Truro; Major André; Benjamin Jowett. The school was burned down in the Fire but rebuilt, and remained here until 1880, when it was removed to West Kensington.

62.—Location of the book-shop of F. and C. Rivington, mentioned by Peter Pindar.

65.—Site of the residence and book-shop of John Newbery, Goldsmith's "good-natured man," who figures in the *Vicar of Wakefield* as "the philanthropic bookseller." Johnson and Washington Irving also mention him. He published Goldsmith's *Traveller*, and in 1760, when Goldsmith was in want, he employed him to write his *Citizen of the World* for his paper, the *Public Ledger*. It was here that Johnson sold the *Vicar of Wakefield* to Newbery's nephew for sixty pounds. Newbery was the first publisher to issue books for children; such as *Tommy Trip, Giles Gingerbread, Valentine and Orson, The Seven Champions of Christendome* and *Little Goody Two-Shoes*, the last of which, published by itself in 1765, Goldsmith is said to have written for him. Goldsmith is also said to have shared in the preparation of the original *Mother Goose Rhymes*.

68.—Cathedral Chapter House. Here in James II.'s time was performed the mock ceremony of degrading Samuel Johnson, chaplain to William, Lord Russell. As the divines purposely omitted to strip off his cassock the ceremony was imperfect, and he was afterwards restored.

The house stands on the site of the residence of Jeremiah Clarke, organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, who killed himself here in 1707. Educated in the Chapel Royal under Dr. Blow, he became noted for his sacred music and his compositions for the harpsichord, and also for his songs. He composed the air for *The Bonny Grey-eyed Morn*, which Gay introduced in the *Beggar's Opera*, where it is sung to the words "'Tis Woman that seduces all Mankind." He also composed music for D'Urfey's comedy of *The Fond Husband*. See London House Yard.

69–74.—Hitchcock, Williams and Company, in which Sir George

Williams, the founder of the Young Men's Christian Association, was a partner. In this establishment is still preserved the room in which the society was formed, and every year the anniversary of the foundation is celebrated there.

72.—Site of the residence and bookshop of J. Johnson, who here published *Table Talk*, Cowper's first volume of poems, and the *Task*. He also published the *Olney Hymns* for Newton; the scientific works of Priestley; Darwin's *Poems*; Wordsworth's *An Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*; and was imprisoned for nine months for selling Gilbert Wakefield's political writings. In 1791 he set up in type Blake's *French Revolution*, which remained unpublished until 1913. It was here that his friends, Fuseli, Bonnycastle, Godwin and Kinnaird, the magistrate, used to gather and dine with him.

The "Queen's Arms" Tavern was in St. Paul's Churchyard. It was a favourite resort of Garrick's, and was the meeting-place of a small club that gathered for the sake of his company and that formed his standing council in theatrical affairs. It was at the "Queen's Arms" in 1783 that Dr. Johnson renewed the memory of the Ivy Lane Club, which he had formed in 1749, by dining with the few surviving members. Child's Coffee-House, a great resort of the clergy and the *literati*, and one of Addison's favourite taverns, was located in St. Paul's Churchyard. Dr. Mead, Halley, Sir Hans Sloane and other Fellows of the Royal Society used to frequent the place. Thomas Campbell, the poet, had lodgings in St. Paul's Churchyard in 1819.

St. Peter's Alley, Gracechurch Street

It was here that Charley Hexam brought Lizzie so that Bradley Headstone could be alone with her to declare his love. A stormy interview took place, followed by another with Charley, who abused Lizzie for her rejection of Bradley; and here Riah found her crying with her head in her hands (*Our Mutual Friend*).

St. Swithin's Lane, City

New Court.—The location of the great banking house of the Rothschilds.

Salters' Hall.—Built in 1823–7 on the site of an earlier hall destroyed in the Fire. The old hall was an important place in the Dissenters' movement, part of it being used for a Presbyterian congregation in William III.'s time. The Salters' Hall Chapel, adjoining Salters' Hall, was one of the chief Dissenting chapels for

many years. In it was held the conference of 1717–19, famous in the history of the Nonconformist and Unitarian movements.

Salters' Hall and garden stand on a site which, in the twelfth century, was occupied by the mansion of Henry Fitzailwin, the first Lord Mayor of London. Later on the same site was occupied by the Hostel of the Priors of Fortington, the garden of which (now Salters' Garden) was the meeting-place of Sir Richard Empson and Edmund Dudley, the unscrupulous agents whom Henry VII. used in the latter part of his reign in the extortion of money from the citizens of London. Their houses were adjacent to that of the Priors of Fortington with connecting doors opening into the garden. See Walbrook.

24.—City Carlton Club.

It was near St. Swithin's Lane that Defoe's Colonel Jack stole a purse from an old gentleman, and later found that it contained a quantity of loose diamonds.

St. Thomas's Place, Hackney

On the site of the residence of John Okey, the regicide. About the middle of the eighteenth century the house and grounds were occupied by John Busch, the nurseryman, who was taken to Russia by Catherine II. to lay out the gardens of her palace. In 1771 he sold the place to Conrad Loddige and his sons, the horticulturists and authors of the *Botanical Cabinet*. Here and in the surrounding vicinity they had their extensive greenhouses and nursery grounds.

St. Thomas's Street, Borough High Street

Guy's Hospital.—Founded in 1721 by Thomas Guy, the bookseller in Lombard Street, who made a fortune by speculation in South Sea stock. He died in 1724 and is buried in the chapel of the hospital. Frederick Denison Maurice was chaplain of the hospital in 1836–46. Sir Astley Cooper, the famous surgeon, died 1841, is buried in the chapel.

John Keats, while a student at Guy's Hospital in 1816, was dresser to Surgeon Lewis there. A fellow-student at the time was Thomas Wakley, the founder of the *Lancet*.

Robert Harvard, father of John Harvard, the founder of Harvard University, lived with his family in the vicinity of the Borough High Street end of this street, where he kept the old "Queen's Head" Tavern. It was here that John Harvard was brought up as a child.

Salisbury Court, Fleet Street

9, formerly 135 Salisbury Square.—The descendant of Cogers' Hall, so called from the meetings of the Cogers which used to be held there in 1899 and thereabouts. See 10 Shoe Lane and 15 Bride Lane. The house was also formerly known as the "Barley Mow," and as such it is mentioned by Zangwill in *The Premier and the Painter*. It may have a still more remote ancestry, for it may be a descendant of one of the mug-houses which flourished in Salisbury Square in the early part of the eighteenth century, and which occasionally supplied a nice little riot for the neighbourhood. See Salisbury Square.

13.—Samuel Pepys was born here in 1632, where his father, John Pepys, had a tailor's shop.

Salisbury Square, Fleet Street

Formerly known as Salisbury Court and as Dorset Court. It figures as Little Sodom in Butler's *Hudibras*. Occupies the site of the courtyard of Salisbury House, which was built about 1380, and was long the Inn of the Bishops of Salisbury. It passed into the possession of the Earl of Dorset in 1611, and was thereafter known as Dorset House until it was demolished in 1613.

There have been three theatres in this region. The first was called the White Friars Theatre, and occupied the hall of the old White Friars' Monastery, and stood without the garden wall of Salisbury House. It lasted from 1586 until 1613, and was demolished in 1619. It seems to have been on the east side of the square.

In 1629 a second theatre was built by Richard Gunnell and William Blagrove, players, and was called the Salisbury Court Theatre. It was originally the barn or granary at the south side of the great back-court of Salisbury House. The tablet on No. 8 refers to this theatre. Demolished by the Puritan soldiers in 1649, it was rebuilt by William Beeston, an actor, in 1660. Here the Duke's Company under Sir William Davenant gave their performances while their new theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields was being built. It was burned down in the Fire and was not rebuilt. Its place was taken by another theatre, known as the Duke's Theatre in Dorset Gardens, farther to the south. See Tudor Street.

Salisbury Square became famous in 1716 as the scene of the Mug-House Riots, when the mob attacked the mug-house kept by Mr. Read. The riots lasted three days, on the last of which Vaughan, the leader, was killed. After wrecking the house the mob was dis-

persed, and later on five of its members were taken and hanged at Tyburn. The public-house at No. 9 Salisbury Court is probably the descendant of one of these mug-houses, and it may even be to its predecessor that this riot refers.

It was in this square that were burnt the copies of Mrs. Clarke's book exposing her relations with the Duke of York and Colonel Wardle. The *Polite Repository*, issued in 1778 by Peacock, Bampton and Mansfield from their establishment in one corner of the square, is supposed to have been the original of the modern pocket-book. It was a fashionable innovation at the time, and the firm presented many copies to the nobility, thus anticipating by a century or more some of the modern methods of advertising.

11.—Site of the residence of Samuel Richardson in which he died in 1761. Here he wrote *Pamela* and entertained most of the literary celebrities of the time. Hogarth, Johnson, Young, Dr. Delany and others were among his guests here and were his intimate friends.

Richardson's first house and printing office was in the middle of the square. Later on he moved to No. 11, and in 1755 he pulled down a number of old houses on the east side of the square in what was then known as Blue Ball Court (afterwards occupied by Bell's Buildings), where he built himself extensive printing-works. It was here that Goldsmith read proof for him in 1756–7, the interval between his attempt to practise as a physician at Bankside and his position as an usher at Peckham.

Bulstrode Whitelocke had a house in this square in 1634. Thomas Shadwell and John Dryden both lived here for a time, John Locke lived here before moving to Lincoln's Inn Fields. The dedication of his *Essay on the Understanding* is dated from Dorset Court in 1689. Betterton, Harris, Cave Underhill and Sandford, the actors, were all residents. Lady Davenant lived here after the death of her husband, Sir William Davenant.

Sandycombe Road, Twickenham

Sandycombe Lodge.—Turner had this house built for him and lived here from 1813 to 1826.

Sardinia Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields

(Formerly Duke Street)

When Benjamin Franklin was working as a printer in Wild Court in 1725–6 he lived in a house that Hutton refers to as No. 6 Duke

Street. It is also referred to as being opposite the Sardinia Chapel. The present street is very different from what it was in Franklin's time, but the old chapel was directly opposite the present Sardinia House which is numbered 52 Lincoln's Inn Fields. It is probable, therefore, that Franklin's house was on some part of the site of the present Sardinia House. It has also been stated that the site of Franklin's house was in Wild Street, and is now covered by the London County Council's school. Whether the house thus referred to is another residence of Franklin's is uncertain, but is very probable in view of the distance between that locality and the one in Sardinia Street.

On the north side of this street was the Roman Catholic Chapel of the Sardinian Minister, the first building destroyed by the Gordon rioters in 1780. It was afterwards rebuilt and lasted until 1910, when it was demolished. Joseph Nollekens, the sculptor, was baptised there in 1737, and Fanny Burney was married there in 1793 to General D'Arblay.

Savile Row, Burlington Gardens

3.—William Wellesley-Pole, first Baron Maryborough, afterwards third Earl of Mornington in the Irish peerage, brother of the Duke of Wellington, lived here in 1826.

11.—Joseph Hill, the lawyer and friend of Cowper, lived here for some years. It was here in 1797 that Henry Crabb Robinson came to be his clerk at a guinea a week. George Tierney, the M.P. who fought a duel with Pitt at Putney Heath in 1798, afterwards occupied this house, and here he died in 1830.

12.—George Grote, the historian, lived here from 1848 until his death here in 1871. While living here he became President of University College and Vice-Chancellor of the University of London; finished his *History of Greece*; wrote *Plato and the Other Companions of Socrates*; and *The Psychology of Aristotle*. This was the scene of Mrs. Grote's musical receptions at which Jenny Lind, Chopin, Thalberg, Dorus Gras and others appeared.

14.—Sheridan died here in 1816, hopelessly involved in debt. Sir Benjamin Brodie, the famous physician, occupied this house in 1835.

16.—Fanny Kemble is said to have lived here at one time.

17.—**Burlington Fine Arts Club,** formerly the residence of George Basevi, the architect. Sheridan is said to have lived here for a short time. In later years, when the Savile Club occupied the house,

Sheridan's ghost was said to haunt an upper back room, where the scratching of his pen could be heard in the early morning hours.

20.—Robert ("Bobus") Smith, brother of Sydney Smith and founder of the King of Clubs in the Strand (see Arundel Street), lived here for many years. It was also the residence of his son, afterwards Lord Lyveden, a member of the Ministries of Lord Melbourne and Lord John Russell. Sydney Smith lived here when in town from 1827 to 1832. It was while living here that he was made a Prebend of St. Paul's.

Corner of New Burlington Street.—Samuel Pepys Cockerell, the architect, lived here at one time.

23.—Alpine Club.

24.—Byron is said to have been living here at the time of his marriage to Miss Milbanke.

Henrietta Hobart, Countess of Suffolk, the mistress of George II., lived in this street in 1735. Lady Betty Germain, of the *Suffolk Correspondence*, lived here in 1741. Brian Fairfax, the younger, lived here at the south end at the time of his death in 1749; the same house was afterwards occupied by General Waldegrave, in 1761. William Pitt, with his brother, Lord Chatham, lived here in 1781.

Savoy Buildings, Strand

(Formerly Fountain Court)

3.—William Blake lived here from 1821 until his death here in 1827. Here he made the engravings for the Book of Job; and it was here that he had all sorts of visions ranging from ordinary ghosts to extraordinary devils and angels.

Corner of the Strand.—Location of the "Fountain" Tavern. See 100–103 Strand.

In Fountain Court was located the Coal Hole, formerly known as the Unicorn and, later, as the Occidental Tavern. It was owned by John Rhodes, brother of the William Rhodes who owned the Cider Cellars in Maiden Lane. Its site was afterwards included in that of Terry's Theatre in the Strand. It was the meeting-place of the Wolf Club, which is prominent in the theatrical history of the time, and of which Kean was a noted member. The Coal Hole of Thackeray's time was a genial establishment where good eating and good music could always be found. It was here that a singer named Cave first introduced the American banjo as an accompaniment to the voice. Thackeray's Cave of Harmony was drawn partly from the Coal Hole and partly from Evans's in Covent Garden. Hoskins, of the Cave of Harmony, is said to be taken from Rhodes, the proprietor

of the Coal Hole; and little Nadab was a Mr. Sloman who used to sing there. Lewis Melville states that the Coal Hole was the scene of Colonel Newcome's resentment at Captain Costigan's song, but it will be recalled that it was in the Cave of Harmony that the incident occurred, and the Cave of Harmony was a blend of two places. See King Street, Covent Garden (Evans's) and Maiden Lane (Cider Cellars).

Savoy Court, Strand

Formerly known as Beaufort Buildings, but changed beyond recognition in the rebuilding of the street. It was built on the site of the house and grounds of Worcester House, the residence of the Earl of Worcester. At Worcester House in 1660, then occupied by Lord Clarendon, occurred the secret marriage of Anne Hyde, Clarendon's daughter, to James, Duke of York, despite the opposition of Charles II. Later on Worcester House passed to the Duke of Beaufort.

Savoy Theatre.—Where D'Oyly Carte first produced the Gilbert and Sullivan operas in 1881, and the following years. It was here that occurred the trifling dispute about the stair carpets that caused the rupture between Gilbert and Sullivan.

George Arbuthnot, son of Pope's friend Dr. Arbuthnot, died at his office in Beaufort Buildings. Henry Fielding had a house here, and at one time he was in such poor circumstances that he had to borrow money from Jacob Tonson to pay taxes on it. Richard Brothers, "the Prophet," lived at 5 Beaufort Buildings in 1790 when he was a half-pay naval officer.

Savoy Hill, Strand

Corner of Somerset Street.—A Zeppelin bomb dropped here in 1918 and took off the entire front of a building opposite the chapel.

Savoy Street, Strand

Occupies the site of the old central gateway of Henry VII.'s Hospital, which he built on the ruins of Savoy Palace.

Savoy Palace occupied all the ground between the Strand and the river, and extended from Savoy Chapel and its vicinity eastward to Somerset House. In that area Simon de Montfort had lived when he was developing his opposition to the king and those who influenced him. The palace was built by Henry III. in 1245, and a few years later he gave it and its vicinity to his wife's uncle Peter of Savoy. On Henry III.'s death in 1272 his widow bought the palace

from her uncle, and in due course it descended to John of Gaunt, son of Edward III.

In the chapel of the old palace, Geoffrey Chaucer was married some time before 1366 to Philippa, sister of a mistress of the Duke of Lancaster, Chaucer's patron. The chapel stood on the site of what was afterwards the Admiralty Department of Somerset House.

King John of France, captured by the Black Prince at the Battle of Poitiers in 1357, was brought to the Palace of the Savoy as a prisoner and lived there until his removal to Windsor. Later on he returned to the Savoy and died there in 1364. In 1378, Savoy Palace, still the residence of John of Gaunt, was sacked by a London mob exasperated by John of Gaunt's support of Wycliffe. In 1381 it was burned to the ground by Wat Tyler and his following, as a demonstration against John of Gaunt, who thereupon took refuge in Ely Place, where he died in 1399. From that time Savoy Palace remained in ruins until 1505, when Henry VII. built a hospital on the site and dedicated it to John the Baptist. From various abuses that crept into the management of the hospital it fell upon evil days, until Queen Elizabeth felt obliged to punish those who had abused their trust and were responsible for the bad state of things. At the Restoration Dr. Henry Killigrew was appointed Master of the hospital, much to the disappointment of Abraham Cowley, who had angled for the position for years. The hospital lingered until Queen Anne's time, when it finally was suppressed; became a barracks and a prison; until the construction of Waterloo Bridge required its removal and all of it, except the present Savoy Chapel, was taken away in building the approaches to Waterloo Bridge. It was no easy task, for the old massive masonry of the walls and their foundations resisted all the ordinary means of destruction to the last.

The precinct of the Savoy formerly covered by the palace and, later, by the hospital, was the scene of several matters of interest. In 1552 the first glass manufactory in England was established at Savoy House. In 1658 the Independents met in the Savoy and drew up their Declaration of Faith. In 1661 a conference for the revision of the Prayer Book was held in the Bishop of London's lodgings at Savoy Hospital, between the Bishops of the Church of England and the Nonconformists, represented by Baxter, Calamy, Reynolds and Jacombe; but nothing much came of it. In Dryden's time the English wounded from the engagements with Van Tromp and De Ruyter were in the hospital. Alexander Cruden, of the *Concordance*, lived in the area, and Jacob Tonson, the bookseller, had a warehouse there.

The present Manor and Liberty of the Savoy, a designation dating back to 1245, now forms part of the Liberty of the Duchy of

Lancaster, which extends, approximately, from the streets north of the Strand, around the Lyceum Theatre to the middle of the Thames; and from about Middle Temple Lane to Lancaster Place and thereabouts. One of the picturesque sights of London is the annual beating of the accessible bounds, when a procession of choristers from St. Clement Danes and legal luminaries from the Inns of Court visits each of the marks and "beats" them with canes.

Savoy Chapel, known also as St. Mary-le-Savoy, Chapel Royal of the Savoy.—Built in 1505 as the chapel of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist which Henry VII. erected on the ruins of the old Palace of the Savoy. It was almost entirely rebuilt in 1721; was created a Chapel Royal by George III., and is now an appendage of the Liberty of the Duchy of Lancaster. In 1864 it was so badly injured by fire that hardly anything but the walls were left standing. Queen Victoria repaired it at her own personal expense, and it was reopened by Dean Stanley in 1865.

In 1754 and thereabouts the chapel was notorious for the clandestine marriages performed there, and it was the last place in which the so-called Fleet marriages were celebrated. The father of Tate Wilkinson, the actor, was a minister at the Savoy, and Garrick was one of those who informed against him for illegally performing the marriage ceremony—a charge for which Wilkinson was transported.

Fuller, author of the *Worthies*, was lecturer here. Baroness Burdett-Coutts was married here in 1881 to her American secretary, William Ashmead-Bartlett. Among those buried here are: Gavin Douglas, mentioned by Scott as present at the wedding of De Wilton and Clare, in *Marmion*: "A Bishop at the altar stood, A noble lord of Douglas blood." He was Bishop of Dunkeld, translator of the Æneid, and died of the plague in London in 1522, while in exile; Sir Richard and Lady Rokeby, died 1523, members of a family made famous by Scott; George Wither, the poet, died 1667; Louis Duras, Earl of Feversham, who commanded the troops of James II. at the Battle of Sedgemoor, died 1709; Anne Killigrew, died 1686, whom Dryden has commemorated, daughter of Dr. Henry Killigrew, who was Master of the hospital, and niece of Thomas Killigrew the wit; Archibald Cameron, executed at Tyburn in 1753, the last person executed on account of the rebellion of 1745; Peter de Wint, the painter, died 1849; William Hilton, the painter, died 1839.

Scandrett Street, Wapping

St. John's Church.—Rev. Francis Willis, the "mad-doctor," whose treatment of the malady of George III. was so effective, was rector of this church.

Seamore Place, Curzon Street

8.—Lady Blessington lived here in 1832–6, before going to Gore House. The Count and Countess D'Orsay were living with her at the time.

Seething Lane, Crutched Friars

Mentioned in 1281. On the site of the Monastery of the Crutched Friars, which extended down the lane on the west side and covered considerable ground in Hart Street, Mark Lane and Crutched Friars. At the Dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Wyatt, who built himself a mansion about half-way between Crutched Friars and Great Tower Street on the site afterwards occupied by the East and West India Dock Company.

Seething Lane is inseparably connected with the memory of Samuel Pepys, who frequently refers to it as "our lane." He lived at the old Navy Office which stood on the east side of this street with its main entrance from Crutched Friars and a smaller entrance from Seething Lane. The newly formed Pepys Street passes directly over its site. Pepys was living here during the nine years, 1660–9, covered by the *Diary*, and he may have been here until 1673, during which time he was Clerk of the Acts and a very influential factor in the development of the British Navy. In later years Captain Maurice Suckling, Nelson's uncle, lived at the Navy Office when he was Comptroller of the Navy. Nelson was living here with him when he passed his examination for his lieutenantcy. The earliest letter of Nelson's which has been preserved is dated from the Navy Office in 1777. Another uncle, William Suckling, and Nelson's brother Maurice were also employed at the Navy Office.

The old Navy Office was removed in 1788.

Sir Francis Walsingham lived in Seething Lane, and died here in 1590.

Roman pavements have been found throughout this whole street.

Serjeant's Inn, Fleet Street

Dates from before the fifteenth century, and was an inn of lawyers from the time of Charles II. until the end of the eighteenth century.

16.—John Thaddeus Delane, editor of *The Times*, lived here from 1847 until 1878. From here he conducted the policy of the paper during his illness in 1856 and 1871, giving his instructions to his assistants from day to day.

Serle Street, Lincoln's Inn

14.—Sir James Mackintosh lived here from 1795 to 1801. Here his wife died in 1797.

The first edition of *Barnaby's Journal*, bearing a printer's name and date, was printed in 1716 for S. Illidge under Serle's Gate.

Seven Dials

Mentioned in 1694. Takes its name from a column supporting a clock with seven faces, erected at the intersection of Great Earl Street, Little Earl Street, Great White Lion Street, Little White Lion Street, Great St. Andrew Street, Little St. Andrew Street, and Queen Street. In 1773 the column was taken down and set up on Weybridge Common. In Charles Dickens's time Seven Dials was the name of the district surrounding the intersection, and included a maze of lanes and alleys inhabited by the poorest of Irish and English. Dickens has a chapter on the place in the *Sketches by Boz*. For years Seven Dials was a synonym for misery, squalor and general wretchedness.

Seymour Street, Euston Square

Between 134 and 138.—St. Mary's, Somers Town. When Charles Dickens was a pupil at Wellington House Academy, 1824–6, he was accustomed to attend morning service here, at that time known as Somers Chapel.

Seymour Street, Portman Square

10, formerly 5 Upper Seymour Street.—Bulwer-Lytton lived here as a youth.

12, formerly 7 Upper Seymour Street.—Michael William Balfe, the composer, lived here from 1861 to 1864. Here he wrote *The Puritan's Daughter, Mazeppa, Blanche de Nevers, The Armourer of Nantes* and *The Sleeping Queen.*

18, formerly 10 Upper Seymour Street.—Thomas Campbell lived here from 1822 until 1828, during which time he edited the *New Monthly Magazine.* Here he wrote *Theodoric* and *The Last Man,* and other poems. Some of his saddest days were spent in this house, for here his wife died in 1828 and his only son became a hopeless lunatic.

38, formerly 20 Upper Seymour Street.—Sophy Streatfield, the member of the Johnson circle who used to amuse the company by weeping on demand, lived here in 1806 and the following years.

41, formerly 45 Upper Seymour Street West.—Sir Robert Peel was married here in 1820 to Julia, daughter of Sir John Floyd.

46, formerly 24 Upper Seymour Street.—John M. Mason, the Confederate Commissioner to England, lived here in 1863.

Corner of Edgware Road.—General Paoli, the Corsican patriot, who stood as sponsor for the first Napoleon, and who was a valued member of the Johnson circle, lived here in 1784 and thereabouts.

Shad Thames, Bermondsey

From Horsleydown Lane to Boss Street.—Courage and Company's brewery. On the site of the manor house and mill of the Priors of St. John of Jerusalem from Edward I.'s time to the Dissolution.

Shaftesbury Avenue

Built in 1886, partly along the line of Monmouth Street, so famous in the literature of the eighteenth century. The east side of Monmouth Street was destroyed in the widening process, but the west side still exists as the west side of Shaftesbury Avenue, north of Cambridge Circus. Defoe mentions Monmouth Street in his *Life and Adventures of Duncan Campbell*, and there are frequent references in the works of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Prior, Gay, Swift, Pope, Garth, Browne, Scott and others. The place was notorious for its old-clothes shops, in one of which William Lisle Bowles, the poet, bought a coat of subdued colour which proved to be a glaring green when he got it outside.

Intersection of Wardour Street.—Nell Gwynn had a cottage here. It was demolished in the making of Shaftesbury Avenue.

144–146.—Establishment of Zaehnsdorf, the famous book-binder.

Sheen Road, Richmond

Lichfield House.—Miss Braddon (Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Maxwell), the novelist, lived here for many years until her death here in 1915. After her death her son, W. B. Maxwell, the novelist, continued in occupation until 1920.

Shepherd Market, Mayfair

1.—"King's Arms," the descendant of the "Three Jolly Butchers," famous in its time, where Woodward, the comedian and harlequin, made his first appearance in connection with the festivities

of the old May Fair, which used to be held in the region occupied by this and the neighbouring streets. From this humble beginning Woodward rose to his commanding position at Covent Garden Theatre.

Shepherdess Walk, Hoxton

Crosses the old Shepherd and Shepherdess Field in which, near the canal, were located the dust-heaps of Mr. Dodd, said to be the original of Mr. Boffin in *Our Mutual Friend.*

Sherborne Lane, King William Street

Thomas Withering, postmaster to Charles I., had his receiving house for letters in this lane. He was the first to organise a day and night service throughout the kingdom.

Shoe Lane, Fleet Street

(Mentioned in 1310)

10.—Original location of the "Cogers," a debating society founded in 1755, to which Wilkes, O'Connell, Curran and others of the famous lawyers of the day belonged. See 15 Bride Lane and 9 Salisbury Court.

98.—Hudson, the singer and writer of popular songs, lived here about 1825. Among the best known of his productions were *Jack Robinson, The Spider and the Fly, There was a Man in the West Countrie, The Dog's-meat Man,* etc.

On the east side of Shoe Lane, and extending to Farringdon Street and from Stonecutter Street north, half-way to Plumtree Court, was located the Workhouse Cemetery in which Thomas Chatterton was hastily buried after his suicide in 1770.

John de Critz, serjeant-painter to James I. and Charles I., lived in this street. "Resolute" John Florio, author of *A Worlde of Wordes* (an Italian dictionary) and translator of Montaigne, lived here in 1624. Oliver Goldsmith, in the *Citizen of the World,* mentions having lived here. It was in the "Windmill" Tavern in Shoe Lane that Felton, in 1628, read the Parliamentary Remonstrance against the Duke of Buckingham, and formed the determination to kill him.

There was a noted cock-pit in Shoe Lane in the seventeenth century, and Sir Henry Wotton mentions coming here in 1633 and meeting others of his class. When Pepys visited the place in 1663 he found an audience ranging from members of Parliament to

'prentices, butchers and draymen. At about the same period Shoe Lane was the headquarters for the painters of the shop-signs which were the customary decoration of the shops of the time. It was also the centre for the designers of the rude woodcuts that figured at the head of ballads and broadsides.

Paul Lovell, an aged watchmaker of Shoe Lane, was one of the six persons that lost their lives in the Great Fire of 1666. He met his death because he refused to leave his house here and was burnt up with it. Praise-God Barebone had a house here in 1676. Richard Whitehead, the famous maker of mathematical instruments, died in Shoe Lane in 1694. Samuel Boyse, the poet, died here in 1749 in extreme poverty.

Shoot-up Hill, Kilburn

Manuel Garcia, the famous singer, father of Mme. Malibran, and teacher of Jenny Lind, lived here for many years and died here in 1906.

Shoreditch High Street

(Formerly Holywell Street, Shoreditch)

St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.—Built in 1736–40 on the site of a previous church which dated from the thirteenth century. Rebuilt 1899. The chancel window, a relic of the old church, dates from 1634. The parish registers record the baptism of many of the children of the Elizabethan players who lived in the neighbourhood, and a number of whom are buried in the church and churchyard.

Among those buried here are: William Somers, the jester of Henry VIII., died 1560; Richard Tarlton, the famous clown of Elizabeth's time, died 1588; Fortunatus Greene, son of Robert Greene, the poet and player, died 1593; James Burbage, died 1597, and his son Richard, died 1619; Gabriel Spencer, the player killed by Ben Jonson in a duel in 1598; William Slye and Richard Cowley, two of the original performers in Shakespeare's plays; Countess of Rutland, the only child of Sir Philip Sidney; George Lillo, author of *The London Merchant, or the True Story of George Barnwell.* In the churchyard is buried Mr. Patrick, died 1796, the campanologist, whose achievements included the whole peal of Stedman's triples.

204.—Olympic Music Hall, formerly the National Standard.—This is said to occupy a part of the site of The Theatre, the earliest building erected in or near London for the sole purpose of theatrical performances. The ground was rented in 1576 to James Burbage,

and the building was erected by his father-in-law, John Brayne, a carpenter. There was some dispute about the ground-rent, and in 1598 Cuthbert Burbage, the son of James, tore the building down, took the lumber to Bankside, and used it in the construction of the Globe.

In the time of Elizabeth and James I. this street was a favourite place of residence for the actors connected with the Curtain Theatre, Blackfriars Theatre and the Globe Theatre on the Bankside. Among them were: Nicholas Wilkinson, *alias* Tooley, an original performer in Shakespeare's plays, who bequeathed a dole of bread to the poor of the parish; Richard Burbage, the friend of Shakespeare, was born here, lived here with his father and his whole family and died here in 1618; John Duke, another of the Shakespearean period; John Webster, the dramatist, author of the *Duchess of Malfi*.

Porter was first brewed by Harwood, a brewer on the east side of this street.

Short's Gardens, Drury Lane

The name refers to a period about 1623 and later, when this actually was a street of gardens with but few houses.

Charles Mathews, the elder, here made one of his earliest attempts as an actor. Johann Zoffany, in his early days of poverty in 1758–9 and thereabouts, lived in the garret of a house in this street occupied by an Italian named Bellodi, who worked for Stephen Rimbault, the clockmaker in Great St. Andrew Street. Through Bellodi, Zoffany secured employment with Rimbault, colouring clock-faces, and through several fortunate accidents was introduced to Rimbault's acquaintances and started on his way to prosperity and fame.

Silver Street, Wood Street

13.—On the east corner of Silver and Monkwell Streets.—Site of the house where Shakespeare lived from 1598 to 1604 and probably longer. He lodged with Christopher Mountjoy, a Huguenot refugee, from whom he is supposed to have taken the name of the Herald in *Henry V.*, which he wrote here. *Much Ado about Nothing, As You Like It, Twelfth Night, Hamlet, Julius Cæsar, Troilus and Cressida, Macbeth, Measure for Measure, Othello,* and probably some of his subsequent plays were written here. It was while he lived here that Milton probably saw him as he passed through Bread Street on his daily walk to the Globe at Bankside. The house was destroyed in the Fire.

24.—Parish Clerks' Hall. The fourth hall of the guild, rebuilt in 1844 after a fire which damaged the previous hall built after the Fire.

The Parish Clerks were licensed as a guild in 1233, but were dissolved and reincorporated under Henry VIII. They commenced keeping the Bills of Mortality in 1593, and issued them weekly from 1603 until they were superseded by the Tables of Mortality issued by the Registrar-General.

Sise Lane, Queen Victoria Street

At the south end is a memorial marking the site of St. Antholin's, where the Scottish Commissioners in the Civil War attended service under the Rev. Alexander Henderson.

Sloane Square

North-west corner at the entrance into Cliveden Place.—Site of Bloody Bridge, a favourite haunt of highwaymen and bad characters generally in the eighteenth century. Here the Earl of Oxford and his lady were robbed in 1738. Robbery and murder are recorded in 1742, and there was a hold-up by highwaymen as late as 1748.

Francis Legat, the engraver, lived in Sloane Square from 1790 to 1797.

Sloane Street

(Built 1780)

62.—Corner of Hans Street. Sir Francis Seymour Haden, the etcher, lived here.

76.—Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, author and parliamentarian, was born here and lived here as a boy in 1843 and thereabouts. He was living here again about 1900.

77.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree lived here from 1891 until 1901 or thereabouts. The house has now been combined with the one adjoining.

141.—Sir Joseph Crowe, author, with Cavalcaselle, of the volume on the *Early Flemish Painters* and of the *History of Italian Painting*, was born here in 1825. House demolished in 1890.

146.—Last house on the east side. Edgar Allan Poe, in 1816, attended a school kept here by the Misses Dubourg.

Holy Trinity Church.—Edwin H. Lemare, the famous organist, gave such successful organ recitals here as to secure him an Honorary Fellowship from the Royal Academy of Music. Edmund Yates, author and dramatist, was married here in 1853.

Count Cagliostro (Joseph Balsamo) was living in Sloane Street in 1786 when he published his *Letter to the English People*. Mrs. Inchbald lodged in Sloane Street about 1812. Felix Moscheles, the artist, had his home and studio in a retired house on the east side in the Cadogan enclosure. He lived there from at least 1862 until the place was demolished in the early 1890's, during which whole time the house was a gathering-place for the literary and artistic celebrities of London. Browning was always there on Sundays.

Sloane Terrace

Lady Byron, Lord Byron's mother, took apartments here when she brought Byron to London in 1798 as a boy of ten for treatment by Dr. Matthew Baillie. It was here that Byron came for his week-ends and holidays during the two years that he was at Dr. Glennie's school at Dulwich.

Smithfield

Originally an open field of considerable size, Smithfield has been the scene of jousts, tournaments, executions, burnings; a cattle-market for centuries; and, in its later days, it was famous as the location of Bartholomew Fair.

History records a great tournament here in 1357, at which were present the kings of England, Scotland and France, with the attending nobility. Many of the foreigners were prisoners from the Battle of Poictiers. Another magnificent tournament was given by Edward III. in 1374, when he was sixty-two years of age, in honour of his mistress, Alice Pierce, on which occasion the sports and festivities lasted seven days. Richard II. had tournaments here in 1390, at which some sixty knights from all over Europe participated. Again in 1393 a famous meeting took place, when the Scottish knights contended against the English. In Henry IV.'s time, after a week of miracle plays at the Skinner's Well, a similar jousting took place between the Earl of Somerset, Sir John Cornwall, Sir Richard Arundell and others of the English and the French knights. Here, also, were fought duels or ordeal combats, of which several in the time of Henry VI. have been recorded in the Chronicles. Shakespeare mentions one in which a 'prentice fought his master whom he had accused of treason.

Sir William Wallace was executed here on St. Bartholomew's Day in 1305, together with his servant Fraser and two Scottish knights. In 1307 a brother of Wallace and two brothers of Bruce also

were executed here. The place of execution was in the western part of the field at a spot known as the Elms, from several trees that grew there, and has been identified as in Cow Lane (now King Street) at the end of St. John's Court. In the same place were executed Roger de Mortimer, the regicide, concerned in the murder of Edward II., and William Fitzosbert, known as Longbeard. The gallows was removed in 1413.

Smithfield is famous in history as the locality of the burning of religious martyrs. It is calculated that during the reign of Mary 277 persons were burned to death in England for heresy, and of these the great majority suffered at Smithfield. The usual place of burning was immediately opposite the entrance of the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, the prior of which was generally present on the occasion. The victim faced the east and the great gate of the church. In 1849, during some excavations, the exact spot was found about three feet below the street level. It was a mass of unhewn stone, blackened by fire and covered with ashes and charred human bones.

Sir William Chatris, parish priest of St. Osyth, burned here in 1400, was the first person burned for heresy in England. The next victim was John Badley, a tailor, in 1409. John Claydon, a carrier, one of the earliest Lollard martyrs, was burned in 1415 principally for having in his possession a volume of heretical sermons, although he could not read. In 1540 Barnes, Garrett and Jerome, three eminent Protestant divines, suffered the same fate for heresy. In 1546 Anne Askew, Nicolas Belenian, a priest of Shropshire, and John Adams, a tailor, were burned here in the presence of Lord Wriothesley, Chancellor of England, the old Duke of Norfolk, the old Earl of Bedford, the Lord Mayor and others. Joan Boucher, the Maid of Kent, was a victim here in Edward VI.'s time, at the instigation of Cranmer. John Rogers, vicar of St. Sepulchre's, the first martyr of Queen Mary's time, was burned here in 1555; followed by John Cardmaker, Prebendary of Wells and former vicar of St. Bride's, and John Warne, an upholsterer of Walbrook, in 1555. In 1556 John Bradford suffered the same fate. John Philpot, Archdeacon of Winchester, John Hollingdale, William Sparrow and Master Gibson all suffered in 1557. The last of the burnings for heresy in England was that of Bartholomew Legate, the Arian, in 1612. Richard Rose, a cook in Carlisle House, Lambeth, the residence of Bishop Fisher of Rochester, was boiled to death at Smithfield for an attempt to kill the bishop by putting poison in the soup. The bishop escaped, but fourteen guests were poisoned and two others died.

In 1538 John Forest, Prior of the Observant Convent at Greenwich, was suspended over the fire in an iron cage and was roasted

to death for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. In 1540, and for the same cause, Thomas Abel, Edward Powel and Richard Fetherston, all priests, were executed here. In 1590 Nicholas Horner, tailor, suffered death here for his faith. All these are among the "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation in a commission appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

It was at Smithfield that Sir William Walworth, Lord Mayor of London, killed Wat Tyler with his dagger in the presence of Richard II. An inscription in Fishmongers' Hall (Walworth was a member of the Fishmongers' Company) states that the dagger in the Arms of the City of London is derived from this incident, but it is also said that the dagger therein refers to the sword of St. Paul. At the time the king's forces were arrayed in battle formation on the east side near St. Bartholomew's, and the commons on the west side of Smithfield under Wat Tyler, Jack Straw and John Ball. While Walworth probably was really angered at the arrogance of Tyler toward the king, it is on record that some of his property at Bankside had been burnt down by Tyler, and he probably had not forgotten the fact. See Bankside.

Smithfield was the location of the famous Bartholomew Fair from the time of Henry II., when the Prior of St. Bartholomew was granted the privilege of holding an annual fair for three days, until 1855, when it was suppressed as a public nuisance. For centuries, until the time of Elizabeth, it was the great Cloth Fair of England. After that time it was the occasion of bringing together all sorts of low amusements for the common people. Ben Jonson's *Bartholomew Fair* is a description of what it was in his day, and Hone's *Every-Day Book*, under September 1825, tells what it was in its last days.

From very early times until 1855 Smithfield was used as a cattle-market. The place was muddy, filthy and dangerous. Of sixty-seven houses around it, thirteen were public-houses. In later years when market-days became the occasion for the gathering of all sorts of bad characters, sharp practice made the place notorious.

Smithfield was also known as West Smithfield. In the sixteenth century and earlier in the days of swords and bucklers, West Smithfield gained for itself the name of Ruffians' Hall, as being the usual place for common fighting, and under that and its other name Smithfield figures largely in literature. It will be recalled that when Falstaff questioned the Page as to Bardolph's whereabouts he was told that "He's gone to Smithfield to buy your worship a horse." Defoe's Colonel Jack and his friend Will used to come to Smithfield on market-days to pick pockets. It was at the corner of Giltspur

Street that Phineas Cophagus, the apothecary in Captain Marryat's *Japhet in Search of a Father*, had his home and his shop to which Japhet Newland was sent from the Foundling Asylum to serve his apprenticeship. It was there that the mad bull from the cattle-market charged into the shop and wrecked it. Dickens makes frequent mention of Smithfield. In *Oliver Twist* there is a good description of the place as it was in 1838, in the account of Oliver's journey across it with Bill Sikes and Nancy after they had captured him, and were taking him back to Fagin's, and again when he crossed it with Bill Sikes in the early morning on the way to the burglary at Chertsey. Another good description occurs in *Great Expectations* in connection with Pip's stroll therein while waiting for Mr. Jaggers to arrive at the office in Little Britain, Pip and Wemmick had to cross Smithfield on their way to Gerrard Street to dine with Mr. Jaggers. It was across this same muddy old Smithfield that Colonel Newcome made his way to the Charterhouse at times, in Thackeray's *The Newcomes*.

St. Bartholomew the Great.—The remains of the church of the Augustinian Priory founded by Rahere in 1123. Next to the chapel in the Tower it is the oldest church in London. The entrance from Smithfield is a doorway of the original west front. The present church is only the choir of the original church, with one bay of the nave and fragments of the transepts. It was in this choir in 1247 that Archbishop Boniface made his assault on the sub-prior, and started such a row between the people and the church attendants that Boniface had to fly to Lambeth to save his life. The Lady Chapel was used as a dwelling-house in the seventeenth century. At one time it was Palmer's printing office, where Benjamin Franklin worked in 1725 setting type for the third edition of Wollaston's *Religion of Nature*. Still later it was occupied by a lace factory. An old monastic well still exists there. See Bartholomew Close. Shortly before its restoration the north transept was used as a blacksmith's forge. Some time ago the stables which occupied the cloisters were purchased, and in 1923 the restoration of the cloisters was completed as far as possible. Some seven feet of earth was excavated from the floor, and among other things discovered was a stone coffin of the twelfth century. With the removal of some cottages on the east side of the cloister, the "daughter" stairway to the dormitory was found.

William Hogarth, the painter, was baptised here in 1697. One sister, Mary, was baptised in 1699 and another, Anne, in 1701. Among those buried here are: Rahere, the founder, died 1144—the tomb is early fifteenth-century work; Hubert Le Sueur, the sculptor; Sir Walter Mildmay, died 1589, founder of Emmanuel

College, Cambridge, and one of the judges of Mary, Queen of Scots; Sir John Hayward, the historian, died 1627.

St. Bartholomew's Hospital.—The earliest institution of the kind in London, and the "Bart's" of literature. Founded in 1123 by Rahere, a courtier of Henry I., in connection with the Priory of Augustinians of which St. Bartholomew the Great is a relic. At the Dissolution Henry VIII. turned the hospital over to the city. The gate toward Smithfield was built in 1702, and the hospital itself was rebuilt in 1730. When the hospital was built in 1123 it is said that among its first patients were several old men who were suffering from wounds sustained at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. There have been treated here soldiers from Crécy, Agincourt, Naseby, Blenheim, Waterloo, Crimea, and the World War. It has treated victims of the various plagues since its foundation, and during the plague of 1665 it was filled with the sick and dying. Wounded men from the Gordon riots of 1780 came here from the sacking of Newgate Prison. Many relics of the medical practice and the surgery of ancient times are preserved here.

The first superintendent after the Dissolution was Thomas Vicary, serjeant-surgeon to Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary and Elizabeth, and one of the earliest writers on anatomy. Sir Thomas Bodley, John Radcliffe and John Caius served here before going to Oxford and Cambridge. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was chief physician from 1609 to 1643, and it was here in 1619 that he first lectured on his great discovery. Hogarth was a student here, and his picture, "The Pool of Bethesda," hangs over the great staircase. Percivall Pott was one of the celebrities of the institution in the middle of the eighteenth century, and Anthony Askew, Pate and Pitcairn were all connected with it during the same period. John Abernethy was a lecturer from 1791 to 1827. Sir John Millais attended Sir James Paget's lectures on anatomy here and, later, painted the portrait of Paget that now hangs in the lecture-room.

St. Bartholomew the Less.—Inside the hospital grounds to the left of the gate. Built by Rahere, escaped the Great Fire, rebuilt in 1789 and again in 1823.

Inigo Jones, the famous architect, was baptised here in 1573. The records also show the baptism of three children of Joshua Sylvester, the friend of Ben Jonson, and three children of John Lyly, the euphuist. Among those buried here are: John Shirley, the scribe, died 1456; Thomas Watson, the poet, died 1592; Sir Ralph Winwood, ambassador and secretary of state, died 1617; James Heath (Carlyle's "Carrion Heath," the slanderer of Cromwell), author of *Heath's Chronicle*, died 1664.

Smith Square, Westminster

5.—John Fawcett, the actor, was born here about 1825.

St. John the Evangelist Church.—This is the second of the fifty churches built during the time of Queen Anne. Dickens refers to it in *Our Mutual Friend* as resembling a petrified monster with its legs in the air. Charles Churchill, the satirist, was appointed curate and lecturer here in 1758, succeeding his father, who was curate at the time of Churchill's birth.

In Besant's *Beyond the Dreams of Avarice*, Ella Burley and her aunt Lucinda lodge in Smith Square when they come from America to get some of the property of their millionaire relative, James Calvert Burley. The family, it will be remembered, had been members of the Church of St. John since 1716, and Ella and her aunt went there as by right.

Mulberry House.—Residence of Viscount Grey of Falloden, formerly Sir Edward Grey.

Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct

The present street partly follows the lines of the old Snow Hill that existed before Holborn Viaduct was built, but it has been widened. It was down the old Snow Hill that the Mohocks used to amuse themselves by rolling women in barrels, as mentioned by Gay in his *Trivia*.

John Bunyan died in 1688 at the house of his friend, Mr. Strudwick, a grocer, "at the sign of the Star on Snow Hill." The location seems to have been directly under the eastern pier of Holborn Viaduct. Thomas Cromwell, grandson of Henry Cromwell, the Lord-Deputy, and great-grandson of Oliver Cromwell, had a grocer's shop on old Snow Hill, and died there in 1748.

Saracen's Head Chambers.—On the site of the "Saracen's Head," a very old tavern, which Lydgate says received its name in 1114 when Richard Cœur-de-Lion returned from the Crusades. He rested at this tavern and seems to have become gloriously drunk. As he was smashing things in general with his battle-axe one of his attendants remarked that it would go ill with a Saracen's head had one happened to be present. On sobering-up in the morning Richard gave the proprietor permission to call the place the "Saracen's Head." Whatever may have been the derivation of the name, the tavern was here in the early fifteenth century. It was one of the taverns commandeered for the entertainment of Charles V. and his retinue in 1522. Pepys was a visitor to the old inn, which was burned

down in the Fire. The rebuilt house was a famous coaching inn. Bunyan, Swift, Nelson and many another famous man stayed there.

Dickens describes the "Saracen's Head" in chapter iv. of *Nicholas Nickleby*. It was at the "Saracen's Head" that Nicholas Nickleby and Mr. Squeers took the coach for Yorkshire and where Nicholas first met Frank Cheeryble on his return from the Continent. Here also Mr. and Mrs. John Browdie arrived on their wedding trip. Mr. Pickwick took the coach to Rochester from the "Saracen's Head." The tavern of Dickens's time was demolished in 1868, and was succeeded by another tavern of the same name which lasted until 1912, when it was pulled down for the erection of the present building.

Soho

The name of the district bounded by Oxford Street, Charing Cross Road, Shaftesbury Avenue or Leicester Square, and Warwick Street or Regent Street.

Soho Square

Built in 1681, and originally known as King's Square and a very select place of residence. A list of the residents in 1708 includes Lord Berkeley, on the east side; Lord George Howard and Sir Thomas Mansell, Controller of the Household, on the west side; and Lord Leicester on the north side. It continued to be a most fashionable locality until well into the eighteenth century. The statue of Charles II. recently placed here is by old Cibber.

3.—Richard Payne Knight, famous collector and writer of many works on art, died here in 1824. It was here that he formed the collection of bronzes, Greek coins, drawings and other objects which he bequeathed to the British Museum.

9.—**French Protestant Church.** On the site of Soho Academy, where Theodore Hook and J. M. W. Turner were pupils.

12.—Sir Anthony Carlisle, the great surgeon, lived here for some time. It was here that the painter Barry was carried in one of his attacks of illness and was carefully cared for.

18.—H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., portrait-painter, lived here in 1824, and for many years afterwards.

20.—Site of Fauconberg House, the residence of Thomas Belasyse, first Earl Fauconberg, who married Cromwell's third daughter Mary. She died here in 1713. Sir Clowdisley Shovell, the admiral, lived here for a time, and here his body was brought in 1707 after his shipwreck, and lay in state before its interment in Westminster

Abbey. Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons from 1728 to 1761, lived here from 1753 to 1761. In later years this house had an unsavoury reputation as the White House, an aristocratic resort of vice. Still later it was a portion of the establishment of Crosse and Blackwell.

St. Patrick's Church.—On the site of Carlisle House, the residence of the Howards, Earls of Carlisle, from 1708 or thereabouts until 1756. From 1763 to 1778 Carlisle House was occupied by Mrs. Teresa Cornelys, who gave a series of exceedingly fashionable balls, concerts and masquerades. At one of these, in 1770, the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., appeared as Edward IV. with Lady Waldegrave as Elizabeth Woodville—which Walpole commented on as suggestive. Another venture of Mrs. Cornelys's was the Harmonic Meetings at which opera was given. For this she was promptly fined for infringing on the monopoly that George Hobart held for the production of opera at the King's Theatre in the Haymarket, and Guadigni, her principal singer, was arrested. Teresa Cornelys and her establishment are often referred to in the literature of the period, Walpole's references being especially numerous.

Corner of Greek Street.—Alderman Beckford lived here in 1755. See Greek Street.

28.—Corner of Bateman's Buildings. George Colman, the elder, and George Colman, the younger, both lived here.

29.—Charles Kemble lived here in 1824.

29–30.—Site of Monmouth House, the residence of James, Duke of Monmouth, the first resident of Soho Square when it was built in 1681. Pennant says that the square was known as Monmouth Square before it was called King's Square. The duke was the son of Charles II. and Lucy Walters, and after his defeat at Sedgemoor he was executed on Tower Hill in 1685. About 1693 the French Government bought Monmouth House as a residence for its ambassadors, and here they remained until the removal of the Embassy to Hertford House in Manchester Square in the latter part of the seventeenth century. It afterwards became the property of Lord Bateman and was pulled down in 1773. The grounds occupied the whole of the south side of the square, and Bateman's Buildings was built directly through them.

32.—Sir Joseph Banks, the famous botanist and President of the Royal Society, and who gave Botany Bay its name when he was with Captain Cook in the *Endeavour* in 1768 and thereabouts, lived here from about 1777 until 1820. The house at that time was the meeting-place of the scientists of the period and occupied the same position in science that Holland House did in literature and

politics. It was here that Banks gave the public breakfasts and the Sunday evening receptions that Peter Pindar ridiculed so unmercifully. Dr. Daniel Charles Solander, his companion on his voyage around the world, died in this house in 1782. Here also died Banks's sister, Sarah Sophia Banks, in 1818. She was a noted collector of manuscripts, etc., most of which were afterwards presented to the British Museum.

After Banks's death Richard Payne Knight lived in the house for a time. Robert Brown, the eminent botanist, occupied the library in the Dean Street end of the house, where Banks held his meetings, until his death there in 1858. See Dean Street. The front part of the house, overlooking the square, was occupied by the Linnean Society.

34.—Sir Charles Bell, the famous surgeon, who discovered the separate functions of the motor and sensory nerves, lived here from his marriage in 1811 until 1836, when he went to Edinburgh to become Professor of Surgery in the University.

John Evelyn spent the winter of 1690 in this square, then known as King's Square. Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, was a resident in 1708. Ripperda, the Dutch adventurer, lived here in great magnificence in 1720. Lord Chancellor Macclesfield lived here for many years, and died here in 1732. His son, afterwards the President of the Royal Society, lived in the same house for many years afterwards. Field-Marshal Conway, Walpole's correspondent, occupied a house in the south-west corner. Miss Braddon, the novelist, was born in Soho Square in 1837. It was on a doorstep in Soho Square that De Quincey fainted and was aided by "Ann of Oxford Street."

Sir Roger de Coverley's usual place of residence in the town was in Soho Square, as appears by the second number of the *Spectator*, 1710. In Besant's *Orange Girl*, Jenny Wilmot rose from a seller of oranges outside of Drury Lane Theatre to become a great actress, and eventually the proprietor of assembly rooms in Soho Square. The actress part of the character seems to derive from Nell Gwynn, while the Soho Square climax may have a reference to Mrs. Cornelys and her establishment.

Somers Place, Cambridge Square

16.—In the spring of 1805 Dickens took a furnished house here for three months.

Somers Town

The triangular district between the Hampstead, Euston and Pancras Roads.

Somerset Street, Portman Square

George Stubbs, A.R.A., lived here for some years.

Southampton Buildings

Built on the site of Southampton House, which stood at the Holborn end of the street with a boundary wall running down Chancery Lane. Gerard, who botanised here, refers to the place as being in the suburbs of London in his time. Formerly the residence of the Earls of Lincoln, it afterwards became the mansion of Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the patron of Shakespeare, who dedicated to him *Venus and Adonis* and *The Rape of Lucrece*. He it was who gave Shakespeare £1000 with which either to buy a share in the Blackfriars or the Globe Theatre, or to pay for New Place in Stratford. Shakespeare must have been a frequent visitor here, and must have known this region very well. In later years this was the residence of Thomas Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, the friend of Charles I., and Lord Treasurer in the beginning of the reign of Charles II. His daughter married Lord William Russell, who was beheaded in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

9.—Hazlitt lived here from 1820, when he separated from his first wife, until 1824. His landlord was a tailor named Walker, and here Hazlitt fell hopelessly in love with the landlord's daughter Sarah. She would not listen to him even after he went to Edinburgh to get a divorce. It was this love affair that led Hazlitt to write his *Liber Amoris, or The New Pygmalion*. While here Hazlitt wrote for the *Edinburgh Review*, the *New Monthly* and the *London Magazine*, and published his *Dramatic Criticisms* and his *Table Talk* in 1821, *Liber Amoris* in 1823 and *Sketches of the Principal English Picture Galleries* in 1824.

24.—Charles Lamb used occasionally to lodge here at the house of a Mrs. Buffam, from about 1827, when he had to spend a night in town.

34.—Charles Lamb and his sister lived here in 1809, and again in 1830.

Coleridge lived in this street when he was lecturing in 1811, and it may have been with the Lambs, who were then living at No. 34. The Southampton Coffee-House was located a few doors from Chancery Lane, next what was then the Patent Office. It was a favourite resort of Hazlitt's when he was living at No. 9, and he used to hold a kind of evening levee there. George Cruikshank and Hone used to meet him there to discuss squibs on the trial of Queen

Caroline in 1820, and Cruikshank, to illustrate his point, would dip his fingers in ale and make sketches on the table. Hazlitt frequently sat up all night talking with his cronies, among whom was Peter George Patmore, editor of the *New Monthly Magazine* and father of Coventry Patmore. He made the place the scene of his essay *On Coffee-house Politicians*, in which he described the habitués. Edmund Ludlow, the Parliamentary General, lay concealed in this street at the Restoration, until he succeeded in escaping to the Continent. Sir George Barclay lodged here, under the name of Brown, in 1696, when he was arranging the plot to murder William III. One of the earliest coffee-houses in London was established in Southampton Buildings in 1671, by a Jew named Jacobs.

Southampton Row

Is composed of two streets; an old thoroughfare which would be the western part of the present street, and Kingsgate Street, which ran parallel to it on the east and which was wiped out to bring the modern street to its present width. The old road which formed the western part was so narrow that its east side would be located little more than half-way across the present roadway. At the corner of this old east side and High Holborn was about the point where Charles II., the Duke of York and Prince Rupert were upset in their coach in 1668 and were thrown into the muddy street, as duly related by Samuel Pepys. From High Holborn to Hart Street this old road was known as King Street; and it was in that portion in 1776 that Jackson of Exeter found John Bampfylde, the poet, wandering around dirty, demented and half-starved. From Bloomsbury Place to Russell Square the old road was called Southampton Row. In old Southampton Row, Dr. Dodd, the preacher who was finally executed for forgery, had a select academy at one time. Another Dodd, James Dodd the actor, died in the same row in 1796. George Warrington, in *The Virginians*, had lodgings in the row overlooking the Duke of Bedford's gardens. These must have been on that same east side, which would now be out in the middle of the roadway. On that east side of the row in 1759, Thomas Gray, the poet, had apartments. On the same side in 1750 and thereabouts lived Ashley Cowper, uncle of William Cowper the poet. The house was about nine doors north of Cosmo Place, and there the poet and his companion, Edward Thurlow, spent much of their time when they were both studying law with Mr. Chapman of Lincoln's Inn. This probably is the house referred to at 62 Russell Square—which see.

The east side of the old street disappeared when the street was

widened to include Kingsgate Street, which ran parallel to it on the east. Kingsgate Street will be recalled as the location of the shop of Poll Sweedlepipe, with his lodger, Sairey Gamp, occupying the first floor. The shop was next to the corner of Holborn, and here it was that Mr. Bailey ran into Poll on one occasion and paraded round and round in a circle to exhibit his new livery as tiger to Montague Tigg (*Martin Chuzzlewit*).

Southampton Street, Bloomsbury Square

Corner of Bloomsbury Square.—See Bloomsbury Square.

17.—Cardinal Newman lived here in early life.

18.—Site of the Billickins' boarding-house, where Mr. Grewgious took lodgings for Miss Twinkleton and Rosa (*Edwin Drood*).

Southampton Street, Camberwell

Robert Browning was born here in 1812, at Hanover Cottage.

Southampton Street, Pentonville

23.—Thomas Carlyle lived here for four months in the winter of 1824–5, after having spent the previous few months with Irving in Myddleton Terrace on his first coming to London. Here he completed his *Life of Schiller*, and began his correspondence with Goethe.

33.—Joe Grimaldi, the famous clown, lived here the last few years of his life and died here in 1837. For many years he was a nightly frequenter of the "Marquis of Cornwallis" Tavern in this street, the proprietor of which, George Cook, used to carry him home on his back after Joe had become afflicted with partial paralysis.

Southampton Street, Strand

Built on the site of Bedford House, the town house of the Earls of Bedford previous to their removal to Bloomsbury Square in 1704. The house was then torn down. Opposite to Bedford House was the Bishop of Carlisle's Inn, which Stow refers to in 1598 as Bedford House. It took that name during its occupancy by the Bedfords while they were building their new house opposite. Francis Bacon dates several of his letters from this house.

11.—Thomas Linley, the composer, Sheridan's father-in-law, died here in 1795. House demolished in 1890.

17.—Sir W. S. Gilbert, who wrote the famous operas, was born here in 1836.

27.—David Garrick lived here from his marriage in 1749 until 1772—the most brilliant part of his career. In 1755 a mob smashed every window in his house in resentment at *The Chinese Festival*, which he brought out in that year. Thornbury says that this latter incident took place in No. 36, which was afterwards Eastey's Hotel.

Colley Cibber, the actor and dramatist, was born in this street in 1671. Hutton, however, states that he was born at the north-east corner of Southampton Street, at Bloomsbury Square. Congreve lived here for a time, and Nance Oldfield also was a resident. Dick Estcourt, the actor, died in his lodgings on the west side in 1712. Dr. Lemprière, author of the *Classical Dictionary*, died in this street in 1824.

South Audley Street

(Built in 1730)

Audley Square.—Spencer Perceval, Prime Minister 1809–12, was born here in 1762.

Chesterfield House, corner of Curzon Street.—Built in 1749 by Philip, fourth Earl of Chesterfield, author of the famous *Letters*. He died here in 1773. The house continued to be the residence of the Earls of Chesterfield until 1849, when it was let to the Marquis of Abercorn. It was sold in 1889, and the new owner pulled down the famous colonnade and leased the rear garden and the land occupied by the stables and offices for building purposes, The wings of the original house also have been removed. The library, however, remains much the same as in Lord Chesterfield's time.

Present residence of Viscount Lascelles and Princess Mary, to which they came after their marriage in 1922. In their absence the Duke and Duchess of York sometimes entertain here.

8.—The Duke of York, brother of George IV., was living here in 1826–7. It was then known as Cambridge House. Lord Alington lived here in 1909 and thereabouts, and the house was then known as Alington House.

14.—Sir Richard Westmacott lived here for many years, and here executed all of his principal works. He died here in 1856.

15.—Baron Bunsen lived here in 1841.

19.—Charles Kemble lived here for a time.

Grosvenor Chapel.—Lord Chancellor Northington was married here in 1743. Among those buried here are: Ambrose Philips ("Namby Pamby"), the poet that Pope ridiculed so unmercifully, died 1749; Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, died 1762; David Mallet, the poet, died 1765; William Whitehead, poet, died 1785; Elizabeth

Carter, the friend of Johnson, died 1806; John Wilkes, died 1797. Lord Chesterfield was buried here after his death in 1773, but his body was afterwards removed to Nottinghamshire.

52.—Admiral Sir Percy Scott, the expert on naval gunnery.

60.—Cyril Maude, actor and theatrical manager.

66.—Lord John Russell had lodgings here from 1823 to 1826.

72.—Louis XVIII. and Charles X. both lived here when they were in exile.

73.—Lord Bute lived here from about 1763 until his death here in 1792. While here he was at his greatest unpopularity, and in 1769 his house was attacked by the mob in the Wilkes riots.

74.—Site of the Chapel of the Portuguese Embassy, where David Garrick was married to Eva Maria Violette in 1749, after having been married in the chapel in Great Russell Street. See Great Russell Street.

77.—Alderman Sir Matthew Wood, the friend of Queen Caroline, was living here in 1820, when she came back from Italy. The alderman and his family thereupon moved to Fladong's Hotel, and handed the house over to Queen Caroline. She lived here from June 1820 until the beginning of the trial in August of the same year.

Archbishop Markham died in this street in 1807; and John Home, author of *Douglas*, lodged in it in 1758 "to be near Lord Bute." Thomas Holcroft, the dramatist, worked in his father's cobbler's shop in South Audley Street. General Paoli lived here until he had a house of his own, and Boswell often stayed with him on his visits to London. Sir William Jones lived opposite Audley Square, and there his widow died in 1829.

South Bolton Gardens, South Kensington

8.—Residence of Sir William Orpen, R.A.

South Grove, Highgate

10–11.—Church House, coach-house and stables, now part of the Highgate Literary Institute. The seat of Sir John Hawkins, the friend of Dr. Johnson and a prominent member of the Johnson circle.

Second house beyond the church, formerly South Grove House.—Dr. Henry Sacheverell, the militant parson, died here in 1724.

South Lambeth Road

John Tradescant, the botanist, had his house and grounds in this street just beyond Meadow Place. John Evelyn visited him here in 1657. The Tradescants were the first well-known collectors of

natural curiosities in England, and here they gathered the collections that eventually passed into the hands of Elias Ashmole and formed the nucleus of the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

South Molton Street
(Built 1721)

17.—William Blake lived here from 1803, when he returned to London from Felpham, until 1817. Here he produced his *Jerusalem, the Emanation of the Giant Albion*; *Milton*; made the illustrations to Blair's *Grave*; interviewed angels and spirits; and records that in 1807 his wife received communications from the spirits also. It was here that Charles Lamb visited him.

John Thaddeus Delane, the famous editor of *The Times*, was born in this street in 1817.

South Place, Finsbury Pavement

Between Spencer House and No. 12. South Place Chapel and Institute.—The chapel was founded in 1793 by Elhanan Winchester, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. For many years the minister was William Johnstone Fox, M.P., the famous Corn Law agitator ("Publicola") and one of the founders of the *Westminster Review*. Among his congregation here were Hazlitt, Thomas Campbell, John Stuart Mill, Douglas Jerrold, Leigh Hunt, Judge Talfourd, John Forster, Crabb Robinson, Browning, Macready, the Novellos, Charles Cowden Clarke, the Howitts, Harriet Martineau and Helen Faucit. Sarah Flower Adams, the hymn-writer, was a member and her sister, Eliza Flower, was the composer of the church's music. Fox was succeeded by Moncure Conway, the Virginia Abolitionist, who was minister from 1863 to 1884, and again from 1892 until 1897. During his pastorate tableaux and theatricals were among the diversions of the congregation, and many of the performances were managed by Richard Mansfield as a youth, later to become a famous actor. In 1872, when Mazzini died, Conway, who had known him since 1863, when he was living in poverty in Onslow Terrace (now Fulham Road), held a memorial service for him here. Building marked for demolition, 1927.

South Street, Park Lane

8.—Charles James Fox lived here from 1792 until 1798. He was married here in 1795 to Mrs. Armistead, who had lived with him as his mistress.

10.—Florence Nightingale lived here for some time.

24.—George Bryan ("Beau") Brummell moved here in 1810.

31.—The Duke of Orleans ("Philippe Égalité") lived here.

33.—Lord and Lady Holland lived here. Lady Holland died here in 1845. John Allen, M.D., one of the celebrities of Holland House, died here in 1843.

39.—Lord Melbourne lived here when Prime Minister during the whole of his administration, 1835–41.

General Richard Fitzpatrick, the inseparable friend and companion of C. J. Fox, died in South Street in 1813.

Southwark Bridge

Referred to as the Iron Bridge in *Little Dorrit*. This was Amy Dorrit's favourite promenade because of its quiet, and it was here that she refused John Chivery's offer of marriage.

Southwark Bridge Road

13–15–17.—In the rear of these houses stood the Globe Theatre of Shakespeare's time. The site is now occupied by Barclay and Perkins's Brewery. See Park Street, Southwark.

Southwark Park Road, Bermondsey

(Formerly Blue Anchor Road)

Colonel Chester, the American genealogist and antiquary, who devoted a good part of his life to the antiquities of London, lived here for many years and died here in 1882. A tablet to his memory is erected in Westminster Abbey.

Southwark Street, Southwark

Built in 1864. When the street was under construction evidence was found of ancient dwellings built on piles like lake dwellings.

Southwick Place, Hyde Park Square

6.—In 1866 Charles Dickens rented a furnished house here for the spring.

Spa Road, Bermondsey

South side at about Rouel Road.—Site of Bermondsey Spa, a place of entertainment opened shortly after 1770 by Thomas Keyse, the owner. The attractions included a chalybeate spring,

music, fireworks and a spectacle called *The Siege of Gibraltar*, designed and arranged by Keyse himself. He was a self-taught artist, and specialised in pictures of fish, joints of beef, vegetables, butchers' shops, etc., and an exhibition of his pictures was an additional attraction.

Spaniards Road, Hampstead

The Elms, east side.—On the site of the tavern kept in the seventeenth century by the notorious Mother Huff.

The Firs, west side.—Admiral Sir William Edward Parry, the Arctic explorer, lived here at one time.

Heath End House.—Sir Hall Caine lived here in 1924.

St. Jude's Cottage.—Barratt says that Admiral Parry also lived in what was known, in 1911, as St. Jude's Cottage, on the Spaniards Road. He also states that in 1895 Whistler moved from the Savoy and rented St. Jude's Cottage from Canon Barnett in an attempt to improve his wife's health.

"Spaniards" Inn.—Stands on the site of the toll-house at the entrance of the road leading from Hampstead to Highgate, through the Bishop of London's lands. Some say that it was a Spaniard that converted the old toll-gate into an inn and account for its name in that way. Others claim that the name refers to the residence of a Spanish ambassador here. Whatever may be the origin of the name, an inn existed here at least as early as the seventeenth century. When highwaymen were operating on Hampstead Heath the "Spaniards" Inn of that period was credited with being one of their favourite resorts, with secret passages, trap-doors and other devices especially prepared for their accommodation. Dick Turpin is said to have been very fond of the place when he was operating on the Heath, and for many years the stable where he kept Black Bess was shown to visitors and also the staple to which he tied her.

During the Gordon riots in 1789 the rioters stopped at the "Spaniards" on their way to wreck Lord Mansfield's house in Caen Wood. Here they were liberally entertained by the landlord, Giles Thomas, who delayed them until he could send word to the authorities. The arrival of the troops dispersed the mob and saved Lord Mansfield's property. Oliver Goldsmith was a frequent visitor at the "Spaniards." Louis Napoleon, while in exile in London, made it one of his favourite resorts and is said to have written his monogram on a window in the tea-room with a diamond. Dickens's fondness for the "Spaniards" is well known, and he introduces it in *Pickwick Papers* as the inn where Mrs. Bardell and her friends were enjoying

a tea-party when she was arrested by the agents of Dodson and Fogg and was taken to the Fleet.

Erskine House, west side.—Lord Erskine came to live here in 1788, and remained for some thirty-three years. In his time it was called Evergreen Hill. Lord Chief-Justice Tindal occupied Erskine House for many years until his death in 1846.

Spanish Place, Manchester Square

3.—Captain Marryat came here in 1842 and lived here about a year. It was the only house in London of which he had the entire occupancy. Here he wrote *Masterman Ready*. Maréchal Duc de Coigny lived in this house during the time of the first French Empire, when it became a great resort of prominent *émigrés*.

Spital Square, Spitalfields

Numerous remains dug up here show that this was a place of burial for Roman London.

Spital Square was originally the churchyard of the Priory of St. Mary Spital, founded 1197. At a pulpit cross, similar to Paul's Cross, which stood in the old churchyard until it was taken down in Charles's time, the Spital sermons were originally preached. It is on record that at one of the Spital sermons Dr. Barrow preached three hours and a half.

Lord Bolingbroke, Pope's friend, once lived in this square. Thomas Stothard, R.A., served a seven years' apprenticeship in this square with a draughtsman of patterns for brocaded silk. Here he was discovered by Harrison, publisher of the *Novelists' Magazine*, in which some of his best work was done.

Spring Gardens, Charing Cross

The present street is only a relic of its old self. It was built on the site of a pleasure-ground laid out in the time of James I., closed at the time of the Commonwealth and reopened at the Restoration as a resort of the courtiers. Various improvements in the immediate neighbourhood have wiped out a large portion of the original street.

East side, corner of Cockspur Street.—George Canning lived here in 1799, at what was then No. 13.

13.—This building has absorbed "The Great Room in Spring Gardens," where the Society of Artists held their exhibitions for several years in the eighteenth century.

Prince Rupert lived in Spring Gardens from 1670 until his death here in 1682. The "Blue Posts" Tavern, a noted resort of Jacobites in the time of William III., was located in Spring Gardens. Here Charnock and his fellow-conspirators met for breakfast in 1696 preparatory to going to Turnham Green to assassinate the king, but before finishing their meal they learned that the plot was discovered. It was here that M. Poussin, the French Ambassador, was found dining with three Jacobite members of the House of Commons when the royal messenger came to order him to leave the kingdom in consequence of the recognition, by Louis XIV., of the son of James II. as King of England. Colley Cibber lived in Spring Gardens from 1711 until 1714. Mrs. Centlivre, the dramatic writer, died here in 1723. Astley Cooper, the famous surgeon, lived here after 1815.

Springfield Road, St. John's Wood

J. J. J. Tissot, the artist, lived here before moving to Grove End Road.

Squire's Mount, Hampstead

5.—Eliza Meteyard ("Silverpen"), the novelist, lived here from 1872 to 1876.

Stable Yard, St. James's

Lord Raglan lived here until 1833, when he was military secretary at the Horse Guards.

London Museum.—Occupies Stafford House, built in 1825 for the Duke of York, and long known as the finest private house in London. It occupies part of the site of the library built by Caroline, wife of George II.; and also part of the site of Godolphin House, the residence of Charles James Fox, from which he was taken in August 1806 to Chiswick, and died there in the following month.

Stafford Place

Charles Santley, the singer, was living here in 1857 and 1858, in the early part of his career. Here J. G. Patey, the singer, came to stay with him on his return from Turin.

Stafford Street, Old Bond Street

Built in 1686, and occupies the exact site of the wonderful mansion of Lord Clarendon, built in 1667 and sold after his disgrace and fall from power. See Piccadilly, Dover Street.

Stamford Road, Fulham

2 Stamford Villas.—H. K. Browne, "Phiz," the illustrator, lived here in 1836.

Stamford Street, Southwark

Built across old Lambeth Marsh.

18.—John Rennie, the builder of Southwark Bridge, lived here from 1793 until his death here in 1821. In this house he did most of his big work in bridge, canal, lighthouse and dock construction, as well as designing new machinery for the Mint. House demolished in 1925.

66.—Robert Buchanan, poet and novelist, when he first came to London in 1860, had his first lodgings in a garret here. Even this he shared with David Gray, the Scottish poet, when Gray arrived in town later on.

Stanford Road, Kensington

24.—S. C. Hall, editor of the *Art Journal*, and author of the *Book of Gems* and several other works, lived here for many years and died here in 1889.

Stangate Street, Lambeth

Signor Grimaldi, "Old Grimaldi," celebrated as a clown and father of the famous Joe Grimaldi, lived in this street.

Stanhope Street, Kean Street

Joe Grimaldi, the clown, was born here in 1778. The "Alphabet" Public-House, a famous resort for theatrical people, was for many years at what was No. 30. It disappeared about 1838.

Stanlake Villas, Shepherd's Bush

(Formerly Blomfield Terrace)

Charles Reade lived here from 1882 until his death here in 1884.

Stanley Place, Fentiman Road, South Lambeth

Eliza Meteyard ("Silverpen"), the novelist, died here in 1879.

Staple Inn, Holborn

An Inn of Chancery from the time of Henry V. until it was sold to the Prudential Insurance Company in 1884.

2.—Dr. Johnson lived here in 1759–60, and here he wrote *Rasselas* in a week to pay for his mother's funeral. Wilfred Whitten, however, in *A Londoner's London*, asserts that *Rasselas* was written in Gough Square.

10.—Mr. Grewgious and his clerk Bazzard had chambers here. Chapter xi. of *Edwin Drood* is taken up with a description of them and the incidents therein occurring. Over the door is the date 1747, and the initials P.J.T., which Mr. Grewgious thought might mean Perhaps John Thomas or Perhaps Joe Tylor. Edwin Drood was entertained here at dinner, and Rosa came here for refuge from Jasper.

11.—Isaac Reed, the Shakespeare commentator, had chambers here, in which he died in 1807. The eccentric George Steevens used to come here to correct the proof sheets of Reed's edition of Shakespeare, and had the fashion of coming to work about one o'clock in the morning and letting himself in with a latch-key to avoid disturbing Reed, who was always sound asleep.

Nathaniel Hawthorne stumbled upon Staple Inn during his first visit to London, and wrote about it most entertainingly.

Staple Inn was the favourite summer promenade of Mr. Snagsby, whose dwelling was close by (*Bleak House*). See Took's Court. In the first court of Staple Inn can still be seen the "little Hall with a little lantern in its roof" that Dickens mentions in chapter xi. of *Edwin Drood*. Neville Landless had quarters in the vicinity of the inn, and Mr. Tartar, the sailor, had his at the top of the house next the corner of the inn. Here he entertained Rosa Bud and Helena Landless.

Star Alley, at No. 5 Mark Lane

Leads to the tower of All Hallows Staining and a portion of the churchyard. The name is supposed to show that it was one of the earliest London churches to be built of stone—possibly the very first—and if so it must have dated from very early times. The church is first mentioned in 1335, and the tower dates from about a century later. Although the church escaped the Fire in 1666, it fell down in 1671; rebuilt 1675, but removed, except the tower, in 1870. When Princess Elizabeth was released from the Tower in 1554 she came to All Hallows Staining to attend service and then went into the adjoining "King's Head" Tavern, the lineal descendant of which is the present "London" Tavern, and dined on pork and

peas. See Fenchurch Street. It is claimed by some, however, that it was to St. Olave's, Hart Street, that she went to her devotions on that occasion. All Hallows Staining was one of the four churches in London in which James II.'s second Declaration of Indulgence was read.

Stationers' Hall Court, Ludgate Hill

Stationers' Hall.—On the site of the previous hall which was burned down in the Fire. The old hall had been the residence, in Edward II.'s time, of John, Duke of Brittany and Earl of Richmond. In Richard II.'s time it was known as Pembroke Inn, as belonging to the Earls of Pembroke. Later it was owned by the Earls of Abergavenny and was known as Abergavenny House. In 1611 it was purchased by the Stationers' Company for use as their hall. The funeral feast of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse School, was held in it in 1612.

The present hall dates from 1670, but has been considerably altered since. In this hall was first performed Dryden's ode, *Alexander's Feast, or The Power of Music*, written for the concert on the anniversary of St. Cecilia. From about the end of the seventeenth century a concert was held here for many years on St. Cecilia's Day. Motteux speaks of the one in 1691 as very select. Dryden, Pope, Addison, Yalden, Shadwell, D'Urfey and others wrote odes for these occasions, and they were set to music by Purcell, Blow, and other eminent musicians of the period.

The Stationers are first mentioned in 1403, but they were incorporated in 1557. Printers were obliged to serve their time to a member of the Company, and all publications were required to be entered at Stationers Hall. The registers of such publications go back to 1557. Up to 1771 the Company had a monopoly of the publication of almanacs. Samuel Richardson, the novelist, was Master of the Company in 1754. In the garden between Stationers' Hall and St. Martin's Church condemned books were burnt.

Steele's Road, Haverstock Hill

On the site of a portion of the grounds of the house of Sir Richard Steele, to which he came in 1712 to avoid the bailiffs. The house had formerly been occupied by Sir Charles Sedley, who died there in 1701. See Haverstock Hill.

Stephen Street, Tottenham Court Road

14.—George Morland was living here in 1780–1, 1785 and 1786 with his father, Henry Robert Morland.

Stephen's Alley, Westminster

Matthew Prior, the poet, lived here in his boyhood.

Stepney Green

Wat Tyler assembled his forces here in 1381. At that time it was known as Mile End Green, under which name it figures frequently in literature. Shallow boasts that he was Sir Dagonet in Arthur's show there (Second Part of *King Henry IV.*, Act III. Scene ii.) and Ben Jonson, in *Every Man in His Humour*, refers to the musters held there. Executions took place there occasionally, and in 1588 William Dean and John Hewett, priests, and Henry Webley, layman, suffered death there for their faith. They are among the number considered for beatification and canonisation in the ecclesiastical court appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

In Besant's *All Sorts and Conditions of Men*, Mrs. Bornslack's boarding-house was situated on the west side of Stepney Green. It was while Angela was lodging here that she met Harry Goslett, whom she afterwards married. On the east side was Angela's dressmaking establishment in the house where her grandfather was born. Stepney Green was a favourite promenade of Angela and Harry Goslett when they did their courting, dreamt their dreams and Angela had the vision of the Palace of Delight.

Stepney High Street

St. Dunstan's Church.—Mentioned in 1302. The present building dates mostly from the fifteenth century, but was restored and repaired in 1847. It has a Saxon rood and some other interesting details. Among the vicars have been: Richard Pace, the friend of Erasmus, vicar from 1519 to 1527—he died in 1532 and is buried in the church; Bishop Fox, founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School; William Jerome, vicar in 1537, burnt at Smithfield in 1540. Edward Russell, third Earl of Bedford, was married here in 1594 to Lucy Harrington, the patroness of Ben Jonson, Daniel, Donne and others of the poets of the time.

Among those buried in the church are: Sir Henry Colet, Lord Mayor of London and father of Dean Colet, died 1510; Sir Thomas Spert, founder and first Master of the Corporation of Trinity House, died 1541; John Van Strype, merchant and father of Strype the biographer and historian; Sir John Leake, the great admiral of Queen Anne's time, died 1720; Rev. John Entick, author of dictionaries and spelling-books, died 1773.

In the churchyard is buried Matthew Mead, the famous non-conformist divine, died 1699.

The *Spectator*, No. 518, and the *Tatler*, No. 202, mention the curious epitaphs to be found in the churchyard.

In Besant's *All Sorts and Conditions of Men* it was at St. Dunstan's that Angela married Harry Goslett and revealed herself in her true character of a wealthy heiress.

Stevenage Road, Fulham

Football grounds, opposite Berswell Street.—Site of Craven Cottage, built by Lady Craven, afterwards Margravine of Anspach. It was occupied by Bulwer-Lytton from 1840 to 1846. Here he wrote *Night and Morning*, 1841; *The Last of the Barons*, 1843; and *The New Timon*, 1845. He entertained Napoleon III. here a short time after Napoleon escaped from the fortress of Ham.

Stew Lane, Upper Thames Street

So named because it led to a landing-place on the river to which the women who were inmates of the Stewbank at Bankside, the "Winchester Goose" of the Middle Ages, were restricted in their journeys from London to Southwark. It will be recalled that Gloucester taunts the Bishop of Winchester by calling him "Winchester Geese" (First Part of *King Henry VI.*, Act I. Scene iii.). The point was that these houses of ill-fame belonged to the Bishops of Winchester and were rented by them to those who carried on the traffic. See Bankside.

Stoney Lane, Tooley Street

Originally a Roman road leading to the ferry to the Tower.

Sir John Fastolf, who fought at Agincourt and was Governor of Normandy, had his mansion on the west side of this street.

Stoney Street, Southwark

This street, extending down to the river where there was a Roman ferry to Dowgate, is supposed to have been part of the Roman Watling Street, the old Roman road that ran from Dover to Cardigan.

Store Street, Bedford Square

In 1791–2 Mary Wollstonecraft was living here with Gilbert Imlay. She left him or was deserted by him, and tried to commit suicide in 1795 by jumping from Putney Bridge into the Thames. She was rescued and eventually married William Godwin, and became the mother of Mary Godwin, Shelley's wife. Robert Baddeley, the actor, died here in 1794. Augustus Pugin, architect and publisher of works on architecture, lived in this street, and here his son, Augustus Welby Pugin, was born in 1812. It was here in 1819 that Charles Mathews, the younger, became an articled pupil of Pugin, for four years.

Stowage, Deptford

Corner of Deptford Green. St. Nicholas's Church.—Built in 1699 on the site of an older church demolished in 1697. Contains interesting memorials to seafaring men. Lord Howard of Effingham, who defeated the Spanish Armada, is buried here. Drake. Hawkins and the other great commanders of Queen Elizabeth's time were all worshippers in this church. It is also connected with John Evelyn, who was an attendant here. His two sons, whose deaths he mentions in 1658, are buried here. His father-in-law, Sir Richard Browne, who owned Sayes Court at one time, died in 1683 and is buried in the churchyard. Dr. Lloyd, the curate in Evelyn's time, afterwards became Bishop of Llandaff. Christopher Marlowe, the dramatist, who was killed by Ingram Ffrysar in a drunken brawl in Deptford Strand in 1593, is buried in the churchyard. See Deptford Green.

Sir Walter Besant in his preface to *The World Went Very Well Then*, states that the book was founded "on the Chronicles of Deptford, and on a tombstone in the Church of St. Nicholas." There is a tombstone here to the memory of Captain George Shelvocke, who made a voyage around the world in 1719–22, and one of the characters in the story was a George Shelvocke. Captain Shelvocke was a famous privateer, whose name is linked with literature, not so much by his publication in 1726 of an account of his voyages as

by the fact that the shooting of an albatross, recorded therein, was, at Wordsworth's suggestion, made memorable use of by Coleridge in *The Ancient Mariner*.

Strand

Mentioned in 1245, but used as a road long before that. In Plantagenet times the Strand really was a strand sloping down to the river, with an occasional house here and there. It must have been rather marshy, for excavations have shown that its original level was some twenty feet below its present surface, and as late as 1656 there were recorded 311 open channels crossing the roadway between Westminster Hall and the Royal Exchange, and it is probable that a number of these were in the Strand. Up to 1353 the Strand was an open highway with a few mansions on the south side, the gardens of which extended to the river. In that year the road was almost impassable, and taxes for its repair were levied on its traffic, which was, at that time, mostly foot-passengers or riders on horseback; carriages were almost unknown until the time of Elizabeth, and even fifty years after her time wheeled vehicles of any kind were not numerous in London. At these early periods the road was the connecting link between the City of London, the village of Charing and the City of Westminster. Until about 1450 the Strand, as a continuation of Fleet Street, was the only street in London with paving, such as it was, except Thames Street. It was not homogeneous in any of its parts, and in 1532 an Act was passed for the uniform paving of its whole length. About 1560 something like a real street was formed, very loosely built; yet until 1762 each householder managed the foot pavement in front of his property just about as he chose. The result was that the pavement varied not only in type but in degree, and in many places there was no pavement at all. Improvements rapidly followed and, in recent years, as old buildings are torn down, advantage is taken of the opportunity to widen the street to meet the needs of the constantly increasing traffic.

From very early times the south side of the Strand, the bank of the Thames from Whitehall to Somerset House, was occupied by the mansions of the rich with spacious gardens stretching down to the river, where stairs were provided for convenience in taking boat, the usual means of conveyance to the palace or to the City. In 1245 Henry III. gave his uncle, Peter of Savoy, "all those houses upon the Thames . . . in the way or street called the Strand." Later on the Church dignitaries had their City residences there, for, while the

noblemen's houses were frequently in the City for greater security, the bishops' houses were outside the walls by the waterside, for no one would think of harming a bishop. As late as the Reformation there were nine bishops' inns in the Strand. After the confiscation of these mansions at the Reformation, they were occupied by noblemen, or they were torn down and their sites were used for the new houses of the nobility. In the time of Edward VI. the walls of these mansions formed an almost continuous barrier on the south side of the street. On the north side there were several large mansions, but as late as Charles I.'s time there were gaps where the fields stretched northward to the gardens of Covent Garden and the distant village of St. Giles.

Among these great mansions were: Northumberland House, the seat of the Dukes of Northumberland, which stood about where the Grand Hotel is now located, including the site of Northumberland Avenue; where the Charing Cross Railway Station is situated was the mansion of the Hungerfords, burnt down in 1669; York House, the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, occupied the site of Buckingham Street and the vicinity—in ancient times it had been the residence of the Bishops of Norwich and, later, after the fall of Wolsey, the home of the Archbishops of York; Durham House, the inn of the Bishops of Durham, extended from Durham House Place to Adam Street; next came Salisbury House, built by Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury and son of the great Lord Burleigh, which stood where the Hotel Cecil now is; Worcester House, afterwards called Beaufort House, the town mansion of the Earls of Worcester and, previously, the residence of the Bishops of Carlisle, was on the site of Savoy Court; the Palace of the Savoy extended from Savoy Street to Wellington Street; then came Somerset House, from Wellington Street to Strand Lane, the palace of Lord Protector Somerset, which swallowed up the inns of the Bishops of Llandaff, Chester and Worcester; from Strand Lane to Milford Lane was the town house of the Howards, Earls of Arundel and Dukes of Norfolk, originally the inn of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, but at the Dissolution handed over to Lord Thomas Seymour, High Admiral of England, and, on his execution, purchased by the Howards; Essex House, the mansion of Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, the last favourite of Queen Elizabeth, occupied the ground from Milford Lane to Devereux Court—it had formerly been the residence of the great Bishops of Exeter and had a most interesting history, for which see Essex Street.

On the north side of the Strand there were a few great mansions, among the most important of which was Exeter House, which

extended from Southampton Street to Wellington Street; it finally became the residence of the great Lord Burleigh and was then known as Burleigh House.

With the demolishing of Durham House in 1610 the old mansions began to disappear. York House was torn down in 1675; Exeter House in 1676; Arundel House in 1678; Worcester House in 1683; Salisbury House in 1696; Bedford House in 1704; Essex House in 1710, although a small piece of it lasted until 1777; and finally old Somerset House vanished in 1775. As each was demolished its site and grounds were built upon, and the streets thereon were generally named after the old owners of the property.

In seeking to identify the sites about to be referred to, the successive widenings of the Strand must be kept in mind, with the consequent retreat of the building line, especially on the south side. As a result many of the locations here given would probably be well out into what is now the modern roadway.

1.—Grand Hotel, on the site of the residence of Sir Harry Vane, the younger, of Charles I.'s time. It was No. 1 in the Strand, and was the first house in London to be numbered. It was long the official residence of the Secretary of State. Secretary Nicholas lived there in Charles II.'s time.

Corner of Northumberland Street.—At this point Richard Porson was seized with his fatal stroke of apoplexy in 1808. He was picked up and given such attention as was possible, but died a week later.

Charing Cross Station.—Occupies the site of Hungerford Market, so called from the mansion of Sir Edward Hungerford, which was burnt down in 1669 and replaced by Hungerford Market in 1680. The market occupied the centre of the block, and between Craven and Villiers Streets was Hungerford Street leading to the river—which came up on the land a good deal farther than it does now, since the building of the embankment. At the bottom of Hungerford Street was Hungerford Stairs. This whole locality is full of memories of Charles Dickens. It was at 30 Hungerford Street that Dickens began his business career as a boy in the blacking warehouse of his relative, James Lamert. When he writes of David Copperfield working for Murdstone and Grinby he refers to his own wretched experience. In Hungerford Market was the chandler's shop where Mr. Peggotty slept and where Mr. Dick afterwards occupied the same room. Here, also, was the location of the "Swan," the little tavern at the foot of Hungerford Stairs where Mr. Micawber and his family spent their last night in England before sailing for Australia, and where Betsy Trotwood, Agnes and Peggotty helped them in their final arrangements. The market and the adjacent streets were removed in 1860

to make way for the railway station, which also covers the site of Green Lane, in which Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey lived; his murder at Primrose Hill or thereabouts, or in Somerset House as some claimed, was the town sensation of 1678. On the extreme east of the area the station is built upon a portion of York House, where Francis Bacon was born in 1561. The part referred to was on the west corner of Villiers Street, and was removed in 1863 to form the approach to the station. See Villiers Street.

The station wiped out a number of old houses fronting Hungerford Market. Among these was No. 18 Strand, the shop and dwelling of J. Mathews, theological bookseller and father of Charles Mathews, the elder, who was born here in 1776. He was apprenticed to his father here, but disliked the business intensely and gave it up about 1793 to go on the stage.

The cross in the courtyard of the station is a copy of the Queen Eleanor's Cross originally placed in Charing Cross on the site now occupied by the statue of Charles I.

From George Court to Durham House Street, including all numbers from 52 to 64.—Originally the location of the stables of Durham House, the site became famous when occupied by the New Exchange, or Britain's Bourse as it was called by James I. Built in 1608–9, it was a popular bazaar until it was demolished in 1737. It was at its best at the Restoration, when its walks were a favourite parade. The literature of the time has many references to it. Pepys refers to it as a favourite promenade of himself and his wife. Wycherley laid a scene in *The Country Wife* here, and Etherege one in his play *She Would if She Could*. Otway mentions it in *The Atheist*; Etherege in *The Man of Mode*; Dryden in *Limberham*; Gay in his *Trivia*; and other writers of its period found material for comment therein.

Built in two stories, it was originally filled with the shops of drapers, mercers, sempstresses and milliners. In 1688 one of the stalls was kept by a mysterious woman robed in white and wearing a white mask. She was finally discovered to be Frances Jennings, the Duchess of Tyrconnel of Grammont's *Memoirs*, sister of Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, who had been obliged to adopt this means of supporting herself. Douglas Jerrold's comedy of *The White Milliner* (produced by Mme. Vestris at Covent Garden in 1841 and a dismal failure) was founded upon this story of the White Lady at the New Exchange. At the sign of the Blue Anchor, in the lower walk of Britain's Bourse, was the shop of Henry Herringman, the chief publisher in London before the time of Tonson. Dryden lodged with him here on his return to London in 1657. The Pope's Head, also in the lower walk, was the shop and residence of

Will Cademan, the player and publisher of plays. At the Eagle and Child the first edition of *Othello* was published and sold by Thomas Walkley in 1622. John Holden, at the Blue Anchor, sold *Lachrymæ Musarum* in 1650. At the Three Spanish Gypsies lived Thomas Radford and his wife, Nan Clarges, daughter of John Clarges, a blacksmith in the Strand (see 317 Strand). They had a small shop, but it was a failure and Radford went to sea. His wife took in washing during her husband's absence, and eventually became laundress to General Monk, who finally married her, and she died Duchess of Albemarle and is buried in Westminster Abbey. It was at the New Exchange in 1653 that Don Pantaleon Sà, brother of the Portuguese Ambassador, and his associates ran amuck and wounded Major Gerard, killed Mr. Greenaway and terrorised the people generally. For his share in the performance Don Pantaleon and four of his associates were very properly executed by Cromwell.

59.—Coutts and Company were located here from 1737 until 1904, when they moved to 440 Strand. The firm was established in St Martin's Lane in 1692 as Middleton and Campbell, and came here under that name. Later it was Campbell and Bruce; and in 1754 James Coutts became a partner and the name was changed to Campbell and Coutts. Thomas Coutts, grandfather of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, became a partner in 1761 when Campbell died; and when James Coutts died in 1778 Thomas Coutts had full control. Here he gained the wealth that made him the richest man in London in his time.

Just east of Adam Street.—Location of Ivy Bridge, mentioned in 1222 as forming the boundary of the City of Westminster. It was located in the Strand and spanned a small stream that ran down Ivy Bridge Lane to the river, where there was a landing-stage also known as Ivy Bridge. The two are not to be confused, for they were not only different in location but in function.

75.—Entrance to the old tavern called the "Fox under the Hill," which stood back near the river bank at the bottom of Ivy Bridge Lane, and was approached from the river-side by an underground passage. It was demolished in building the Embankment. As a boy Charles Dickens was fond of loitering around the tavern in the intervals of his service in the blacking warehouse mentioned in *David Copperfield*. In the same volume he mentions the place; and again in *Martin Chuzzlewit* as the tavern to which young Martin went on his arrival in London, and where he was unexpectedly visited by Mark Tapley, who thereupon became his servant and friend.

76–88.—Hotel Cecil. Covers the sites of many interesting houses,

among others the house at No. 78 in which Francis Chantrey lived in 1805. It has also demolished the whole of Cecil Street, the court-yard of the hotel marking about where the old street was located. Cecil Street was built in 1696 on part of the grounds of Salisbury House, the town residence of Sir Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury and Lord High Treasurer in the time of James I. Queen Elizabeth was present at the house-warming of Salisbury House in 1602. It was afterwards divided into two houses known as Great and Little Salisbury House, in the latter of which lived William Cavendish, third Earl and father of the first Duke of Devonshire. Both houses were demolished in 1695 for the building of Cecil Street, which ran from the Strand to the river. In the last house on the west side, No. 24, the Archbishop of York lived in 1721–4. Spranger Barry, the actor, died at his house in Cecil Street in 1777. At No. 18 Dr. Wollaston, the famous metallurgist who made platinum malleable, was living in 1800, and Rev. Henry F. Cary, the translator of Dante, lived at No. 20 in 1816. At No. 21 Edmund Kean, with his wife and his little son, was lodging in a garret when he made his great success as Shylock at Drury Lane in 1814, the turning-point in his career. Charles Dickens lived in Cecil Street at one time.

At Savoy Court, formerly Beaufort Buildings, which was built on the site of the inn of the Bishops of Carlisle.—Henry VIII. secured the mansion in exchange for one at Lambeth, and gave it to John Russell, Earl of Bedford, who used it as a residence and called it Bedford, or Russell, House. The Russells stayed here until they moved to their new palace, which was built on the site of South-ampton Street, Strand. In James I.'s time the Earl of Worcester bought the place, and in 1627 the Duke of Beaufort let it to Lord Clarendon. It was burnt down in 1695 and Beaufort Buildings were built on its site.

It was either in Beaufort Buildings or directly opposite that Charles Dibdin, the writer of some thirteen hundred songs, lived and kept a small music shop. Behind the shop he built a small theatre, and here he gave his musical entertainments, assisted by his pupils, until 1793 when he opened a new theatre in Leicester Square. Formerly he had given his concerts at the Lyceum and at Scott and Idle's premises in the Strand.

Savoy Hotel.—In view of the American theatrical invasion of London it may be of interest to record that it was at the Savoy Hotel that Charles Frohman had the same suite of apartments for years, overlooking the Thames. Although he had offices in Henrietta Street in the early years, and in Waterloo Place in the later period, it was really here that theatrical history was made. To these apart-

ments came the dramatists with their plays and his managers and actors with their suggestions.

96.—Location of Charles Lillie, the perfumer, who took in all letters for the *Tatler* and *Spectator*, directed there by request of Steele. Rudolph Ackerman, the print-seller and publisher, lived here until 1797, when he moved to No. 101. He returned here again in 1827.

100–103.—Site of the "Fountain" Tavern, which was at the corner of the Strand and Fountain Court. In the early years of George I. it was a favourite resort of the Jacobites, and gave its name to the Fountain Club, a political association opposed to Sir Robert Walpole. It was at the "Fountain" Tavern in 1763 that Dr. Johnson read his tragedy *Irene* to Peter Garrick, the brother of David Garrick. The occasion is referred to in Boswell's *Note-book for* 1776–7 recently published: "That he (Peter Garrick) and Mr. Johnson went to the "Fountain" Tavern by themselves, and Mr. Johnson read it (the manuscript of *Irene*) to him. This Mr. Peter Garrick told me at Lichfield, Sunday, 24 March, 1776. Mr. Porter, son to Mrs. Johnson, was by, and objected that the "Fountain" was a notorious Bawdy-house. Peter said it might be so; but that people might be decently entertained there as well as anywhere else. That he belonged to a West Indian Club kept there at which a dozen of Madeira used to be set before the fire; and that they never had women with them." Incidentally, Peter Garrick was a wine-merchant (David Garrick was suspected of being associated with him in the business), and maybe it was he who supplied the wine. The old tavern was a favourite resort of Swift. Simpson's was afterwards built on a part of the site.

Lillie, the perfumer of *Spectator* fame, lived next door to the "Fountain," before his reputation was established, but was burnt out and moved to No. 96.

101.—Rudolph Ackerman, the print-seller, lived here from 1797 to 1827. His shop was the first in London to be lighted with gas, in 1810.

106.—**Terry's Theatre.** Covers the site of the Coal Hole, which was located in the adjacent Fountain Court, now Savoy Buildings. Thackeray has immortalised the place as the home of good-fellowship and Bohemianism. See Savoy Buildings.

111.—Site of the house where little Miss La Creevy lived and where Nicholas Nickleby, his mother and Kate came to lodge with her when they first arrived in London. The old house, which disappeared many years ago, had a private door and the general air of cosiness which Dickens mentions.

132.—On this site in 1740 Bathoe, the bookseller, established the first circulating library in London.

141.—Jacob Tonson, the publisher of Dryden's *Works*, had his bookshop here at the sign of the Shakespeare's Head from about 1712 until his death in 1735–6. The house was afterwards occupied by Andrew Millar, whom Dr. Johnson called the "Mæcenas of the Age," the friend and publisher of Thomson, Fielding, Hume and Robertson. His shop was known as the Buchanan's Head, and here he first published the histories of Hume and Robertson, and also Fielding's *Amelia*, for the copyright of which he gave Fielding £800. After Millar's death the shop was occupied by his apprentice, Thomas Cadell, the friend and publisher of Gibbon. The first volume of Gibbon was published here in 1777 and the last in 1788, on which occasion the completion of the work was celebrated by a big dinner. Rogers's first publication, the *Ode to Superstition*, was issued here by Cadell.

142.—Residence and business house of Chapman, the publisher, where Emerson stayed on one of his visits to England. It was Chapman's custom to give soirées here that were largely attended by the literary people of the time. Herbert Spencer, then sub-editor of the *Economist* at No. 340, almost directly opposite, was a frequent attendant at these gatherings, and mentions among the guests Anna Swanwick, the translator of Goethe's *Faust*; Eliza Lynn, afterwards Mrs. E. Lynn Linton; John Oxenford, the dramatic critic of *The Times*; Francis W. Newman, author of *Phases of Faith*; and Horace Greeley. At one of these meetings Spencer first met Froude, whose book, *The Nemesis of Faith*, had just been published by Chapman. On another occasion as he was leaving the house Spencer met George Henry Lewes, at that time literary editor of the *Leader*, who was leaving at the same time. They walked along together and thus began the friendship of a lifetime. Some time afterwards Spencer here introduced Lewes to George Eliot.

Chapman's house was George Eliot's first London home from the time of her arrival in town in 1851 until 1853. Spencer met her frequently at the soirées, and by the end of 1851 they had become so well acquainted that he used to take her to places of amusement, occasionally they sang songs together, and often spent an hour or two pacing the terrace of Somerset House, to which Chapman had a key that George Eliot would borrow for the purpose. Rumour made much of these meetings, but Spencer, while very candid in his admiration of the lady, denied any sentiments that would have led to marriage. In fact, he asserts that both Chapman and George Eliot tried to find him a wife, and actually introduced him to a

woman "sufficiently good-looking, young, extremely open, a poetess and an heiress," but nothing came of it.

This house had formerly been the "Turk's Head" Coffee-House, where Johnson and Boswell frequently dined, and a favourite resort of Richard Porson. It was the meeting-place of the Precinct Club in the latter part of the eighteenth century, much favoured by the gentry of the neighbourhood. Doyley, the merchant at No. 346 opposite, was a member, and the rector of St. Mary's was an honoured attendant and always had the seat of honour next the fire.

147.—Liston, the comedian, lived here at one time.

149.—Mrs. Siddons lodged here in 1782, and here it was that she, her husband and her father, Roger Kemble, had the famous little supper in that year in celebration of her success on the stage.

Somerset House.—Built in 1776–86 on the site of the first Somerset House, the palace of the Lord Protector Somerset.

The Royal Academy of Arts was located here from 1780, the date of its first exhibition, until 1837. The entrance to its rooms was through the doorway under the vestibule to the right. Through this door have often passed Reynolds, Wilkie, Turner, Lawrence, Flaxman, Chantrey, and many another famous artist; and through it have been carried some of the best pictures of the English school, Reynolds, West, Lawrence and the others having been constant exhibitors. Agostino Carlini, the sculptor of the two centre statues on the Strand front of Somerset House, as well as of the three keystone masks representing the rivers Dee, Tyne and Severn, was Keeper of the Academy from 1783. Thomas Proctor, the sculptor, was a student at the academy here from about 1777; in 1783 he won a silver medal and in 1784 he won a gold one for an historical picture. In the large room of the academy at the top of the building Reynolds lectured until 1790. At one of these lectures the floor began to give way; Turner, then only a boy, was standing near Reynolds at the time. When Sir Joshua Reynolds died in 1792, his body lay in state in a room in Somerset House. Barry lectured on painting from 1784 to 1798, and was succeeded in the lectureship by Fuseli, in 1799, who began his series of twelve lectures in 1801 and in 1803 became Keeper on Wilton's death. Opie delivered lectures in 1807. Turner became Professor of Perspective in 1808, and began his lectures in the same year.

The Royal Society met in this building from 1780 until 1856. The doorway under the vestibule to the left was the entrance to their apartments, and it was through this door that Herschel, Watt, Davy, Wollaston, Walpole, Hallam and many others famous in the annals of science have often passed.

The Admiralty was here for a time, and Lord Nelson was then a frequent visitor. It was his invariable custom to cross the quadrangle from the vestibule directly to the door of the offices, instead of going around the path at the sides. George Crabbe, the poet, states in his *Diary* that he wrote some of his best poetry in the quiet of this quadrangle. James Bindley, the book-collector, was a government official, and lived in Somerset House from 1781 until his death in his apartments here in 1818.

In the east wing of Somerset House is located King's College, founded in 1828 and incorporated in 1882. Among its famous students are: Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls; Sir James Fitzjames Stephen; Sir Richard Webster, Viscount Alverstone, Attorney-General; Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General; Sir William Bowman; Sir John Simon; Professor Cayley; Professor Thorold Rogers; Professor Henry Morley; Canon Farrar; Bishop Barry; Dr. Wace, Principal of the College.

The terrace was formerly a very quiet spot for a promenade, especially before the Embankment was built and when it was directly at the waterside. At that time it was shut off from the court of Somerset House by a gate which was generally locked. Through some claim incidental to the occupation of No. 142 Strand, Chapman, the publisher, had a key to this gate, and on fine afternoons George Eliot, who was living at Chapman's in 1851, would borrow the key, and she and Herbert Spencer would lock themselves in and would promenade the terrace, revelling in privacy, philosophy and Platonic palaver.

The present Somerset House contains the principal Probate Registry, with a Register of Wills back to 1382. Among the most interesting wills are those of Shakespeare, Milton, Sir Isaac Newton, Van Dyck, Nelson, Wellington, Pitt, Burke, Dr. Johnson and Holbein.

The first Somerset House, the predecessor of the present building, was built in 1549, but was still unfinished at the death of the Protector in 1552. To secure the site for his palace the Lord Protector pulled down the very ancient church of St. Mary-le-Strand and the ancient Strand Inn, an Inn of Chancery where Occleve, the poet, is said to have studied law. The eastern part of the present building occupies the site of the old church, and the east end is on the site of the old inn. The Protector also demolished the adjoining town houses of the Bishop of Llandaff and of the Bishop of Lichfield and of Coventry. To secure material for his building the Protector tore down all of the Hospital of St. John except the present St. John's Gate, and also the Great Cloister to the north of old St. Paul's.

After the execution of Somerset in 1552 the Crown took the

property. Elizabeth lived in it during the reign of Mary, 1553–8. It was here in 1567 that Cornelius de la Noye, an alchemist, with the support of Queen Elizabeth, laboured to manufacture gems and to transmute any metal into gold. Anne of Denmark, wife of James I., lived here for a time. In 1634 Charles I. assigned the palace to his queen, Henrietta Maria, and a Roman Catholic chapel was built for her in 1635. A few tombs of her French Roman Catholic attendants are built into the present building, immediately below the great square.

Inigo Jones died here in 1652. Oliver Cromwell lay in state here in 1658. At the Restoration in 1660 Henrietta Maria resumed her residence in Somerset House and Cowley and Waller wrote verses on the occasion. When she left England in 1665 Catherine of Braganza, wife of Charles II., lived here. The body of General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, lay here in state in 1669. Sir Samuel Tuke, author of *The Adventures of Five Hours*, died here in 1674, and was buried in the chapel. Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, who was found dead at Primrose Hill in 1678, was said to have been murdered here, two of the attendants at the chapel being suspected of the crime. The queen-dowager lived here from 1685 to 1692, and after that it became a residence for members of the nobility in reduced circumstances, like Hampton Court. Louis Duras, Earl of Feversham, who commanded King James's troops at Sedgemoor, lived here in 1708. William Falconer, the poet, author of *The Shipwreck*, was allowed to occupy rooms in Somerset House in 1765, as he was very poor. Mrs. Gunning, the mother of the beautiful Misses Gunning, was housekeeper here, and died here in 1770. In George III.'s time Charlotte Lennox, a friend of Dr. Johnson, and author of *The Life of Harriet Stuart* and of *The Female Quixote*, had apartments here. The building was demolished in 1776 to make way for the present building.

John Gerard, surgeon and herbalist, had a plot of ground adjoining the old Somerset House, granted to him in 1604 by Queen Anne of Denmark, on condition of his supplying her with herbs, flowers and fruits.

Opposite Somerset House was the shop of Peter Molyn Tempest, also known as Pierce Tempest, the engraver and publisher of the "Cryes of London," which he published there in 1688. The several plates were designed by Marcellus Laroone, a Dutch artist, who painted draperies for Kneller.

St. Mary-le-Strand.—Successor to the very ancient church of the same name which stood on the south side of the Strand, and was pulled down in 1544 by Lord Protector Somerset so that the

site and the materials could be used in the construction of Somerset House. Thomas à Becket is said to have been one of the clergy connected with the old church. The present church was built by Gibbs in 1714 and was the first upon which he was employed after his arrival from Italy. It was also the first of the fifty new churches ordered to be erected in the time of Queen Anne. In digging for the foundations the original soil was found at a depth of nineteen feet from the surface, showing that the Strand, in early days, was not much above the level of the Thames.

Prince Charles Edward's renunciation of the Roman Catholic faith took place in this church, although it is sometimes claimed that it took place elsewhere. John Dickens, father of Charles Dickens, was married here in 1809. Joseph Cradock, the friend of Johnson and Goldsmith, died 1826, is buried in the vaults.

The church is built on the site of a stone monolith, usually referred to as a stone cross, which Sir Laurence Gomme says was the ancient meeting-place of the Assembly of the Danish Community, the place where they administered their affairs and their laws. It survived to later ages as a relic of the Danish village of Aldwych; and before the district had lost its ancient peculiarity of independence of both London and Westminster, laws were administered by the king's justices in this ancient Danish spot, and in the archaic Danish fashion. Stow mentions that in 1294 "the justices itinerant sat at the stone cross" in the open air, in conformity to ancient custom, and not at all in accordance with the usual practice of the period. Eventually the cross was succeeded by the maypole, itself connected with popular assemblages as the cross had been before it. This first maypole lasted for many years until in 1661 a new one was erected, 134 feet in height and as nearly as possible in the same spot as the old one. This pole was erected at the cost of the parishioners, and largely through the influence of John Clarges, the blacksmith, father of the Nan Clarges who afterwards married General Monk. On account of its size the pole was made in two pieces, below bridge, and Prince James, Duke of York and Lord High Admiral of England, detailed twelve seamen to set it up. A high wind broke it in 1672, but it stood until 1717, when only about twenty feet of it was left. This was secured by Sir Isaac Newton in 1718, and taken to Wanstead, in Essex, and was used as a mount for a telescope which had been presented to the Royal Society by Monsieur Hugon.

The open space in front of St. Mary-le-Strand is said to have been the first hackney-coach stand in London. About 1634 Captain Baily, who had been with Sir Walter Raleigh on his voyage to

Guiana, established four coaches here. This coach-stand lasted until 1853.

In 1848, during the Chartist troubles, Louis Napoleon was sworn in as a special constable, and his post was on the south side of the Strand, between St. Mary-le-Strand and St. Clement Danes.

East corner of the entrance to King's College.—Site of the Somerset Coffee-House, where the *Letters of Junius* were occasionally left at the bar, the waiters receiving a tip for taking them in.

At Strand Lane.—Site of Strand Bridge. The rivulet that it spanned ran down what is now Strand Lane. The Strand at this point has been raised twenty feet above its ancient level.

William Lilly, the astrologer, was a common servant to Gilbert Wright, at "the corner house over against Strand Bridge." After Wright died, Lilly married his widow, and began to prosper.

163.—Mrs. Inchbald, the actress and dramatist, lived here in 1809.

169.—Site of the Strand Theatre, formerly called Punch's Playhouse. Here were produced many of Douglas Jerrold's early plays. Marie Wilton appeared here under the management of Miss Swanborough. Others who appeared here were: Rayner, the comedian; Rogers, who burlesqued female characters; Mrs. Walett, the singer; and Florence St. John. The Daly company, with Ada Rehan, John Drew, James Lewis and Mrs. Gilbert, made their first London appearance here in 1884.

Between Norfolk and Arundel Streets.—Sir Thomas Littleton, Speaker of the House of Commons, lived here in 1698. Next door to him lived the father of Bishop Burnet.

186.—The old location of Chapman and Hall, where all of Dickens's works—from *Pickwick* to *Martin Chuzzlewit*—were published previous to 1850.

191.—Site of the shop of William Godwin, bookseller and author of *Caleb Williams*, the friend of Lamb and father-in-law of Shelley.

195.—William Godwin lived here in 1823 after his failure in business.

213.—Site of "George's in the Strand," which dated from 1723 or earlier. Jesse Foot, in his *Life of Murphy*, describes the town wits as meeting nightly at George's in 1751. Shenstone was a constant frequenter of the place, and came here to read pamphlets. This is said to be the tavern he made famous as the inn of the "warmest welcome." As the same claim is made for several other inns, notably the "Red Lion" at Henley and another tavern at Henley in Arden, the validity of the claim may be doubted. Shenstone relates that Sir Robert Walpole, Lord Orford, was in George's one evening when

a mob passed with an effigy of himself which they intended to burn on Tower Hill. One of the crowd, not recognising Lord Orford, came to him for a subscription to help along the festivities—which he gave willingly and quickly. In later years this was one of Arthur Murphy's favourite resorts.

216.—Twining's. Dates from 1710. One of the earliest houses in London for the sale of tea. The original shop was at the south-west angle of the present premises, on the site of what had been Tom's Coffee-House in Devereux Court. Here the fashionable people of the time used to come to enjoy the new luxury of tea, much as they gather at the present time in the West End confectioners'.

217.—Site of the shop of Snow, the goldsmith, commemorated by some verses of Gay's. In the first half of the eighteenth century it was occupied by the bank of John Dean Paul, whose fraudulent transactions ruined so many confiding clients.

222.—Site of the "Palgrave's Head," a favourite resort of Prior. This is also about the location of the vanished Palgrave's Court, where Prior and Montagu, in their *The Hind and the Panther Transversed*, represent the country mouse and the city mouse as cheating the hackman by nibbling their way out of the back of the hack.

Opposite the "Palgrave's Head," on a site now occupied by the Law Courts, lived William Faithorne, the engraver, at the sign of the Ship. He was there until after 1680 at least. Flatman wrote verses to his memory after his death in 1691.

227.—John Howard Payne wrote *Brutus* and *Charles II.* in a back room on the second floor in a house on this site. Robert Brough wrote *Medea* in the same room.

229.—Site of Shipley's art school where Nollekens, the sculptor, learned drawing and where Cosway, the miniaturist, was the errand boy. At that time the house was at the corner of Castle Court. In later years it was occupied by Rawle, the antiquary.

231–232.—Thanet House, on the site of Thanet Place, the location of the "Rose" Tavern, a favourite resort of the lawyers and literary men of the eighteenth century. Horace Walpole mentions its famous "painted room." Thomas Fairchild, in the *City Gardener*, speaks of a vine in the garden that ripened its grapes in the open.

Ida Starr, in George Gissing's *Unclassed*, lived in Thanet Place, and here she brought Waymark on one occasion.

South side, just outside of Temple Bar (the Griffin).—Ben Jonson once lived at a wool-comber's above the "Elephant and Castle," at about this point. It was handy to the "Devil" Tavern at No. 2 Fleet Street.

North side, immediately adjoining Temple Bar (the Griffin), on

a site now occupied by the Law Courts.—Here stood the small fish-shop for many years occupied by Crockford, who here made the money with which he later established the famous gambling-house in St. James's Street, known as Crockford's. See St. James's Street.

St. Clement Danes.—Built by Wren in 1681 a little south of the site of an earlier church which was believed to be the burial-place of Harold Harefoot and his Danes. The old church escaped the Fire, but was demolished to make way for the present building. Restored in 1879 and 1898. The pulpit is by Grinling Gibbons. An iron tablet on the railings marks the site of St. Clement's Well.

St. Clement's was Dr. Johnson's favourite place of worship, and he was a constant attendant. His pew was No. 18 in the north gallery, and its site is now marked by a tablet. In 1773 Boswell records breakfasting with Johnson and coming here to church with him. In 1784 Johnson writes to Mrs. Thrale and tells of a visit of thanksgiving he paid here on his recovery from a serious illness. Dr. Burrowes was rector in Johnson's time.

The first person buried in the church was Nicholas Byer, the painter, died 1681, whom Sir William Temple had employed in his house at Sheen. Among others buried here: John Lowen, one of the original actors in Shakespeare's plays, died 1653; Thomas Otway, the poet, died 1685; William Mountfort, the actor, murdered in Howard Street in 1692 by Lord Mohun and his associates; Nathaniel Lee, the poet, died 1692; Thomas Rymer, compiler of the *Fœdera*, died 1713; James Spiller, the comedian and original Mat o' the Mint in the *Beggar's Opera*, died 1730; George Granville, Viscount Lansdowne, the poet, died 1735; George Sale, translator of the Koran, died 1736; Bishop George Berkeley, died 1753; Dr. Kitchiner, author of *The Cook's Oracle*, died 1827.

The old church had many interesting memories. At the time of the insurrection of the Earl of Essex a piece of artillery was placed on the roof commanding Essex House. Henry Smith, the "English Chrysostom," was lecturer in the old church from 1587 until shortly before his death in 1591. Sir Thomas Grosvenor was married there in 1676 to Mary Davies, whose inheritance of the Ebury Farm at Pimlico was the foundation of the wealth of the Grosvenors. The property covered the site of the present Grosvenor Square and its immediate surroundings. In the old church were baptised: Robert Cecil (afterwards Earl of Salisbury), son of the Lord High Treasurer of England, 1563; Florence, daughter of Edmund Spenser, the poet, 1587; Sir Charles Sedley, the poet; the third Earl of Shaftesbury, the author of the *Characteristics*, 1671. Among those buried there were: Sir John Roe, the subject of some of Ben Jonson's best

verses, who died in Jonson's arms, of the plague, in 1605; Dr. Donne's wife, died 1617; Marchamont Needham, the versatile author of the *Mercurius* newspapers written during the Civil War, died 1678.

St. Clement Danes was the scene of the wedding of Mrs. Lirriper, and she always retained a pew there.

Between both ends of Aldwych.—This portion of the north side of the Strand was entirely rebuilt in 1905, when Holywell Street was demolished and added to the roadway. Consequently the traffic now flows over the sites of many interesting houses, among them: **No. 277,** corner of St. Clement's Churchyard, the barber's shop of Bat Pidgeon, the famous barber of Addison's time. The shop was called the Three Pidgeons, and Pennant records that he had his hair cut there in 1740; Pidgeon figures in the *Spectator*; **No. 317,** corner of Maypole Lane (afterwards called Newcastle Street), site of the blacksmith shop of John Clarges, and the birthplace of his daughter, Nan Clarges, who married General Monk and died Duchess of Albemarle; **No. 332,** the lodgings of Dr. William King, author of *Political and Literary Anecdotes, Art of Love, Dialogues of the Dead*, etc., who died there in 1712. In later years the house became the location of the *Morning Chronicle* under the proprietorship and editorship of James Perry. It was Perry who gave Coleridge a new start by accepting a poem and lending him a small sum of money, after Coleridge wrote him when he was penniless and was about to enlist in a cavalry regiment. Hazlitt succeeded Lord Campbell as theatrical critic here; David Ricardo's letters on the Currency began here in 1810; Dickens became a reporter here in 1834. The last number of the paper appeared here in 1862. In its last days it was said to have been in the pay of the French Emperor; **No. 340,** almost directly opposite Chapman's residence and business house at 142. Herbert Spencer came to 340 in 1848 as sub-editor of the *Economist*, and with an arrangement with the proprietor, James Wilson, which permitted him to occupy a bedroom in the *Economist* office. Here Spencer lived from 1840 until 1850, with occasional excursions elsewhere, but he retained his position as sub-editor here until 1843. Huxley called on Spencer here in 1852 and began a friendship that lasted for years. It was while he was living here that Spencer and George Eliot became so intimate; **No. 342,** then at the corner of Catherine Street, where Benjamin Haydon, the painter, lodged when he first arrived in London from Plymouth in 1804. He was only eighteen when he came here. Aldwych and Kingsway have wiped out the old corner, and also the intersection of the Strand and Catherine Street, but the Gaiety Theatre is approximately where the old house stood.

346.—Site of the famous Doyley's woollen-shop, which stood

on the east corner of Wellington Street. The family had occupied the house since Queen Anne's time, and the business was established shortly after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The old house was pulled down in 1782, but the business continued until about 1850. "Doily" fabrics figure in the *Spectator*, in Vanbrugh's *Provoked Wife* and generally in the literature of the time. This was the emporium of the Doily petticoats of Dryden's *Limberham*, of the Doily suit that Steele mentions in No. 102 of the *Guardian* and of the Doily mentioned by Gay in *Trivia*. The name lives in the modern napkin known as a doily, which got its name from the old firm.

The *Morning Post* now occupies the site. This paper dates from 1772 and, in its first half-century, numbered among its contributors Robert Southey; Sir James Mackintosh; Wordsworth; Arthur Young; Charles Lamb, who wrote facetious paragraphs for sixpence each; and Coleridge, who began his Political Papers here in 1797, and on his return from Germany in 1799 became a paid member of the staff and continued his contributions until 1802. In later years were added William Jerdan, Thomas Moore, Winthrop Mackworth Praed and James Stephens. Lord Byron refers to the *Post* in his poems.

From Wellington Street to Southampton Street, on the north side of the Strand.—Location of the house and grounds of Cecil House, the residence of Sir William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, Queen Elizabeth's Chancellor. The mansion itself, later known also as Burleigh House, stood about where the present Burleigh Street is situated. Queen Elizabeth dined there in 1561, and Lord Burleigh died there in 1598, the queen coming to see him in his last illness. After his death the property passed to his son Thomas, afterwards Earl of Exeter, and was known as Exeter House. Lady Hatton lived there in 1617. When Henrietta Maria came to England in 1623 as the bride of Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., the Spanish Ambassador and many of his suite were lodged in Exeter House. From Exeter House in 1651 Cromwell, the Council of State and the House of Commons followed General Popham's body to its burial at Westminster. John Evelyn went to the chapel of Exeter House in 1657 to celebrate Christmas Day, and the whole congregation was promptly arrested by the Parliamentary soldiers, and Evelyn himself was confined in a room in the mansion. After the Fire the Courts of Arches, Admiralty and Prorogation met here while Doctors' Commons was being rebuilt. Anthony Ashley Cooper, the first Earl of Shaftesbury, lived in Exeter House, and here, in 1671, his grandson, the author of the *Characteristics*, was born. From 1667 to 1676 John Locke lived here with the first earl as family physician, tutor and friend and, for a

time, as secretary. While here he wrote a good portion of his *Essay on the Understanding*. Many of his letters are dated from here. Exeter House was pulled down in 1676.

On its ruins was built Exeter Change, which stood at about No. 350. It was a large building and extended into the roadway so that the sidewalk of the Strand passed directly through it, the passage being closed at night. Among the shops were several book-stalls, and it was at one of these that Robert Bloomfield came across a young man intensely interested in his *Farmer's Boy*. The rooms on the upper floors were rented for offices and general purposes. The body of the poet Gay lay in state in the large upper room of Exeter Change in 1732. It had been brought here from the Duke of Queensberry's mansion in Burlington Gardens where Gay died, and from here it was taken with great pomp to Westminster Abbey, Pope and Lord Chesterfield being among the mourners. In 1771 the remains of Lord Baltimore lay in state in the large room, and when the body was removed the mob broke in and wrecked the room. Lord Baltimore was not popular. From 1773 to 1828 the upper floors were used as a menagerie, which figures largely in the literature of the time. Lord Byron was a frequent visitor, and has recorded his opinion that the hippopotamus had a face something like Lord Liverpool's, while the sloth bear had the voice and manner of his valet. Here in 1826 the elephant Chaunee was shot, a circumstance mentioned by Hone in the *Every-Day Book*, and dignified by a poem by Hood. Mr. Cross, the proprietor of the menagerie, was the last tenant of the building, for it was torn down in 1829–30.

348.—Coleridge lived here in the early part of the last century. Here De Quincey found him.

352.—Henry Neele, the poet, was born here in 1798.

372.—Strand Palace Hotel, on the site of Exeter Hall, the old debating-ground for many a cause of lofty principle and doubtful success, mainly in religious and philanthropic movements. Exeter Hall was for years the scene of the May Meetings of various religious denominations.

Adelphi Theatre, built in 1858 by Benjamin Webster, as successor to and on the site of the old theatre of the same name of which Webster had been the last manager. The present theatre has had many successes, among them Watts Phillips's *Dead Heart*, where Webster was a great success as Robert Landry and Toole as the jailer; *Leah*, with Miss Bateman in the title-rôle; Dion Boucicault's *The Colleen Bawn* with Boucicault as the smuggler; *The Harbour Lights*, with William Terriss in the rôle of the hero; and *Love or Money*, by Charles Reade and Henry Pettitt. For some years

George R. Sims and Robert Buchanan collaborated on plays for this theatre. Their first play, *The English Rose*, was followed by *The Trumpet Call*, in which Mrs. Pat Campbell really made her London debut. Jefferson made his appearance in *Rip van Winkle* here.

In connection with the American theatrical invasion of London it is interesting to note that it was in this theatre that Charles Frohman made his first London venture in 1892 by producing *The Lost Paradise* in conjunction with the Gattis. It was a failure, but later, in 1897, Frohman's first London triumph was secured here with the presentation of the American play *Secret Service*, and the appearance of William Gillette, who headed the company, as the first American star.

The former Adelphi Theatre on this site was opened in 1806 and was demolished in 1858 under its last manager, Benjamin Webster, who also became the first manager of the new theatre. It began its career with *True Blue Scott*. In 1821 Moncrieff's *Tom and Jerry* was first produced there with Wrench as Tom and John Reeve as Jerry. Rodwell and Jones were also famous in the *Tom and Jerry* period. In 1825 Frederick Henry Yates and Daniel Terry were managers and lessees. Terry was backed by Ballantyne, the publisher, and Sir Walter Scott, but when the venture was a failure Scott paid £1750 for his experience. Under Terry and Yates plays were produced by Buckstone and Fitzball, in which shone T. P. Cooke, O. Smith, Wilkinson, Tyrone Power, Wright, Paul Bedford, Mrs. Yates, and Mrs. Keeley. Some of the plays were *The Pilot*, *The Flying Dutchman*, *The Wreck Ashore*, *Victorine*, *Rory O'More* and *Jack Sheppard*. Finally Terry retired, and in 1828 Yates was joined by Charles Mathews, the elder, and as partners they opened the Adelphi with Mathews as the drunken tinker in Buckstone's *May Queen* and singing "The Humours of a Country Fair." In 1829 Moncrieff wrote for Mathews *The Spring Meeting for* 1829, and the next year Peake wrote for him *The Comic Annual for* 1830. In 1831 and 1832 Peake and Charles Mathews, the younger, produced an entertainment here. In 1833 Peake and the elder Mathews wrote the famous *At Home*, which was produced here and still remains something of a classic in that sort of public entertainment. In 1839 Rice, the original "Jim Crow," played at the Adelphi and thus introduced into England the American black-face comedy or negro-minstrel show. In 1844 Benjamin Webster became proprietor of the Adelphi with Mme. Celeste as his directress. Among others of his productions was John Baldwin Buckstone's *The Green Bushes*, one of the phenomenal successes

of its time. Another success of Buckstone's was *The Flowers of the Forest. No Thoroughfare*, by Charles Dickens and Wilkie Collins, was produced here with Webster himself as Joey Ladle and Charles Fechter as Obenreizer, in which part he made a great impression.

405.—Site of the "Queen's Head" Tavern, where Thomas Parr, "Old Parr," the centenarian, was lodged when he was brought to London to be shown to Charles I. as a curiosity.

452.—"Golden Cross" Hotel, successor to the previous hotel of the same name which stood a little further west than the present building. In its day the old house was one of the principal coaching inns of London. Mme. de Staël stayed there on one of her visits to London. It was at the "Golden Cross" that David Copperfield arrived outside the Canterbury coach, and where he met Steerforth, who had his room changed from No. 44 to 72. It was here also that Copperfield conferred with Mr. Peggotty in a room off the coach-yard with Martha listening at the door. The side entrance referred to on that occasion was in Duncannon Street. It was at the "Golden Cross" that Mr. Pickwick first met Alfred Jingle, who rescued the Pickwickians from the irate cabman as they were about to take the coach for Rochester on the famous May morning in 1827. At that time the coach-yard was behind the hotel with a low archway leading from it to Duncannon Street, which occasioned Mr. Jingle's warning about looking after their heads. This entrance was abolished in 1851. Christopher Tadpole, in Albert Smith's novel of that name, lived at the old "Golden Cross."

The scene of Shirley's *Lady of Pleasure* is laid entirely in the Strand. When Jeanie Deans, in Scott's *Heart of Midlothian*, came to London, she lodged with Mrs. Glass, who kept a snuff-shop in the Strand.

Strand on the Green, Kew Bridge

Johann Zoffany, the painter, lived in Zoffany House here for many years, and died here in 1810.

Strand Lane

Was originally the channel of the rivulet which crossed the Strand under Strand Bridge. At the river end of the street was formerly a landing-place called Strand Bridge, which is frequently mentioned in the *Spectator* and other literature of the time.

The ancient and famous Roman Bath in this street figures much in literature. It will be recalled that David Copperfield came here for a bath (*David Copperfield*, chapter xxxv.).

Stratford Place, Oxford Street

(Built in 1775)

Derby House.—Residence of the Earl of Derby, former Ambassador, Postmaster-General, and War Secretary; England's "best recruiter" during the World War. Originator and manager of the "Derby scheme" for enlisting in groups.

11.—Archdukes John and Louis of Austria lived here during their visit to London in 1815.

18.—Sydney Smith lived here in 1834–5. It was from here that his eldest daughter was married to Dr. Holland.

20.—Richard Cosway, the artist, lived here from some time in the 1790's until his death in 1821.

Henry Addington, Lord Sidmouth, was living in this street in 1792. R. W. Elliston, the actor, was a resident in 1822. Sir Robert Smirke, R.A., lived here in 1826, and H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., in 1875.

Stratton Street, Piccadilly

Built by Lady Berkeley in 1684 under the direction of John Evelyn.

1.—Baroness Burdett-Coutts lived and died here. See Piccadilly.

2.—Thomas Campbell, the poet, lived here in 1802.

12.—Thomas Graham, Lord Lynedoch, the hero of Barossa and Wellington's second in command in the Peninsula, lived here for some years, and died here in 1843.

James Douglas, author of *Nenia Britannica*, lived in this street for a time.

Streatham Hill

North corner of Sternhold Avenue.—During the World War a German bomb fell here and wrecked a girls' school, fortunately without any loss of life.

Strype Street, Middlesex Street

John Strype, the historian, was born here in 1643.

Suffolk Lane, Upper Thames Street

A Roman pavement has been found here.

Original site of the Merchant Taylors' School, which was founded here in 1561, and remained until 1875, when it was removed to the

Charterhouse. Among those who were educated in the old school here were: Edmund Spenser, the poet: Lord Clive, the hero of India; James Shirley, the poet: Bishop Andrewes, Dove and Tomson, three of the translators of the Authorised Version: Archbishop Juxon; Edwin Sandys, the traveller and the friend of Hooker; Sir James Whitelocke, Justice of the King's Bench, and his son, Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of the *Memorials*; Charles Wheatley, author of the volume on the Book of Common Prayer; Daniel Neale, author of the *History of the Puritans*; Edmund Calamy, the Nonconformist, and his grandson of the same name: Edmund Gayton, author of the *Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*; John Byrom, the poet: Vicesimus Knox, the essayist: William Lowth, Prebendary of Winchester: Nicholas Amhurst, editor of the *Craftsman*; Charles Mathews, the comedian, and his son, Charles James Mathews: Dr. Bliss, editor of Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*, and Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford: Sir Henry Ellis, principal librarian of the British Museum: Dr. Samuel Birch, the Egyptologist: John Gough Nichols, the printer and antiquary: Dr. Francis Hawkins, the physician, and his brother, Dr. Edward Hawkins, Provost of Oriel College: Charles Mayo, the first professor of Anglo-Saxon at Oxford: Sir Robert Comyn, Chief Justice of Madras. Titus Oates was entered as a pupil in 1664, but was expelled shortly afterwards.

Robert Nelson, author of *Festivals and Fasts*, was born in Suffolk Lane in 1656.

Suffolk Place, Pall Mall

8.—This was the last London residence of Sir Charles Hawtrey, who died in 1923, famous comedian and popular gentleman.

Suffolk Street, Pall Mall

Built in 1664 on the site of Suffolk House, the residence of Thomas, first Earl of Suffolk, in James I.'s time.

7.—The Marquis of Winchilsea lived here in 1820 when he was challenged by the Duke of Wellington.

14.—Anthony Trollope, while stopping here in 1882 on his way back from Ireland, got into such a row with street musicians on account of the noise they were making that he brought on the stroke of apoplexy from which he died a few days later in Welbeck Street, whither he had been carried for the sake of rest and quiet.

28.—Richard Cobden, the statesman and great advocate of Free Trade, came to live here in 1865, and died here a month later.

29.—James Barry, R.A., lived here between 1773 and 1776.

38.—George Frederick Cooke, the tragedian, lived here in 1803.

Moll Davis, the actress and mistress of Charles II., lived in this street from 1667 to 1674. Pepys says that Charles II. publicly acknowledged her as his mistress in 1667, and furnished the house for her here. Sir Philip Howard lived in this street from 1665 to 1672. Sir Edward Spragg, one of the admirals in the Dutch War in Charles II.'s time, was a resident. Thomas Stanley, the editor of Æschylus, died at his lodgings here in 1678. Henry Coventry (Mr. Secretary Coventry, from whom Coventry Street is named), lived here from 1669 to 1686. Sir John Coventry lived here in Charles II.'s time, and it was at the end of this street, as he was on his way home from a banquet at the "Cock" Tavern in Bow Street, that he was waylaid by agents of the king and his nose was slit for some remarks he had made in the House of Commons. It was this incident that caused the passage of the "Coventry Act" against cutting and maiming.

Dean Swift, in order to be near the Vanhomrighs, had lodgings in this street in 1711, five doors from Vanessa, who was living here with her mother, the widow of a Dutch admiral. It was at the Vanhomrighs' that he used to keep his best cassock and wig, which he used for paying visits. Stanislaus Augustus, the last King of Poland, lodged in this street in 1754 at the house of a Mr. Cropenhole. Samuel Foote, the actor, lived here from about 1770, and it was here that his body was brought in 1777 after his death at Dover. At the Cockspur Street end of this street was located the "Cock" Tavern, a house of some celebrity in Pepys's time and one of his favourite haunts. Evelyn mentions that the Councillors of the Board of Trade dined there in 1671, himself, Waller and Shaftesbury being of the number with John Locke as secretary.

Theodore Hook makes Suffolk Street the residence of Gilbert Gurney, in his novel of the same name.

Sugden Road, Lavender Hill

124.—Joseph Gilles Biggar, member of the Irish Party, who invented Parliamentary obstruction, lodged in a couple of rooms here, and died here in 1890.

Sun Street, Finsbury Square

Figures as part of the route travelled by Oliver Twist and Bill Sikes on their way to the burglary at Chertsey.

Surrey Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe

In digging and clearing out the old Rotherhithe Dock at this point in 1694 great quantities of brushwood were found. It was supposed that this was used in the construction of the entrance to the ditch which Canute dug around London Bridge in 1016 so that he could get his ships into the upper river.

Within a few yards of the Surrey Canal entrance to the Docks was the point where the Fighting *Téméraire* was towed to be broken up, immortalised by Turner's picture of 1839. See Plough Road, Rotherhithe.

Surrey Street, Strand

Built on a part of the site of Arundel House and its grounds.

John Evelyn lived here in 1696. Congreve, the dramatist, lived here for some years, and died here in 1729. Voltaire visited him here in 1728. George Sale, translator of the Koran, died in this street in 1736. Edward Pierce, the sculptor of the dragons on the Monument and of the statue of Sir William Walworth at Fishmongers' Hall, lived at the corner of Surrey Street. Charles Howard, the chemist who discovered the process of vacuum sugar-refining, lived in a large house at the east end of the street fronting the river.

Morley's barber shop, a resort of the young Bohemian newspaper reporters of the time, was located here in the middle of the nineteenth century. Morley used to be the messenger sent to friends to secure funds whenever any of the crowd got hard up. Here were to be found, among others, Jack Reach and his brother Angus, one of the brightest journalists of the day, author of *Clement Lorimer* and *Claret and Olives*; Joseph Crowe, afterwards Sir Joseph, later to be known for his works on the history of art written in conjunction with Cavalcaselle; and James Hannay, who wrote his *Singleton Fontenoy* here.

Sussex Place, Regent's Park

3.—William Johnstone Fox, M.P., the famous Corn Law agitator and for many years minister of South Place Unitarian Chapel, lived here for the last years of his life, and died here in 1864.

24.—John Gibson Lockhart, son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, and editor of the *Quarterly Review*, lived here from 1826 to 1853. Scott was accustomed to stay here during his visits to London from 1828 to 1831, and he was here in the latter year before leaving for Malta.

26.—William Crockford, the proprietor of the famous Crockford's Club in St. James's Street, lived here for several years.

Sussex Square, Hyde Park

2.—Winston Churchill's residence in 1920–4, during a good portion of which time he was a member of the Coalition Government.

26.—Admiral Lord Jellicoe lived here in 1920.

Sutton Place, Hackney

Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charterhouse, died at his residence here in 1611.

Swains Lane, Highgate

It was at what was then known as Parliament Hill in this lane that the Guy Fawkes conspirators met in 1605 to await the expected explosion.

This lane was the location of Holly Village, one of the earliest of the model villages, or garden cities, which was built by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1845 to furnish homes for the upper middle-class workers.

Swan Lane, Upper Thames Street

Old Swan Stairs, at the end of Swan Lane, was a famous landing-place in the days of old London Bridge. It was here that travellers by water would land to avoid the dangerous rapids through the arches of London Bridge, resuming their journey at a landing-place the other side of the bridge.

Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, landed at Old Swan Stairs in 1441 when she did penance at Christ Church by Aldgate.

The London Missionary Society, the Religious Tract Society and the Foreign Bible Society were organised in the counting-house of Joseph Hardcastle at Old Swan Stairs.

Swan Walk, Chelsea

Wentworth House, residence of the Earl of Lovelace.—On the site of the old "Swan" Inn where Pepys came in 1666 with Mrs. Pierce and Knipp, and found it closed on account of the plague. The old inn was the goal of the annual race of the Thames watermen, instituted by Thomas Doggett, the Irish comedian, in 1715, which was rowed from London Bridge to Chelsea Reach. Royalty patronised the race at times, and on such occasions Handel provided special music. The race is still rowed annually. See Thames.

Sydney Street, Chelsea

(Built in 1820)

2.—Rev. Dr. Biber lived here for many years. He was the author of a *Life of Pestalozzi*, and editor and proprietor of the *John Bull* newspaper, afterwards incorporated with the *Britannia*.

14.—Thomas Wright, antiquary and historian, lived here in 1860.

24.—Thomas Wright lived here for some time.

St. Luke's Church.—This was the first London church erected in the revived Gothic style. Charles Dickens and Catherine Hogarth were married here in 1836. In the churchyard are buried the actors Blanchard, died 1835, and Egerton, died 1835.

Francis C. Burnand, afterwards Sir Francis and famous as the editor of *Punch*, lived in this street in 1861, shortly after his marriage.

Syon House, Brentford

(See Brentford)

Tabard Street, Southwark

(Formerly Kent Street)

This is supposed to have been a part of the old Roman road which ran from Dover to Cardigan. It was along this street that Chaucer's pilgrims passed on their journey to Canterbury. The Black Prince travelled here on his return from France with the captured French King beside him, and along it surged the crowd that followed Jack Cade in his rebellion. The street was known as Kentish Street in the time of Edward VI., and later as Kent Street until 1877, when its name was changed. As Kent Street it was a synonym of extreme poverty and wretchedness. From the seventeenth to the early nineteenth centuries it was the residence of beggars, mumpers and gentry of that sort. Goldsmith, in *An Elegy*, makes Kent Street the home of Madam Blaize, who "freely lent to all the poor who left a pledge behind." It was in a room in his father's house in Kent Street that Joseph Lancaster, as a youth, began teaching poor children. In 1798 he opened his first school for neglected children, in Kent Street.

Tabernacle Street

The portion from Castle Street to City Road was formerly called Windmill Hill. On the west side of Windmill Hill was erected

the original preaching place for George Whitefield, in 1741 shortly after his separation from Wesley. It was called the Tabernacle from the temporary nature of the structure, the name having been first applied to the churches of boards hastily erected after the Fire.

Talbot Yard, Borough

(See Borough High Street)

Tanza Road, Parliament Hill, Hampstead

27.—Dr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, lived here from 1900 until his death here in 1906.

Tavistock Place, Bloomsbury

9.—John Pinkerton, the historian, lived here at one time.

10.—John Britton, the antiquary, lived here for many years.

19.—Sir Harris Nicolas lived here for some years.

31.—Mary Anne Clarke lived here in the early nineteenth century when she was mistress of the Duke of York.

32.—Francis Douce, the antiquary, lived here for some time. The house was afterwards occupied by John Galt, the novelist, and here he wrote his *Autobiography*, his *Life of Byron* and several other works.

36–37.—Passmore Edwards Settlement, opened in 1897. It was erected by John Passmore Edwards, largely under the inspiration of Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel, *Robert Elsmere*. It occupies the site, No. 37, of the residence of Francis Baily, President of the Royal Society, who lived here from 1825 until his death here in 1844. It was here that the association of scientists known as the Baily Club held their weekly meetings, and here, in 1851, were carried out the important observations on the pendulum and the calculations on the weight, bulk and configuration of the earth. No. 37 was afterwards occupied by Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, who died there in 1877.

Tavistock Square

3.—John Braham, the singer and father of the Countess Waldegrave, lived here from 1816 to 1821.

11.—**Theosophical Society.** On the site of Tavistock House, for many years the residence of James Perry, the editor of the *Morning Chronicle* in its famous days, and at that time noted for its political gatherings. The house was afterwards divided and the part which retained the name of Tavistock House was occupied by Frank Stone, R.A. Charles Dickens bought the lease from Stone in 1850

when he left Devonshire Terrace, and here he lived until 1860. *Bleak House, Hard Times, Little Dorrit* and the *Tale of Two Cities* were all written here. Dickens built a little theatre in the garden, and there the famous amateur theatricals took place. It was while living here that Hans Christian Andersen visited him in 1857. After Dickens left, the house was occupied by Charles Gounod, the composer. Tavistock House had other famous residents, for in 1818 Miss Mitford was a guest there, and Eliza Cook, the poetess, lived there when she left Greenhithe, Kent. House demolished in 1901.

51.—Charles Knight, scholar, historian and publisher, lived here in 1828.

Tavistock Street, Covent Garden

This was once a street of fashionable shops, the Bond Street of its time. Richard Leveridge, the singer, had a tavern here, and it was here that he published his *Collection of Songs*, in two volumes, 1727. Fliddon, the tobacconist, famous for his snuff, had his shop in this street.

Mr. Minns, in Dickens's *Sketches by Boz*, lived on a first floor in Tavistock Street.

Teddington

Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the novelist, lived at Gomer House, Teddington, for many years, amusing himself by growing fruit, which he used to send to Covent Garden Market for sale. Here he wrote *Lorna Doone*, and the rest of his novels.

Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street

14.—Identified with 14 Great Bell Yard, where Robert Bloomfield, after his marriage in 1790, worked as a cobbler in a garret, the while he was writing the *Farmer's Boy*. Later on he had a shop at the same address, probably on the ground floor.

Temple

Originally the headquarters of the Knights Templars, who came here in 1184 from their old location in what is now High Holborn at about Southampton Buildings. The establishment consisted of the Inner, Middle and Outer Temples, the first two of which form the Temple of the present time. The Outer Temple, which extended west of the present limits to Milford Lane, has long since

disappeared. All that remains of it is a piece of old wall at the foot of Essex Street, through which a short stairway descends to the Embankment.

On the dissolution of the Order in 1312 the property was taken by the Crown and was given to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. On his death in 1323 most of it passed into the possession of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, who shortly afterwards leased the Inner and Middle Temples to students of the common law. The Outer Temple was granted by Edward III. to Walter de Stapeldon, Bishop of Exeter, and became the site of Exeter House, better known by its later name of Essex House. On the dissolution of the Knights of St. John in 1539 the Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple leased the property from the Crown, and in 1608 James I. granted the property to them and their successors for ever on payment of a yearly rent, which, however, was commuted in 1673.

Few buildings in London have suffered more than those located within the area of the Temple. The rebels under Wat Tyler wrecked many of them in 1381; the Fire of 1666 burnt down most of those in the Inner Temple; while the succeeding conflagrations of 1677, 1679 and 1703 destroyed parts and the entirety of others. Minor fires have taken place from time to time, each with its record of destruction. As recently as April 1925 Lamb Building was badly damaged by fire. In addition to the changes caused in this manner many others have taken place from rebuilding of old premises or the complete removal of them. Many localities which figure in the past are now wiped out and replaced by others. The attempt to date the existing buildings is full of difficulty.

Of the original buildings of the Templars nothing now remains but the Temple Church and portions of the Priests' Hall and the Buttery at the west end of Inner Temple Hall. The other buildings are of all dates, the oldest probably being from the time of Queen Elizabeth.

The Temple is outside of the authority of the Lord Mayor of London, and has been so for ages. Several attempts have been made by Lord Mayors to visit the place with the emblems of their authority, but the students and barristers have always resisted their entry, and have fought them out of the precincts.

Brick Court

1.—John Duke Coleridge, who succeeded Cockburn as Lord Chief Justice of England in 1880, had chambers here when he was counsel in the Tichborne case, sharing them with Charles Bowen,

his associate in the same case. Another resident of this house was Sir William Reynell Anson, Warden of All Souls', Oxford. Sir J. G. Frazer had chambers here in 1921–2, when he published his one-volume edition of *The Golden Bough*, the preface to which is dated from here.

2.—In 1768 Oliver Goldsmith, with the greater part of the proceeds of his play, *The Good-natured Man*, purchased the lease of a set of chambers here up two pairs of stairs. Here he wrote *The Deserted Village*; the *Natural History*; *History of England*; and *She Stoops to Conquer*; and here he died in 1774. While living here he fell in love with Mary Horneck, the "Jessamy Bride." In 1773 Kenrick wrote some very disagreeable comments on the affair in the *London Packet*. On the assumption that Evans, the publisher, was the culprit, Goldsmith sallied forth from here and went to Paternoster Row to punish Evans. The result was rather disastrous for Goldsmith. See Paternoster Row. Here occurred the convivial gatherings, the noise of which so seriously disturbed Blackstone on the floor below. Much of it, at times, was caused by Johnson, Percy, Bickerstaff, Kelly and others playing blind-man's-buff, dancing and otherwise diverting themselves at the supper parties. Goldsmith's rooms here were open to many of the poor and friendless, among whom was a despairing Irish student (afterwards the celebrated physician, Dr. M'Veagh McDonnell) whom he found on a bench in the Temple Gardens, took him home and befriended him until better times came.

On the floor below, in his first set of chambers in the Temple, directly under Goldsmith's three rooms, dwelt Blackstone, the celebrated commentator. He came here in 1759 and wrote a good portion of the *Commentaries* here, but found his studies badly interfered with by the racket up above. He had been given to poetry in his early life, and it was here that he wrote his *Farewell to the Muse*.

Winthrop Mackworth Praed, the poet, had chambers in this house in 1829, and here he died in 1839. Thackeray had rooms here from 1853 to 1859.

3.—Charles Russell, who succeeded Coleridge as Lord Chief-Justice, had chambers here from 1866 to 1885.

4.—Sir Richard Henn Collins, afterwards Lord Collins, Master of the Rolls, shared chambers here with Justice Lush.

Others who had chambers in Brick Court are: Lloyd Kenyon, who defended Lord George Gordon in 1780 and rose to be Chief Justice of the King's Bench—he had rooms here about the same time that Goldsmith was in the court; Edward Capell, editor of Shakespeare, died in his chambers in Brick Court in 1781.

Cloisters. Rebuilt after the fire of 1670

The wig-maker's shop is the descendant of that of Dick Danby, the barber, the friend and attendant of Lord Chancellor Campbell, who mentions him in his *Lives of the Lord Chancellors.*

Crown Office Row. Built in 1737, *rebuilt in* 1863–4

1.—Sir James Scarlett had chambers here in 1809. Another resident in this house was Sir Henry Hawkins, afterwards Lord Brampton, so unfavourably known as "the hanging judge."

2.—Charles Lamb was born in a back room in this house in 1775. His own statement tells us that "I was born and passed the first seven years of my life in the Temple." It is probable that the family home was here for some years afterwards, for a recent publication states that Lamb lived here until he was twenty. In his *Essays* Lamb speaks of the place with great affection. On the ground floor of this house lived Samuel Salt, the employer of Lamb's father, and friend and general benefactor of the whole family. He came to this house about 1768.

4.—J. Gorell Barnes, afterwards Lord Gorell, well known for his work on the Divorce Commission, had chambers here.

5.—Montagu Williams, Q.C., one of the most distinguished criminal lawyers of his time and a prominent magistrate in later years, had chambers here from 1870 until he retired from the Bar in 1886. Associated with him here was Charles W. Mathews, later Sir Charles Mathews, Director of Public Prosecutions.

9.—George W. Bramwell, afterwards Lord Bramwell, one of the famous lawyers of his period, had chambers here in the 1850's.

10.—Thackeray had chambers here from 1848 until 1851. According to one authority he had chambers here from the time he was called to the Bar in 1834. In the latter part of his tenancy he was living at 13 Young Street, and only occupied his rooms by day for working purposes. It is said that he shared his chambers here with Tom Taylor for a time, but there seems to be no confirmation of the assertion. That he shared his rooms with someone seems certain, for he wrote a poem with references to that fact. It is also true that at the time he was here Tom Taylor occupied chambers in the same building and that he, also, shared his with somebody else. The proof of that lies in a poem that Taylor wrote referring to the old chum, whoever he was. But, as in Thackeray's case, there does not seem to be any confirmation of the assumption that the chum was Thackeray. At this same period Taylor also had chambers in Fig Tree Court. It was in Taylor's rooms in Crown Office Row,

however, that occurred the Shakespearean reading when Tennyson read Florizel to the Perdita of Professor Blackburn of Glasgow, in the *Winter's Tale*. On the same floor with Thackeray and at about the same period another resident of No. 10 was John Barnard Byles, author of the textbook on *Bills*. The No. 10 of Thackeray's time has since been demolished.

Lord Lyndhurst took chambers in Crown Office Row immediately after leaving Cambridge.

Elm Court

2.—Thomas Noon Talfourd, the biographer of Lamb and noted as a jurist and a dramatist, had chambers here from about 1808 until 1817.

Francis North, first Baron Guilford, had his chambers in Elm Court when he began to practise on being called to the Bar in 1661. Here he remained until his marriage, when he moved to Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane.

Essex Court

2.—Sir Edward Clarke, Solicitor-General, had chambers here.

3.—John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, had chambers here in 1803.

5.—Richard Porson had chambers here when he first came to London from Cambridge, in 1792. Here he worked on the Grenville edition of Homer, and it was his frequent custom to come home drunk from the Cider Cellars in Maiden Lane and to shut himself up here for days at a time, refusing to see any visitors. A more recent resident of this house was Sergeant Pulling, author of *The Order of the Coif*.

John Evelyn and his brother had chambers together in Essex Court in 1640.

Fig Tree Court

3.—Tom Taylor, afterwards editor of *Punch*, had rooms here about 1848–50, at the same time that he had chambers at Crown Office Row.

6.—Mr. Asquith, afterwards Prime Minister and Lord Oxford, had chambers here when he was first called to the Bar, and here he received his first guinea fee.

10.—John Singleton Copley, afterwards Lord Lyndhurst, had chambers here in 1809.

Edward Thurlow, afterwards Lord Chancellor, took chambers

in Fig Tree Court, when he was called to the Bar in 1758, and was so poor that he could not hire a horse with which to attend the circuit. James Macpherson in his will left a thousand pounds to John Mackenzie of Fig Tree Court, to defray the cost of publishing *Ossian* in the original.

Thackeray's Mr. Timmins, he of the *Little Dinner*, had chambers in Fig Tree Court.

Fountain Court

The fountain dates from 1681, but has been restored and repaired very recently. It has been made the subject of a poem by Letitia E. Landon.

It was here that Ruth Pinch used to come to meet Tom. It was also the scene of many of her meetings with John Westlock, who finally chose this as the place to declare his love for her (*Martin Chuzzlewit*).

Gardens

The Temple Gardens have probably always existed since the Templars occupied the ground. After the Temple passed to the law students the gardens of the Inner and the Middle Temples were given much attention.

The gardens of the Inner Temple were the larger and originally extended from King's Bench Walk to the river and west to Middle Temple Lane. The erection of Paper Buildings divided the old area into two parts, only one of which is now used as a garden. In the old days the gardener's house stood about where No. 10 King's Bench Walk now is. In 1528 a retaining wall was built along the river-side and portions of it were found in building Paper Buildings. It shows the former shore-line of the river, and ran west from about No. 10 or 11 King's Bench Walk to the southern end of Paper Buildings; thence south to the Temple Stairs, about where the end of Middle Temple Lane now is, where there was a landing-stage, or bridge as it used to be called, as early as 1311; from there it ran to Essex House Stairs near the remains of the water-gate at the end of the present Essex Street. When the Embankment was built the gardens doubled their area.

The Inner Temple Garden was famous for its roses, especially the Old Provence, Cabbage and Maiden's Blush. It is here, in the First Part of *King Henry VI.*, that Shakespeare places the scene of the discussion in 1430 during which the red rose and the white rose, plucked in the garden, were chosen as the emblems for what

afterwards became known as the Wars of the Roses. The gates and piers of the Inner Temple Garden date from 1730.

The garden of the Middle Temple lay west of Middle Temple Lane, and much of its original area has been built upon. The present garden owes much of its extent to the building of the Embankment.

Garden Court

Built in 1883, and is the third structure on the site. The first buildings were erected in the latter part of the seventeenth century on what had been part of the grounds of Essex, or Exeter, House, which had been purchased from Nicholas Barebone, and fronted what was, at that time, the Benchers' Garden. Some years later these original buildings were rebuilt and numbered 3 and 4 Garden Court. In 1830 these were demolished, and when the new buildings were built on the same site the numbers were changed from 3 and 4 to 1 and 2. The buildings of 1830 were torn down in 1883, and replaced by the present ones.

1.—On the site of the former No. 3, where James Boswell, the son of Johnson's biographer and himself the editor of the Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, had his chambers. He died here in 1822.

2.—On the site of the former No. 4, where Francis Horner, the political economist, had rooms in 1807. In the present building were the chambers of Rufus Isaacs, afterwards Lord Reading, Viceroy of India.

It was at the top of the last house at the river end of Garden Court that Pip and his friend Herbert Pocket had their chambers after they left Barnard's Inn. Here it was that Magwitch, alias Provis, revealed himself to Pip one night (*Great Expectations*). It will be recalled that as Ruth Pinch was waiting for Tom one day and caught sight of John Westlock and ran away, John followed her and caught her at Garden Court and they waited for Tom together (*Martin Chuzzlewit*).

Goldsmith Building, overlooking Goldsmith's grave

John Charles Bigham, Lord Mersey, who presided at the *Titanic* inquiry, had chambers here.

It was on the second floor of this building that Eugene Wrayburn and Mortimer Lightwood had their offices where Mr. Boffin was almost the only visitor (*Our Mutual Friend*).

Harcourt Buildings

2.—Sir Gordon Hewart, Lord Chief Justice, has chambers here.

3.—Sir Alexander Cockburn, Attorney-General, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, had chambers here.

A former resident of Harcourt Buildings was William Fortescue, Master of the Rolls, the friend of Alexander Pope.

Hare Court

1.—In 1831 Thackeray had chambers on an upper floor here when he was a student in the office of William Taprell, the special pleader, whose rooms were on the ground floor of the same building. He shared his chambers with another student, possibly Tom Taylor, and Eyre Crowe says that there were lively evenings here occasionally.

2.—On the site of the recently demolished No. 3, on the second floor of which were located the chambers of George Jeffreys, the infamous Judge Jeffreys of the Bloody Assizes.

3.—Israel Zangwill, England's most famous Jewish writer, had his chambers here.

Wolfe Tone, the Irish patriot, had his rooms in Hare Court, when he was a student here about 1787. Barron Field, the friend of Charles Lamb, had chambers in Hare Court at the same time that Lamb lived at No. 4 Inner Temple Lane, the back windows of which looked into Hare Court.

In the north-west corner of Hare Court was located Dick's Coffee-House. See No. 8 Fleet Street.

Inner Temple

The Inner Temple and the Middle Temple seem always to have been separate societies. An old saying was: "The Inner Temple for the rich; the Middle for the poor." Among the members of the Inner Temple were: Sir Richard Sutton, founder of Brasenose College, Oxford, admitted about 1507; John Bradford, admitted in 1547; Nicholas Wadham, founder of Wadham College, Oxford, admitted 1553; Lord Howard of Effingham; Francis Drake, admitted to the Inner in 1581, but claimed by both societies; Francis Beaumont, dramatist, admitted 1600; John Hampden, admitted 1604; William Browne, author of *Britannia's Pastorals*, entered in 1611; Sir Christopher Hatton; John Selden; Sir Edward Coke; Littleton; Jeffreys; Lyndhurst; Thurlow; Lord Buckhurst; Lord Mansfield; Heneage Finch, afterwards Lord Chancellor Nottingham; William Cowper, the poet; John Horne Tooke, entered in 1756; James Boswell, entered in 1775; Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, became a member

in 1783; Henry Hallam, the historian, and his son, Arthur Henry Hallam, the subject of Tennyson's *In Memoriam*; Samuel Warren, the novelist; Lord Halsbury; Mr. Asquith; Lord Robert Cecil.

Among those who became prominent in America were: John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, and his son John, Governor of Connecticut; Charles Carroll, admitted in 1685, founder of the Carrolls of Carrollton; William Shirley, Governor of Massachusetts; Thomas Willing, founder and president of the first bank in the United States.

Chaucer and Gower are claimed by both Inner and Middle Temple. For the first the usual reference is found in the *Life of Chaucer* by T. Speght, prefixed to the Black-letter Folio of 1598, where the statement is made that both were members of the Inner Temple. The latest authority, Professor Manly, brings forward evidence which seems to confirm this, so far as Chaucer is concerned. Hutton refers to Gower as a member of the Middle, and by others Chaucer is also so considered. Hutton also states that William Wycherley, the dramatist, was a member of the Middle, while others say that he was of the Inner, admitted 1659.

Inner Temple Hall

Built in 1870 and replaced the old and original Hall of the Templars, in which for ages the Knights Templars and their successors had dined, entertained their visitors, held their festivities and, at times, even inflicted punishments. The present hall is built on a part of the old foundations. The south entrance is on the site of the old entrance, and the doors at the north and south entrances date from 1574–5. At the west end of the present hall there still exist the Priests' Hall and the Buttery of the original buildings. These and the Temple Church are all that is left of the actual buildings of the Templars.

Inner Temple Lane

Johnson's Buildings.—On the site of those numbered from 1 to 4, where Johnson and Lamb lived.

At the old No. 1 Johnson lived from 1760 until 1765. His apartments were on the first floor, but he kept his library in the garret where Lintot, son of the bookseller, formerly had his warehouse. It was here, in 1763, that Boswell made his first call on Johnson, and here also, in the same year, that the Literary Club was founded. Arthur Murphy came here, deputed by Lord Loughborough, to inform Johnson that a pension of £300 a year was to be offered

him. It was while living here that Beauclerk and Langton routed out Johnson one night, and they all three saillied forth and made a night of it. On another occasion Beauclerk brought Johnson a visitor, the notorious Mme. de Boufflers, mistress of the Prince de Conti. Boswell records Johnson's antics in his tardy attempt to do the honours by escorting her to her carriage in Fleet Street.

From 1809 until 1817 Charles Lamb and his sister lived on the third and fourth floors of old No. 4. Lamb mentions the fact that the windows of the rooms looked into Hare Court. Here were held those convivial gatherings of kindred spirits which were quite equal, in their way, to anything of a similar character among the Elizabethans. While living here Lamb wrote his essays on *Hogarth* and the *Tragedies of Shakespeare*, produced his unsuccessful farce, *Mr. H.*, at Drury Lane, and published his *Specimens of English Dramatic Poets*. He also collaborated with Mary Lamb in the *Tales from Shakespeare*.

Serjeant Ballantine, whose *Reminiscences* are such delightful reading, had chambers at No. 4. Lord Chief Justice Campbell had chambers at old No. 5 Inner Temple Lane in 1804. Sir Edward Carson had his chambers in the present No. 3 Johnson's Buildings.

Farrar's Buildings.—Boswell lived in Farrar's Buildings in 1763. The original structure was demolished in 1875 and rebuilt.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke had chambers in Inner Temple Lane in 1710, when he began to study for the Bar, and again in 1715 when he began to practise. William Cowper moved from Pump Court about 1754 or 1755, and took rooms in Inner Temple Lane. He had already tried to commit suicide on several occasions, one of which was in his former chambers in Pump Court, when he tried to hang himself with his garter from the top of a door. About 1763, during his residence in Inner Temple Lane, his insanity became very manifest, and in 1764 he was taken from here to a private asylum at St. Albans. Sir William Beechey, R.A., began his London career in the late 1760's or early 1770's as a clerk in the office of a Mr. Robinson in Inner Temple Lane, where he remained until Robinson's death. Judge Thomas Noon Talfourd, whose edition of Lamb contains a description of the wonderful evenings at Lamb's rooms here, was living in Inner Temple Lane when he first met Lamb.

The first barometers ever seen in London were sold at the shop of Jones, an optician and clock-maker, in Inner Temple Lane.

King's Bench Walk

1.—James Scarlett, afterwards Lord Abinger, had chambers here in 1819.

2.—James Scarlett had rooms here after he left No. 1. Judge William Willis, author of *The Society and Fellowship of the Inner Temple*, shared chambers here with Judge Bargrave Deane.

3.—Oliver Goldsmith had rooms here in 1765 before he moved to Garden Court (now 1–2 Plowden Buildings). Reynolds mentions an engagement to dine with him here in that year. A few years later William Scott, Lord Stowell, the Admiralty Judge, had chambers on the same floor as Goldsmith. Other residents here have been: Baron Parke, the first Lord Wensleydale; and Lord Coleridge of the King's Bench, son of Lord Chief-Justice Coleridge.

5.—Rebuilt after the fire of 1677. Daines Barrington, who figures in Lamb's essay on *The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple*, lived here for many years and died here in 1800. He was a lawyer, scientist, naturalist, Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, a frequent contributor to the Royal Society, and had been Recorder of Bristol and a judge in Wales. As correspondent of Gilbert White of Selborne, he is credited with having suggested, in 1770, the publication in book form of the observations contained in White's letters to him. White acted on the suggestion some nineteen years later, and as a result the world is the richer by White's *Natural History of Selborne*. Joseph Jekyll, the wit, mentioned by Lamb among the Old Benchers, had rooms here from 1793 to 1810. On the same floor as Jekyll and about the same time, George Colman, the younger, had chambers here. It was from here that he braved parental objection and ran away to Gretna Green with Catherine Morris, the Haymarket actress.

William Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, had chambers on the first floor of No. 5 at the left of the entrance. Pope used to visit him here to keep him away from the coffee-houses. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, called frequently to see him professionally and used to swear like a pirate when she failed to find him at home. Frederick Thesiger, afterwards Lord Chelmsford and Attorney-General, had chambers here in the first half of the nineteenth century.

6.—Joseph Jekyll, K.C., one of Lamb's Old Benchers, seems to have had chambers here for a brief time in 1808. Another resident was Samuel Lysons, author of *Magna Britannia* and other works. Montagu Williams, the distinguished criminal lawyer, had rooms here from 1863 to 1870.

7.—Thomas Wilde, Baron Truro and Lord Chancellor, had chambers here from 1817. Another resident was Lord Justice Vaughan Williams.

8.—Serjeant Parry had his chambers here.

9.—Justice Jelf and Justice Manisty were both residents.

10.—Stands on the site of the gardener's house of the old Inner

Temple Garden. This was also about the beginning of the river wall, built to protect the garden in 1528. Among residents here have been: Justice Thomas Bucknill, "plain Tommy Bucknill"; and Sir William Webb Follett.

11.—William Robson, Attorney-General in the first Asquith Government, had his chambers here. Another resident was John Fletcher Moulton, Lord Justice.

12.—Samuel Warren, Q.C., author of *Ten Thousand a Year*, lived here in 1850. These were the chambers he mentions in his book.

13.—William Gully, three times Speaker of the House.

Lamb Building

On the site of the original burying-ground of the Knights Templars and replaces a structure called Cæsar's Buildings, which was erected in the churchyard in 1596 and was burned down in the Fire of 1666. It was said to have been the last building consumed in that catastrophe. A fire which broke out in the present building in April 1925 seriously damaged several of the chambers. Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, had chambers here from about 1775. Sir William Jones, the Oriental scholar, was a resident from 1776 until 1783 when he left England to take an Indian Judgeship. Judah Philip Benjamin, the Confederate Commissioner and, in his later years, the author of *Benjamin on Sales*, became a member of Lincoln's Inn late in life, but practised from the Temple. He had chambers in Lamb Building until his retirement in 1883.

Lamb Building figures in Thackeray as Lamb Court. It was here that Arthur Pendennis shared rooms with George Warrington when Pen was reading for the Bar and reviewing books. Mr. Morgan, who came to investigate, reported to the Major that the chambers were "three pair high," and on a "nasty black staircase as ever I see." Here the Major came to see for himself, and Colonel Newcome brought Clive on occasion. Costigan, Foker and the other friends found their way to the rooms, and when Pen was ill Fanny Bolton came here to nurse him. On the arrival of Pen's mother and Laura Bell, who almost fell in love with Warrington during her stay, Fanny was displaced as a nurse and used to stand in the court below and watch Pen's window.

Master's House

Occupies the site of the former house in which the Masters had resided from their first appointment in 1540 until 1666 when the Great Fire swept it away. Among the occupants had been Richard

Hooker, author of the treatise on *Ecclesiastical Polity*, who was appointed in 1585. The present building was erected for William Sherlock, who was Master from 1684 to 1704. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who resigned in 1753 and was, successively, Bishop of Bangor, Salisbury and London. Others who have lived here are: Samuel Nichols; Gregory Sharpe, who died here in 1771; George Watts, who died here in 1772; Thomas Thurlow, brother of the Chancellor, in whose time Oliver Goldsmith was buried, and who resigned in 1787; William Pearce, resigned in 1798; Thomas Rennell, resigned in 1826; Christopher Benson; Thomas Robinson, who lived here from 1845 until his resignation in 1869; Charles John Vaughan, 1869; Canon Alfred Ainger, the biographer of Charles Lamb, lived here from 1894 until his death at Darley Abbey in 1904; Dr. H. G. Woods, 1905; E. W. Barnes, 1919.

Middle Temple

The old saying, "The Inner Temple for the rich, the Middle for the poor," would hardly seem to be justified by the list of those who have been members of the Middle. Among the members have been: Edmund Plowden, the great jurist of Elizabethan times; Sir John Davies, the poet; Sir Walter Raleigh; Sir Thomas Overbury, admitted 1597; John Ford, the dramatist, and John Pym, both admitted in 1602; Sir Simonds D'Ewes, historian, antiquarian and book-collector, admitted 1620; Inigo Jones, admitted as an honorary member in 1613; Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, historian of the Great Rebellion, admitted 1625; Henry Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, and Bulstrode Whitelocke, author of *Memorials of English Affairs*, who were contemporaries in membership; John Evelyn, admitted 1636; John Aubrey, admitted 1646; Francis North, Lord Keeper Guilford, admitted 1655; Elias Ashmole, admitted 1657; Edward Ravenscroft, dramatist, admitted 1667; George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham and author of *The Rehearsal*, and James, Duke of Monmouth, both admitted in 1665; Thomas Shadwell; Thomas Southerne, dramatist, admitted 1678; Nicholas Rowe, admitted 1685; Lord Chancellor Somers; William Congreve, dramatist, admitted 1691; William Burnaby, translator of Petronius, admitted 1693; Charles Molloy, dramatist, admitted 1716; Henry Fielding, who became a student in 1737; Sir William Blackstone, called in 1746; Edmund Burke, entered in 1747; John Dunning, Lord Ashburton, who opposed the policy of the Government toward the American Colonies, 1752; Richard Tickell, dramatist and brother-in-law of Sheridan, admitted 1768; Sheridan, admitted

1772; Lord Stowell, called in 1780; Henry Grattan, admitted 1782; Theobald Wolfe Tone, Irish patriot, admitted 1787; Thomas Moore, admitted 1799; Thomas De Quincey, who began as a student about 1808; Henry Crabb Robinson, admitted 1808; Sir Henry Havelock and Thomas Noon Talfourd, fellow-pupils in Chitty's office in 1813 and thereabouts; Thackeray, admitted 1831; Charles Dickens, admitted 1839; John Thaddeus Delane, called 1847; Richard Doddridge Blackmore, novelist, called to the Bar in 1853, but never practised; Lord Eldon; Lord Coleridge; Arthur Robert Ingpen, historian of the Middle Temple, admitted 1876; Sir Edward Carson; Lord Reading.

Chaucer, Gower and Wycherley seem to be claimed by both Inner and Middle Temples. See Inner Temple.

The Middle Temple is sometimes referred to as "the Alma Mater of American Law," from the fact that more lawyers in the American Colonies were members of it than of any of the other Inns of Court. Some 196 Americans are said to have been members of the Middle. Among them were five signers of the Declaration of Independence: Edward Routledge, afterwards Governor of South Carolina; Thomas Heyward, who later became a judge; Thomas McKean, afterwards Governor of Delaware and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Thomas Lynch; and Arthur Middleton. In addition to these there were: John Routledge, called in 1754, who became First President of the General Assembly of South Carolina, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Chairman of the Committee which drafted the Constitution; William Livingston, also concerned with the adoption of the Constitution; Peyton Randolph, President of the Continental Congress at Philadelphia; John Dickinson, also of Pennsylvania; Arthur Lee of Virginia; Jared Ingersoll; John Blair; William Byrd of Virginia; Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, Attorney-General of the Colony and ancestor of Presidents William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison; Sir William Berkeley of Virginia, against whom Nathaniel Bacon became leader of Bacon's Rebellion. In recent years Ex-President Taft and Ambassadors Choate and Davis have been made Honorary Members, and in 1924 the same honour was conferred upon Ambassador Kellogg.

Middle Temple Hall

Dates from 1562–75, and is one of the best specimens of an Elizabethan hall in England. The open hammer-beam roof with pendants, built 1575, is the best Elizabethan roof in London. The oak screen dates from 1575 and is unique. *Twelfth Night* was first

performed in this hall in 1601 in the presence of Queen Elizabeth. Shakespeare is said to have taken part in it. It was in this hall that Sir John Davies, the poet, author of *Nosce Teipsum*, thrashed his friend, Richard Martin, to whom Ben Jonson had dedicated his *Poetaster*. The incident occurred at dinner-time and created something of a disturbance. Davies was expelled from the society as a result, but was readmitted on proper submission. In 1635 a masque was given here at which Queen Henrietta Maria was present.

Middle Temple Lane

As early as 1330 Temple Stairs, or Temple Bridge as it was sometimes called, was located at the end of this street almost on the site of the present buildings known as Temple Gardens. The stairs were one of the most important points for access to and from the river, and it was here, in 1441, that Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, landed to journey barefooted through Fleet Street to do penance at St. Paul's.

1.—Rebuilt in 1693. There have been law-stationers here for some two hundred years, and the present family have been in the premises since 1774. From George I.'s time until 1840 a post office was located here. In the early eighteenth century several famous books were published in the chambers above. Among them were: Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, 1739; Rowe's edition of Shakespeare; Archbishop Tillotson's *Devout Christian's Companion*, 1709; La Bruyère's *Theophrastus*, 1709; Bulstrode Whitelocke's *Memorials of English Affairs*; the works of the Earl of Rochester, and Sir Roger L'Estrange's *Josephus*. It may be that this was the establishment of Benjamin Motte, successor to Ben Tooke, whose shop was at the Middle Temple Gate, and to whom Dean Swift, under the assumed name of Richard Sympson, sold the copyright of *Gulliver's Travels* for £200.

Opposite No. 1.—A row of small houses opposite No. 1 was formerly known as Child's Place. It was at No. 5 Child's Place that Baron Pollock had his chambers where Judah Philip Benjamin, of the Southern Confederacy, was his pupil for a short time preparatory to his admission to the English Bar.

2.—On the site of the building erected in the early seventeenth century by Sir Walter Cope and Sir Arthur Gorges, the latter of whom was a friend of Spenser and something of a poet himself, and commanded Raleigh's flagship on the Islands Voyage in 1597.

Elias Ashmole, the antiquarian and founder of the Ashmolean Museum, had his rooms in Middle Temple Lane, between Pump

Court and Elm Court. Here in 1679 a fire destroyed his collection of books, thousands of coins, seals, charters and antiquities which were the accumulation of thirty years. Fortunately his manuscripts, now in the British Museum, were stored in a house at Lambeth and thus escaped destruction.

Mitre Court Buildings

Rebuilt in 1830. On the site of Fuller's Rents where Sir Edward Coke had his chambers from 1588 until his death in 1634. While here his chambers were searched in 1620, and he was committed to the Tower. Nothing was found to incriminate him, but in 1634 his chambers were searched again. After his death his rooms were occupied by Sir Edward Littleton, afterwards Lord Chancellor.

2.—George S. Venables, who broke Thackeray's nose in the schoolboy fight at Mr. Penny's in Clerkenwell Road, had his chambers here from about 1840 until 1847.

16.—Charles Lamb and his sister lived here in apartments on the upper floor, from 1800 until 1809. This was the scene of the famous Wednesday evening gatherings which took place from 1806 until 1809. *Mrs. Leicester's School* was written here in 1807.

John Rickman, the friend of Lamb, lived in Mitre Court Buildings at the same time that Lamb had rooms there.

Paper Buildings

1.—On the site of the original building erected by Edward Heyward and others in 1609. It was four stories high, and at the top Heyward had his chambers, which he shared with John Selden until 1620, when Selden took over the rooms by himself. Here Selden stayed for many years, and here he wrote *Mare Clausum*. It was to Heyward that Selden dedicated his *Titles of Honour*. The old building, known as Heyward's Building, was burned down in 1666, and the new structure of 1685 suffered the same fate when fire destroyed the entire range of buildings in 1838.

In the present building Mr. Asquith had his chambers in 1895 and for some time thereafter.

2.—Sir Frank Lockwood, Solicitor-General in Gladstone's last Cabinet, had chambers here in 1890 and thereabouts. Sir Henry Fielding Dickens, son of the novelist, is one of the famous present residents here.

4.—Lord Robert Cecil had chambers here for some time.

5.—Hardinge Stanley Giffard, Lord Halsbury, had rooms here on the first floor.

6.—Edward Law, Lord Ellenborough, had his chambers here from 1785 until about 1792, when he was succeeded in occupancy by Samuel Rogers, the banker-poet. Rogers stayed here until 1800. His dining-room was on the ground floor and commanded a fine view of the river, so Rogers had the window-shutter faced with mirrors so that the view could be seen from every part of the room. From here Rogers published *Pleasures of Memory* in 1792. Mackintosh and Richard Sharp were among Rogers's constant visitors, and they liked to come here and spend hours arguing on metaphysics without paying the slightest attention to Rogers.

14.—Stephen Lushington, counsel for Queen Caroline, had chambers here. On the same floor were the rooms of Edward Hall Alderson, Baron Alderson. Later on Sir William Erle, Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1859, had his chambers here. John Campbell, afterwards Lord Chancellor and author of the *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, had chambers at No. 14 when he was increasing his practice in 1810. Directly below his rooms lived Sir W. H. Maule, afterwards Justice Maule. Whether it was after a convivial evening or merely as an oversight, Maule went to bed one night in 1838, leaving a candle burning, and as a result the entire range of buildings burned down. The present Paper Buildings were erected on the site of the old ones.

It was in the Paper Buildings that burned down that Dickens located the chambers of Sir John Chester. There Sir John was visited by Hugh, Simon Tappertit and Gabriel Varden (*Barnaby Rudge*). There, too, were the chambers of Mr. Stryver, where he was often visited by his "jackal," Sydney Carton (*Tale of Two Cities*). Lamb mentions the frescoes in the old buildings in his essay on the Old Benchers.

Plowden Buildings

1–2.—On the site of what was known, at one time, as No. 2 Garden Court. This is not to be confused with the present Garden Court on the other side of the open space, which was quite a separate structure and was much later in date. Oliver Goldsmith had chambers at this No. 2 Garden Court, until 1768, when he made enough money from the performances and sale of *The Good-natured Man* to enable him to move to better rooms in Brick Court. There seems to be some confusion as to the date when he came here. The statement is made that he first came to the Temple in 1764, and that his first rooms were here, yet a letter exists in which Reynolds is invited to

dine with Goldsmith at his chambers in No. 3 King's Bench Walk in 1765. Whether he came here in 1764 or the year after, Goldsmith and his friend Jeffs, the butler of the Middle Temple, shared rooms on the library staircase of the old building on this site, which not only housed the library at the time, but also the Parliament Chamber. Here he wrote *The Good-natured Man*; an *English Grammar*; and was employed to write a *History of Rome*. In this same old building Sir John Carr, author of *Caledonian Sketches*, had rooms in 1807.

Pump Court

Rebuilt after the fire of 1678, which started in the south-west corner of Pump Court in the chambers of a Mr. Thornbury, and damaged a large portion of the Middle Temple.

2.—Richard Webster, afterwards Lord Alverstone and Lord Chief-Justice, had chambers here on the left of the ground floor, in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

3.—Blackstone came here from Brick Court and had rooms on the ground floor looking into Elm Court. At the same time one of his neighbours on the second floor was John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, who so strenuously opposed the Government policy toward the American Colonies. Both of these residents were here for years.

6.—Joseph Chitty, the special pleader, had his chambers here. In 1813 and thereabouts Henry Havelock of later Indian Mutiny fame, and Thomas Noon Talfourd, in later years judge, dramatist and Lamb's biographer, were fellow-pupils here with Chitty.

Henry Fielding was assigned chambers in Pump Court in 1740 when he was called to the Bar. William Cowper first took chambers in the Temple in Pump Court in 1752. He stayed here until about 1754–5, when he moved to Inner Temple Lane. It was while in Pump Court that he tried to commit suicide by hanging himself from the top of his door with his garter. This was his third attempt, and he would have succeeded if his garter had not broken. Others who have had chambers in Pump Court are: Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Chancellor; and Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief-Justice.

The Honourable Algernon Percy Deuceace and Richard Blewitt had chambers here (*Yellowplush Papers*). It was in a house in Pump Court that Tom Pinch was installed by Mr. Fips as librarian to an unknown employer. In the same house old Martin Chuzzlewit made himself known to Tom and had his quarrel with Mr. Pecksniff (*Martin Chuzzlewit*).

Tanfield Court

3.—Robert Keck, who bought the Chandos portrait of Shakespeare from Mrs. Barry, had his chambers here.

Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer from whom the court is named, lived in this court in 1607. It was in a house in this court in 1732 that three women were murdered by Sarah Malcolm. Hogarth painted her portrait in Newgate two days before she was executed.

Temple Church

Founded in the time of Henry II., and modelled on the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. All the exterior walls are five feet thick. The round part dates from 1185 and the choir from 1240, but several extensive restorations have taken place since then. The church was consecrated in 1185 by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem, who was being entertained by the Knights Templars while on a mission from the Pope, Lucius III., to the king inviting him to ascend the throne of Jerusalem. Heraclius is said to have died in London and to be buried in the church. The organ is by Father Schmidt, and was made in competition with Renatus Harris. The notorious Judge Jeffreys finally decided in favour of Schmidt; and Harris's organ was taken to St. Andrew's at Holborn. Blow and Purcell have played on this organ, and the services in the Temple Church have always been noted for good music. In a chest below the Communion table is kept the lease granted by James I. in 1608 to the societies of the Middle and Inner Temple, by which they held the premises until 1673, when they purchased them by payment of a commuted sum. At one time the round portion of the church was used as a meeting-place for lawyers, each of whom had his special location where he could meet his clients.

The first Master of the Temple, as the incumbent is called, was William Emsted, appointed in 1540. Richard Hooker was Master from 1585 until 1591, and while here began his treatise on *Ecclesiastical Polity*. Another famous Master was John Gauden, appointed in 1660, who was credited with being the author of *Eikon Basilike*. For other Masters see the paragraph on the Master's House.

The registers record the surreptitious marriage of Sidney Godolphin and Margaret Blagg, of whom John Evelyn wrote a Life which Wilberforce published. In this church Archbishop Ussher preached the funeral service of John Selden, who died in 1654, and is buried beneath the altar. Pepys mentions coming here in 1660 to hear the preaching of Dr. Wilkins, Cromwell's brother-

in-law, afterwards Bishop of Chester. Among others buried here are: Edmund Plowden, the jurist, died 1585; Sir Nicholas Hare, who defended Wolsey in 1530, Speaker of the House in 1540, and afterwards acting Lord Chancellor, died 1557; Richard Martin, to whom Ben Jonson dedicated his *Poetaster*, and who was thrashed by his friend, Sir John Davies, in Middle Temple Hall, died 1618; James Howell, the traveller, author of the *Instructions for Foreign Travel*, died 1666; Daines Barrington, the correspondent of Gilbert White of Selborne, died 1800, and Sir Edward Coke, died 1634, both of whose monuments are now in the triforium; Edward Thurlow, Lord Chancellor, died 1806. Oliver Goldsmith is buried in the churchyard somewhere near his monument—the exact spot is not known.

It was at Temple Church that Captain Face wanted Surly to meet him in Ben Jonson's *Alchemist*. Here, also, Pendennis, Clive Newcome, Rosey and Mrs. Mackenzie used to come on Sundays to see the monuments of the Templars and to attend service (*The Newcomes*).

Whitefriars Gate, opening into Tudor Street

It was here that Pip, on his way home to his rooms in Garden Court one night, found the note from Wemmick which he read with the aid of the watchman's lantern and which contained the injunction, "Don't go Home!" (*Great Expectations*).

Temple Bar

(See The Griffin, Fleet Street)

Tenterden Street, Hanover Square

1A.—Sabre Club.

3.—Sir William Knighton, private secretary to George IV., and one of the physicians to George III. in his last illness, lived here in the early part of the nineteenth century. The house at that time had remarkably massive fastenings on the front door, and there was a tradition that, long before Sir William was born, the place had been a private asylum of a doctor who specialised in the care of the insane, and that it was here that Hannah Lightfoot, the Quakeress whom George III. was said to have married when a young man, was brought after being abducted from her home in St. James's Market. See Market Street, St. James's.

4.—One of the houses attacked by the Gordon rioters in 1780.

It was occupied at the time by Henry Herbert, a great favourite of George III., who had just created him Lord Porchester, and who made him Earl of Carnarvon in 1793 and Master of the Horse in 1806. George III. often came here with his children to spend some time in the garden.

Terrace Gardens, Richmond

Downe House.—Sheridan lived here at one time.

Wick House.—Originally built for Sir Joshua Reynolds.

The view from the terrace figures frequently in the literature of the time. Thomson mentions it in *The Seasons*, and Sir Walter Scott in *The Heart of Midlothian*.

Thames

A geologically ancient stream that refers back to a time when the land was some six hundred feet higher than at present and formed part of the Continent. The Thames then flowed into the Rhine through a valley that is now the bottom of the North Sea. As the land gradually subsided the Thames accommodated itself to circumstances, and eventually settled into its present condition.

The Thames seems to have been used by man from his very earliest appearance. At Chelsea, Battersea, Wandsworth, Putney and Hammersmith the stone implements of Palæolithic man have been found in the bed of the river and, according to Sir John Evans, "the Thames valley may lay claim to the first recorded discovery of any flint implement in the Quaternary gravels, whether in this or any other country." The carefully finished implements of Neolithic man have also been found in the bed of the river; then the first actual settlers, probably Celts, sailed up the river some three or four thousand years ago and established themselves in lake dwellings where the Fleet and the Thames unite. Over much of this area General Pitt-Rivers found the remains of the piles and the timbering of these structures. It is probable that these settlers were in the Bronze Age, for a bronze helmet has been found in the bed of the river at Waterloo Bridge, a beautiful bronze shield at Battersea, and at various places along its course bronze daggers, sword-blades, spear-heads, ferrules for spear-shafts, palstaves, brooches, chisels, sickles, knives and socketed celts have been found. If these remains justify the conclusion that there were settlers at London throughout the whole of the Bronze Age, estimated by Montelius to have extended from about 2500 to 800 B.C., it makes London a very ancient settle-

ment indeed. Relics of the Iron Age and Roman remains have also come from the bed of the river.

In historic times the Thames seems to have been a wide and rather shallow stream, marshy on its banks and for some distance on either side, with high spots rising out of it to form low islands. Chels-ea, Batters-ea, Thorn-ey are names that seem to refer to these islands. The river was fordable at these points and at York Stairs, but probably the ford at Thorney Isle was the most used, as it was part of the trail from the north to the Channel. It may have been for this reason that a church was very early located on Thorney Isle, and to-day Westminster Abbey stands there. For centuries the water in the river was so pure that fine salmon were caught in it, and it was generally noted for its fishing. London town was supplied with water from the Thames in those days, and eventually London, south of the river, was supplied by machinery erected at London Bridge, where two wheels were in operation, and at St. Mary Overy. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a company was formed to supply Lambeth with water from the Thames, and even as late as 1805 another company was established to supply the Surrey side by taking water from a point near Vauxhall Bridge. These works were afterwards abandoned, however, and water was taken from the river higher up. The purity of the water in olden times made the Thames a favourite place for bathing, and in the seventeenth century noblemen were very fond of the diversion. Charles II. had a bathing-place opposite Chelsea, and Colonel Blood admitted having concealed himself in the reeds at Battersea waiting for a chance to get a shot at him. It is on record that Benjamin Franklin swam from Chelsea to the City when he was an apprentice printer, and amused the idlers by exhibitions of his skill on the way. Lord Byron swam from Lambeth to Blackfriars in 1807. Since the river has been used as a receptacle for the sewage of the town it has become unfit for fishing, bathing or water-supply.

For ages down to the middle of the seventeenth century when coaches and chairs had become fairly common and, incidentally, streets had become better, the Thames was the great city highway, and people took boat as they call a cab to-day. Access to the river was afforded by private stairs leading from the houses of the nobility and by public stairs communicating with public streets. The common people were served by numerous watermen, celebrated in song and story, who formed a class by themselves, had their own manners and customs and spoke a slang dialect of their own. They had a company of their own with a hall that still exists in St. Mary-at-Hill. Strype, writing about 1720, says that there were forty thousand

on the rolls of the company, they could furnish twenty thousand men for the fleet in an emergency, and that there were at that time some eight thousand in the royal service. Taylor, the "Water Poet," was a licensed waterman in James I.'s time, and at that date he estimated that the watermen numbered forty thousand. Thomas Doggett, the comedian, instituted an annual race for watermen in 1715, in honour of the accession of George I., the prize being an orange-coloured coat and a badge. This race was rowed from London Bridge to Chelsea Reach, and is still an annual event under modified conditions, for there are thousands of watermen still on the river, although their duties are but to a very trifling extent concerned with the transportation of passengers. Dickens refers to one of their occupations in *Our Mutual Friend*, when Gaffer Hexam and his daughter Lizzie return from rowing on the river between Southwark Bridge and Rotherhithe or Limehouse in their nightly search for bodies on the chance of securing a reward. Finally, when the good waterman died, there was a portion of the churchyard of St. Martin's in the Fields that was reserved for his accommodation.

The Thames, as a great highway, was for ages a famous place for processions, shows, tournaments and funerals. When these were State functions, with the frequent conveying of State prisoners to and from the Tower in addition, they always made a good spectacle for the people. The Lord Mayor, each City Company and every nobleman had their own boats or barges, and as these were often most elaborate they were no trifling show in themselves. From the time of Richard II. royalty was accustomed to travel on the river in wonderful State barges, and it was while on one of his journeys that Richard saw Gower on the river and called him to the royal barge, where he suggested, in the course of his conversation, that Gower should write a book—an incident to which literature owes the *Confessio Amantis*. Dryden's *Essay on Dramatic Poetry* has its scene in a boat on the Thames. When Queen Elizabeth died at Richmond her body was brought to Whitehall by water. Cowley died at Chertsey, and the river carried him to Whitehall. It was certainly most appropriate that Nelson's body should be brought from Greenwich to Whitehall by water.

In Charles II.'s time a floating coffee-house, "Folly on the Thames," was moored between the Savoy and Somerset House and was the scene of some lively debauchery. The first regatta in England took place on the Thames in 1775 at Ranelagh Gardens. The first steamboat on the Thames appeared in 1816. Occasionally a most gruesome sight was the "death by water," when a criminal was condemned to be drowned in the Thames. The spot chosen was

generally near Billingsgate, for that was a part of the river most frequented by the rough element and it was supposed that the spectacle might act as a deterrent. The criminal was fastened to a pile driven into the bed of the river at low tide, and provided with a resting-place for his feet, and there he was left until three tides had passed over him.

Occasionally the river was frozen over and full use was made of the opportunity for diversions on the ice. One such occasion in 1683–4 was caused by a frost so intense that ample time was allowed to hold an extensive fair on the ice. For two months the ice held and a regular settlement was laid out, a printing-press was installed, oxen were roasted whole and elaborate festivities were organised to amuse the public. Somewhat similar scenes occurred in 1715–16 and in 1814.

Up to 1739 London Bridge was the only bridge over the river. When the writers of Tudor and Stuart times mention "bridges," the reference is always to landing-piers, unless the context shows that London Bridge specifically is meant. From very early times the construction of another bridge had been opposed by the citizens, but in 1739 Westminster Bridge was built despite the great opposition. It was badly needed, for old London Bridge had become overcrowded, and was something of a nuisance in other ways. Its wide piers and the several rows of piles driven around them for their protection, commonly known as the "starlings," and its narrow arches, some of which were filled by mills built into the openings, together with the waterworks built on the Surrey side in 1582, obstructed the flow of the river very materially. The widest arch was only thirty-six feet, and some of the others were too narrow for boats. As a result of these obstructions the river backed up against the bridge so that, at times, the flood on one side was no less than six feet higher than on the other, thus causing a sort of "rapids" through the openings which only skilled watermen could "shoot" at ebb-tide, and with some danger. At flood-tide passage was impossible. It was customary for passengers to land, walk around the end of the bridge, and resume their journey by taking boat on the other side. To "shoot" the bridge and jump overboard in the process was a favourite and effective way of committing suicide. Sir William Temple's only son killed himself in that way, and Eustace Budgell, the poet and friend of Addison, did the same thing in 1737. Another effect of the obstructions was to hold back the ice in cold seasons and in that way greatly to assist in the freezing over of the river at various times from 1564. Finally the removal of old London Bridge was determined upon as a result of these accumulated

conditions, and the old structure that had lasted over six hundred years, and around which had gathered a vast body of tradition, legend and literature, was demolished.

It took eleven years, from 1739 to 1750, to complete old Westminster Bridge. Afterwards others followed rapidly: Blackfriars, 1769; Battersea, 1771; Vauxhall, 1816; Waterloo, Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," 1817; Southwark, 1819; New London Bridge, 1831; Hungerford Suspension, 1846; Chelsea, 1856; Lambeth, 1862; Charing Cross, replacing Hungerford, 1863; New Westminster, replacing the old and original Westminster, 1862; New Blackfriars, 1869; Albert Suspension, 1873; Putney, 1886; Hammersmith Suspension, 1887; New Battersea, 1890; Tower Bridge, 1894.

By the building of the Victoria and Albert Embankments, which reclaimed the mud flats that formed the shores of the river at those points, the Thames has been narrowed from 200 to 450 feet. The extent of the old river may, however, be judged from the water-gate of York House, now known as York Gate, at the end of Buckingham Street, and from Essex Gate, the water-gate of Essex House, which is now built into the houses at the foot of Essex Street. These structures were built at the margin of the river of their day. The river front of Somerset House originally overlooked the Thames, and it still has large mooring-rings set into it and the scars that show the wear of the current.

Thames Street

Divided at present into Lower and Upper Thames Streets, it was formerly known throughout its whole length as Thames Street. As such it is one of the most interesting streets in London, as well from its historical and literary associations as from its commercial activity. In Walter Besant's *The Bell of St. Paul's*, Althea says: "London began in Thames Street, where two little hillocks with a brook between rose above the river, on either side a swamp. When the hillocks were quite built upon, and still there was not room enough for the trade which continued to grow, they built a river wall and more houses behind it; and then they constructed their two ports, and as they grew richer they began to build stately houses upon the river wall. At one end Baynard's Castle and at the other the Tower; in the midst Cold Harbour and the King's Steelyard. Here lived the Hanse merchants; here were the Halls of the City Companies; in the streets leading up the hill at the back stood many a noble mansion in its courtyard, full of precious carvings, rich tapestries and caskets from foreign parts; along the streets

was a succession of noble churches, each with its monuments and tombs, its vaults and its churchyards filled with the bones of dead citizens."

From Blackfriars to Tower Wharf, Thames Street marks the water-front of the ancient City of London, and follows the line of the very ancient wall that defended the city on the river-side. Excavations show that the wall was built on oaken piles and was from eight to ten feet thick and ran along the south side of the street in most places. Remains of it have been found all along the street. A very good specimen was found in 1839 in the middle of Upper Thames Street opposite Vintners' Hall, at a depth of ten feet from the surface. A still better piece was discovered in 1925 on the north side of Upper Thames Street at Brook's Yard, sixteen feet below the surface. It was just under the sidewalk and was eight feet wide, built between piles. Some fifteen feet to the north of it in Brook's Yard and parallel to it was another wall five feet wide and built in the same manner. As this was protected with a clay facing on the river side, it is supposed that this was the older wall. The heavier wall was not thus protected. Two tessellated Roman pavements have been found in Lower Thames Street, with extensive remains of Roman buildings, and in Upper Thames Street fragments of Roman pavements have also been found.

Thames Street figures largely in literature, mainly in its commercial aspects, but often as a region of decayed habitations that had once been mansions. The dramatists have made much of it, and the novelists also. Major Dobbin, in *Vanity Fair*, was in business in Thames Street; in Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby*, Newman Noggs takes Mrs. Nickleby and Kate to the "large old dingy house in Thames Street" that was to be their home; in *Little Dorrit* Mrs. Clennam and Mr. Flintwinch and his wife lived in Thames Street, in a house that afterwards fell down; it was on a wharf in Thames Street that Walter Gay and Florence Dombey first met, in *Dombey and Son*. When James Gann, in *A Shabby-genteel Story*, was married he went to housekeeping in Thames Street.

Lower Thames Street

St. Magnus the Martyr Church.—Built by Wren in 1676 on the site of the previous church, which was destroyed in the Fire. The tower was added in 1705. The passage under the tower was made in widening the road to London Bridge after the fire of 1759, and now serves as a guide to the location of the old bridge. Wren had foreseen the possibility of some such passage being required, and in building

the tower he had devised an arrangement of arches that permitted the improvement when it came without impairing the stability of his tower. The clock is said to be on an exact level with the ground at the end of Cornhill.

The church was founded before the Conquest. The previous church was mentioned in 1302. Miles Coverdale, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, was rector here in 1563–6, and is now buried here. Among those buried in the old church was Henry de Yevele, master-mason to Edward III., Richard II. and Henry IV., one of the architects of Westminster Abbey, and sculptor of the tomb of the queen of Richard II. there. He died in 1400.

96.—Coal Exchange. In excavating for the foundations in 1847 a Roman hypocaust was found here. It was arched over and may still be seen.

Custom House Quay.—It was here that Cowper came to commit suicide by drowning after he had read the letter that maddened him in a newspaper in Dick's Coffee-House.

The first Custom House, rebuilt in 1385, stood on the site of the present buildings. Since then there have been four successive structures on this site, the present building dating from 1814. In excavating for its foundations numerous Roman relics were found, and also the remains of the City wall mentioned by Fitzstephen, and evidences of three lines of wooden embankments that had been built at some unknown time in the past at different distances from the river.

Upper Thames Street

Puddle Dock, between 3 and 3A.—This was probably the landing-place for the first Baynard's Castle, which was built at about this point, under the Conqueror, to serve as the stronghold for the west of the City as the Tower was that for the east. It lasted from the eleventh to the fourteenth centuries, and upon its destruction it was replaced by the second Baynard's Castle, which was built somewhat farther to the east. See No. 15 below.

15.—Carron Company. On the site of Baynard's Castle, the second of the name, which replaced the first Baynard's Castle that was built where the Fleet flowed into the Thames somewhat more to the west of this point. See Puddle Dock, above. This second Baynard's Castle was built in 1428 by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, to the east of the first and immediately adjoining the monastery of the Black Friars. It was here that the Earl of March was proclaimed King as Edward IV. and his son as Edward V. Here, also, occurred the incident referred to by Shakespeare in *Richard III.*,

when the Duke of Buckingham offered the crown to the Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. Henry VII. and Henry VIII. lived here occasionally, and it was the scene of various famous councils. It was given to Anne of Cleves as a residence in 1540. Queen Elizabeth leased it to the Earl of Pembroke, and here lived the two brothers to whom the First Folio *Shakespeare* was dedicated: William, Earl of Pembroke, in 1617, and Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, in 1641. It was burnt down in the Great Fire.

40–41.—Broken Wharf, on the site of the town mansion of the Bigods and Mowbrays, Earls and Dukes of Norfolk. About 1583 the mansion was bought by Sir Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse, and here he lived and built up his great fortune. It was here in 1594 that Bevis Bulmer built an engine, worked by horses, for supplying Cheapside and Fleet Street through lead pipes with water drawn from the Thames.

68½.—Vintners' Hall, on land given to the company in 1357 by one of its members, Sir John Stodie. The site was at one time occupied by the residence of John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester and Lord High Treasurer in Edward IV.'s time. He was the patron of Caxton and one of the earliest of English book-collectors. The present hall was built by Wren in 1671 to replace the earlier hall destroyed in the Fire.

The Vintners date from a very early period and were incorporated in 1436. They have the privilege of keeping swans on the Thames, and mark each bird with the letter V and two nicks on the bill. This is the origin of the "Swan with Two Necks," so often used as a shop or tavern sign. The father and grandfather of Geoffrey Chaucer were members of the Vintners' Company.

At Three Cranes Lane.—Location of the "Three Cranes in the Vintry," a favourite resort of Ben Jonson and the wits of his time. It figures largely in contemporary literature. Pepys knew it well, and it was the scene of his dreadful experience in 1661 when he dined with his poor relations.

The "Three Cranes in the Vintry" is referred to in Harman's *A Caveat or Warning for Common Cursetors, vulgarly called Vagabonds*, 1573; and in Scott's *Kenilworth*, the landlord of the "Bonny Black Bear" makes frequent reference to it.

South-Eastern Railway Crossing.—It was at this point that Geoffrey Chaucer's father had his home and wine-shop, which the poet subsequently inherited and sold.

89.—City of London Brewery, a flourishing institution as early as 1580. It is mentioned by Stow. Most of the buildings were burnt down in the Fire of 1666, but were rebuilt. Alterations have been

frequently made, but some of the present walls date from 1772. The Calverts were the most notable of those who brewed beer here with Thames water, and were celebrated for the quality of their porter. In 1760 Sir William Calvert ranked fourth among the brewers of London.

The brewery is built on the site of Cold Harbour, a mansion dating from the time of Edward II. In Edward III.'s time it became the residence of Sir John Poultney, four times mayor of London, and was then called Poultney Inn. It was later the residence of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex. Richard II. was entertained here in 1397. In 1410 Henry IV. gave it to Prince Hal for life, and it was the scene of much of the young prince's revelry. Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, who was wounded at Barnet and was either murdered or drowned in trying to escape from England, lived here in 1472. Richard III. gave it to the Heralds, but it was taken from them by Cuthbert Tunstall, Bishop of Durham. In 1553 Edward VI. gave it to Francis, fifth Earl of Shrewsbury, and when he died in 1560 his son, the sixth earl, tore the old mansion down and built dwellings. For some reason these had the right of sanctuary, and the literature of the time has many references to them. Eventually the property became the haunt of extreme poverty, so that Cold Harbour was used as a synonym of general wretchedness in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Hall of the Watermen was originally situated at Cold Harbour, and is mentioned in 1608. It was destroyed in the Fire.

Opposite Suffolk Lane, south side.—Churchyard of All Hallows the Less. At one end of it is an old watch-house (now part of a public-house) which dates back to the time when London was patrolled at night by watchmen who warned the citizens of fire by ringing a bell, which was always kept in a niche at the house for that purpose.

At Lambeth Hill. St. Mary Somerset.—The tower is all that remains of the church that was built by Wren in 1695, to replace the earlier church destroyed in the Fire, and which was torn down about 1870.

In the old church was buried Gilbert Ironside, for twenty-five years Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of the University when James II. ejected the President and Fellows of Magdalen. He became Bishop of Hereford, and eventually his remains were taken to the Cathedral at Hereford.

Opposite Benet Lane. St. Benet's.—Built by Wren in 1683 on the site of the earlier church destroyed in the Fire. Samuel Clarke, author of *The Being and Attributes of God*, was vicar here in 1706–9. Henry Fielding, the novelist, was married here in 1747. Among those

buried here are: Francis Bernard, M.D., physician to James II., and a noted book-collector, died 1698; Mrs. Manley, author of the *New Atlantis*, died 1724; William Oldys, the literary antiquary and Norroy King-of-Arms, who died in his rooms in Heralds' College in 1761.

In the old church Elias Ashmole, the antiquary, was married to his first wife in 1638. Among those buried there were: Sir William Le Neve, Clarenceux King-of-Arms, the friend of Ashmole, died 1661; John Philipot, Somerset Herald, an associate of Camden, who frequently used him as his deputy in his Visitations, author of *Villare Cantianum*, died 1645; Inigo Jones, the great architect, who died in 1652 and was buried beside his parents.

Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus

The scene of Hogarth's plate, "The Second Stage of Cruelty," is laid at the gate of the old Thavies Inn.

13.—Site of the residence of Mrs. Jellyby and her family, when Caddy was the amanuensis in the affairs of Borrioboola-Gha. It was here that Esther Summerson and Ada stayed on their first night in London, on which occasion Peepy was found with his head between the railings. It will be recalled that Peepy, when he was caught in the area, "began to beat Mr. Guppy with a hoop-stick in quite a frantic manner" (*Bleak House*).

Thayer Street, Manchester Square

4.—The last Venetian Embassy was located here in 1796.

16.—Lord Tylney Wellesley-Pole, mentioned in the *Rejected Addresses*, died here in 1857.

Theobald's Road

22.—Formerly 6 King's Road, and it also seems to have been known as No. 6 John Street, Bedford Row. Isaac D'Israeli lived here from 1802 until 1817, in which latter year his son, Benjamin, was baptised at St. Andrew's, Holborn. According to Froude, Benjamin Disraeli was born here, and G. W. E. Russell makes the same statement and gives the date as 1804.

John Le Neve was living in this road when he published his *Monumenta Anglicana*, five volumes, 1717–19.

Thistle Grove, Fulham Road

On the site of what was known as Brompton Heath, a hundred and fifty years ago. Douglas Jerrold lived in this street in 1834. John Burke, author of the *Peerage*, was a resident at one time.

Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square

Built before 1750, and formerly known as Bird Street.

Thomas Banks, the sculptor, lived in this street before he went to Italy in 1772.

Threadneedle Street

Stands in the centre of Roman London. Many Roman remains have been found at a depth of twelve to fourteen feet.

30.—Merchant Taylors' Hall. Built in 1671, but altered and enlarged. Famous for its banquets.

The Merchant Taylors were a guild long before their charter was granted in 1327. Stow and Webster were members, and the roster includes a long list of kings, princes, bishops, noblemen and lord mayors.

37.—Site of the South Sea House, immortalised by Charles Lamb in his *Essays*. His brother John was a clerk here, and through his influence Charles was admitted as a clerk on leaving school in 1789. He remained here until 1792, when he went to his famous clerkship in the East India House.

While in the South Sea House, Lamb met a fellow-clerk, an Italian named Ellia. In a letter dated 30 July, 1821, Lamb admits having afterwards borrowed this name as a *nom de plume*, and to have shortened it to the now famous Elia, which he always pronounced like its original.

Adam Anderson, author of the *History of Commerce*, was a clerk in the South Sea House for forty years.

52.—Site of St. Anthony's Free School, the famous Free School of the City, where Sir Thomas More, Nicholas Heath (later Archbishop of York and Lord Chancellor of England), Archbishop Whitgift and Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, were educated. The school was built in the time of Henry VI. on ground formerly occupied by a Jewish synagogue of Henry V.'s time. During the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was at the height of its reputation. The grandfather and father of Sir Philip Sidney lived in a house known as Lady Tate's House that occupied part of the site of the

House and Hospital of St. Anthony at about this point. In 1563 the house was leased to Sir Henry Sidney, father of Sir Philip, who made it his City residence until he went to Durham House in the Strand in 1567. See John Street. As Sir Philip did not go to Shrewsbury School until 1564, nor to Oxford until 1568, it is probable that a portion of his youth was spent in this house.

North side, looking down Royal Exchange Buildings.—Location of the North and South American Coffee-House, afterwards called the American and New England Coffee-House. It was for many years the centre for American commercial information.

62.—Site of the banking establishment of the father of George Grote, the historian. Grote entered the bank in 1810, after leaving the Charterhouse, and lived in the banking house with his father until his marriage in 1820. After his marriage Grote took a house "in the court adjoining," and this was his town house for many years. In it the *History of Greece* was planned and begun. It is uncertain whether the court referred to is Capel Court, Bartholomew Lane, or New Court, Throgmorton Street.

63.—Site of St. Bartholomew's by the Exchange, where Miles Coverdale was buried. When it was torn down his remains were taken to St. Magnus's on Fish Street Hill. Among others buried here were: John Ellis (Dr. Johnson's Jack Ellis), died 1790; Sylvanus Morgan, author of the *Sphere of Gentry*, died 1693. The church was very ancient. It had been rebuilt in 1438, destroyed in the Fire of 1666 and rebuilt by Wren. It was demolished in 1841 to make way for the Sun Insurance Office. It is said that the south wall of the church and a chapel were reserved to be built into the new building.

The "Sun" was projected by John Povey in 1706, and was the third institution for insurance against fire. Pope had thirty-one shares in it. Between 1714 and 1738 the company, for the convenience of their subscribers, published the *Historical Register* to take the place of a newspaper.

Bank of England.—Founded in 1694. Building dates from 1734, but has been much altered, enlarged and improved. In its present form it is the work of Sir John Soane, who completed it in 1827. He used as his model the Temple of the Sibyl at Tivoli, and the south-west angle is a reproduction of it. The entrance to the bullion yard is a copy of the Arch of Constantine at Rome, with modern allegorical figures.

The bank covers the sites of several interesting buildings. The main entrance occupies the site of the "Crown" Tavern, where Pepys used to "sup at the Royal (Society) Club with my Lord

Brouncker, Sir George Ent and others." The site of the residence of the bank's first governor, Sir John Houblon, is included in the premises.

Perhaps the most interesting site is that of the Church of St. Christopher-le-Stocks, on the glebe land of which the bank originally stood. The original bank building was very small, and directly adjoined the church. For years it was felt that the church offered a good point for a burglarious attack, and after the Gordon riots in 1780, when the bank was attacked and many of the rioters lost their lives, it was decided to purchase the church property and to incorporate it in the bank area. The present bank building of three and a half acres occupies the whole parish of the old church. The church was purchased in 1781 with a special stipulation that the churchyard should never be built upon. The last interment in the churchyard was that of Jenkins, a clerk in the bank, seven feet and six inches tall, who was buried there to prevent any possibility of disinterment in the interest of scientific or other curiosity. For many years the churchyard remained a garden, but the recent scheme of improvement required its removal, and permission to build upon it was secured after some difficulty. When the improvements contemplated are finished, the bank will be another story in height.

Roman pavements have been found underlying the whole area of the bank, one of them being tessellated and thirteen and a half feet long. During the improvements in 1925 a Roman well, dating from about A.D. 100, was found with a bottom twenty-eight feet below the surface.

Throgmorton Avenue

Constructed across the gardens of the Drapers' Hall, which originally extended to London Wall, and are now covered by the buildings on each side of the avenue. It was in these gardens that the infant Macaulay was carried daily by his nurse to enjoy the air and sunshine. The gardens were a favourite resort of Macaulay in later years, and remained one of his haunts as long as he lived.

Corner of London Wall. Carpenters' Hall.—Occupies the site of the original hall, which was built here in 1429 when there was nothing in front of it but the City wall and open fields. The old hall escaped the Fire of 1666, but was demolished in 1876 in connection with the building of Throgmorton Avenue. The present hall dates from 1876.

The Carpenters were a guild as early as 1421, and their records date from 1438.

Throgmorton Street, City

Drapers' Hall.—Dates from 1667, with additions in 1774 and a general rebuilding about a hundred years later. It is built on the site of the mansion of Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, which was purchased by the Drapers' Company in 1541 on the attainder of Cromwell. The mansion was destroyed in the Great Fire. This spot represents the furthest limit of the Fire to the north. The gardens were very extensive, reaching north to London Wall. They are now covered by Throgmorton Avenue, and the adjacent buildings. The company was incorporated in 1364.

Robert Nelson was living in this street in 1694. Alexander Chalmers, author of the *Biographical Dictionary*, lived here in 1815.

Thurloe Place, South Kensington

1.—Henry Holl, the comedian of the Haymarket, lived here in 1860.

19.—Empire House. Arthur Dasent, famous for his books on London, lived here in 1925 and thereabout. His *History of St. James's Square* and *Piccadilly in Three Centuries* are both definitive works and are based upon personal research among the original parish and other records. His recent *Life of Nell Gwynn* and his volume on the *Speeches of the House of Commons* are contributions of unusual value for the periods with which they deal.

Thurloe Square, South Kensington

37.—Thomas Potter Cooke, the actor, died here in 1864 in the residence of his son-in-law.

Tilney Street, Mayfair

5.—Francis, Lord Yarmouth, afterwards third Marquis of Hertford, the original of Thackeray's Marquis of Steyne and the intimate of the Prince of Wales who afterwards became George IV., lived here during the Regency.

6.—Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of the Prince of Wales who afterwards became George IV., had her last London residence here. It was here in 1800 that she and her husband were reconciled after their quarrel and renewed their old relations, to the great satisfaction of the fashionable world of the time.

Soame Jenyns, the poet and essayist, died in this street in 1787.

Titchfield Terrace, Townshend Road

9.—Joseph Hatton, journalist and author, lived here from 1873 until 1890.

17.—Alma-Tadema, the artist, lived here in the 1870's in a house then known as Townshend House.

Tite Street, Chelsea

16.—Oscar Wilde lived here from his marriage in 1884 until 1895, when he was arrested here and taken to Wandsworth Jail. It was here in 1894 that Arthur Symons first met him. The house was beautifully decorated by Godwin during Wilde's occupancy.

31.—John S. Sargent, R.A., the artist, lived here for many years, and died here in 1925.

White House, east side, between 33 and 39.—Built by James McNeill Whistler, the eccentric artist, and occupied by him for a short time only. It was while here that he entered upon the law-suit with Ruskin, the expense of which is credited with his bankruptcy, which compelled him to sell the White House and its furnishings by auction.

42.—Corner of Dilke Street.—Edwin A. Abbey, R.A., lived here from 1899 until 1911.

Shelley Court, west side.—Mortimer Menpes, the artist, author, publisher and traveller, lived at No. 13 in 1918.

Tokenhouse Yard, Lothbury

Mentioned by Defoe in his account of the Plague. Built in Charles I.'s time by Sir William Petty, the earliest English writer on political economy, on the site of Arundel House, the mansion of the Earl of Arundel. He still held property here at the time of the Fire, as did John Graunt, his collaborator in the preparation of the first Bills of Mortality. Thomas Hood's first school was in this street. It was kept by the Misses Hogsfleash, and it was Hood's stories about these school-teachers that suggested to Lamb the subject of his farce, *Mr. H.*

Tokenhouse Yard figures as part of the route by which Defoe's Colonel Jack escaped after his theft at St. Swithin's Lane.

Tolmer's Square, Hampstead Road

Covers the site of the palace where Edward IV. and Jane Shore spent much of their time.

Took's Court, Cursitor Street

Sir William Beechey, R.A., had his third and last experience as a law student here in the office of Mr. Owen, to whom he was articled. He abandoned the prospect of a law career in 1772, when he entered the Royal Academy as a student. Abraham Valpy, the publisher of the *Delphin Classics*, began business in this court about 1809, and remained here until his removal to Red Lion Court in 1822.

Sheridan was arrested for debt in 1815, and taken to a famous sponging-house in this court. From there he wrote an angry letter to Whitbread, who promptly came and secured his release. Moore published the letter in his *Life of Sheridan*. It may be that this is the same incident referred to under No. 2 Cursitor Street at Sloman's sponging-house.

This is the Cook's Court of *Bleak House* where Mr. Snagsby lived and where Mr. Chadband was such a welcome visitor. It will be recalled that on one momentous occasion Poor Jo was subjected to a searching cross-examination at Mr. Snagsby's.

Tooley Street, Borough

In early times locally known as Short Southwark to distinguish it from Long Southwark, now the High Street. Here were located the mansions and gardens of wealthy citizens and ecclesiastics. The London residence of the Priors of Lewes was opposite the church. At Battle Bridge Lane was the house of the Abbots of Battle in Sussex. Opposite the Tower was The Rosary, the mansion of Richard Dunlegh, a member of the York Parliament of 1298. More recently the street became famous as the region of Canning's story of the petition beginning "We, the people of England," written by the three little tailors of Tooley Street.

27.—Chamberlain's Wharf. Site of the residence of the Priors of St. Augustine at Canterbury.

Corner of Potter's Fields. St. Olave's Grammar School, founded in 1560. Browne, the leader of the Brownists, was headmaster about 1590. Robert Harvard, the father of John Harvard of Harvard University, was a governor of the school, and it is not improbable that John Harvard may have been a pupil. Robert Harvard kept the old "Queen's Head" Inn in this neighbourhood (see St. Thomas's Street), and John Harvard was born in the parish in 1607. A portion of John Harvard's youth was certainly spent in this region.

Junction of Bermondsey Street.—Site of Bermondsey Cross in the sixteenth century.

At No. 199.—From this point to St. Thomas's Street ran Dean Street. The railroads have wiped out every vestige of it. It was the residence of John Keats when he was a student at St. Thomas's Hospital. He lived at No. 8.

Pepys mentions the "Beare" Inn "opposite the end of St. Olave's Church" in Tooley Street. This may have been the "Bear at the Bridge Foot."

Tooting Bec Common

Streatham Park, the country home of Henry Thrale, lay on the south side of the common. It was here that Dr. Johnson flourished from 1765 until Thrale's death in 1781. The house was demolished in 1863.

Torrington Square

3.—Charles Kean lived here from 1853 to 1856, during the period of his management of the Princess's Theatre and his revival of the plays of Shakespeare and Byron.

18.—Herbert Spencer lived here from 1860 until 1862. While here he began to write his *First Principles* in the preparation of his *Synthetic Philosophy*.

30.—Christina Rossetti lived here from 1875 until her death here in 1894, during most of which time she was an invalid.

55.—Last London residence of Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, antiquarian, genealogist, author of a *Chronicle of London*, 1089–1483, and editor of *Nelson's Letters and Dispatches*. Tom Hood mentions him in the lines on the pedigree of Miss Kilmansegg.

Tothill Street, Westminster

The most ancient street in Westminster and, at one time, occupied by the mansions of the nobility and the most fashionable of the gentry. In the time of Elizabeth there were houses on both sides of the street, those on the north having gardens extending to St. James's Park, and those on the south with gardens to Orchard Street. The Bishop of Chester lived here in 1488; Lord Dudley in 1522; Lord Dacre of the South lived at the north-west end and Lord Grey de Wilton lived opposite in the days of the Stuarts; Sir George Carew died here at Carew House in 1612; Thomas Betterton, the actor, was born here in 1635; Edmund Burke was a resident, near the east end, towards the close of the eighteenth century. Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels and brother of George Herbert and

Lord Herbert of Cherbury, established the office of the Revels at Lincoln House, in this street, about 1664–5, when he tried in vain to dominate Killigrew and Davenant as he had Shirley and Massinger.

The area between Tothill Street, Vauxhall Road and the river was formerly Tothill Fields, an open place where twelve hundred Scottish prisoners, taken at the Battle of Worcester, were buried. Like all such places, it was, at times, a duelling-ground, a race-course and a drill-ground for the military. There is a record of single combat here in 1441, and another in 1571.

45, formerly 4.—Opposite Dartmouth Street on the south side. Thomas Southerne, the dramatic poet, author of *Oronooko* and the *Fatal Marriage*, lived here from 1736 until his death here in 1746. Directly opposite on the north side of the street, at what was No. 72, was the site of the old "Cock" Tavern, which dated from the time of Edward III., and lasted until 1871. It was said that here the workmen on the Abbey in Henry III.'s time received their wages, and another tradition stated the same fact about those employed on the east end of the Abbey in Henry VII.'s time. It was from this tavern that the first stage-coach to Oxford started some three hundred years ago.

Thomas Amory, the author of *John Buncle*, died at his residence in this street in 1788.

Tottenham Court Road

This was London's farthest west in 1707. There were no streets west of this at that time.

6.—Corner of Hanway Street. "Blue Posts" Tavern. Joshua Sturges, the chess and draughts player and author of works on the games, was proprietor of this tavern at one time.

It was on this corner that George Borrow stood in 1824 and watched Lord Byron's funeral pass up Tottenham Court Road on its way to Newstead.

Corner of Goodge Street.—It was here that Henry Baker had his fight with the roughs and lost his hat and the goose that had the Blue Carbuncle in its crop, as duly related in "The Adventure of the Blue Carbuncle" (*Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*).

79.—Whitefield's Tabernacle. On the site of the chapel built for George Whitefield in 1756 and demolished in 1890. Whitefield's pulpit is still preserved here, in which he preached his last sermon before his departure for America in 1769. Wesley also used it when he preached Whitefield's funeral sermon here in 1770. Piercy, chaplain to General George Washington, was one of the preachers in

the old chapel. Among others were Dr. Pickwell, who preached his own funeral sermon when he found that he had accidentally poisoned himself by the prick of a needle; De Courcy, Berridge, Walter Shirley, Rowland Hill, Torial Joss, West, Kinsman, Beck, Medley, Edward Parsons, Matthew Wilks, Joel Knight and John Hyatt. The churchyard was made from soil taken from St. Christopher-le-Stocks when it was torn down in the enlargement of the Bank of England in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Among those buried here are: Mrs. Whitefield, died 1768; Augustus Toplady, author of *Rock of Ages* and other hymns, died 1778; John Bacon, the sculptor, died 1799.

Chateaubriand lodged in a garret in this street about 1793. The widening of Tottenham Court Road at Oxford Street has swept away Bozier's Court, where George Gissing lived from 1883 to 1885. In his *New Grub Street* he makes frequent mention of Tottenham Court Road. The open space at the end of Tottenham Court Road, where Oxford Street, New Oxford Street, High Street and Charing Cross Road all meet, was occasionally occupied by the City gallows in ancient times. Here, in 1418, Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, was executed for his religious opinions on a new gallows erected for his particular benefit. "He was hanged up there by the middle in cheanes of yron, and so consumed alyve in the fyre." See High Street, St. Giles's.

Tottenham Court Road figures largely in the exploits of Defoe's Colonel Jack, whose gang held up a man and a coach here. When Charles Dickens was a boy in the blacking warehouse, Tottenham Court Road was his regular route to his home in Camden Town. One of his luxuries was to purchase stale buns in the pastrycooks' shops along the way, generally at half-price. It will be recalled that in *David Copperfield* the top of this road was the location of the broker who had secured Traddles's marble-topped table and Sophy's flower-pot, when those articles went with the rest of the goods when Mr. Micawber was sold out. Traddles watched that shop until the day the articles were put up for sale, when Peggotty bought them for him.

Tottenham Street, Tottenham Court Road

Richard Wilson, the landscape painter, had his last London residence here about 1780.

Tower

On the site of a Roman fort. Shakespeare, in *Richard II.* and *Richard III.* refers to the Tower having been built by Julius Cæsar,

which is probably his way of referring to this Roman fort. It may, indeed, have been built by Cæsar. Stukeley says that the Arx Palatina, guarding the south-west corner of the City, stood where the Tower is now located; but Stukeley's accuracy is subject to such doubt that his opinions have not the value they once had. Brayley states that the remains of a Roman fortress were found here in 1777 at some distance from the surface, in the course of the excavations for a new building.

Alfred the Great built a Saxon fort on the approximate site of the Roman one. The present White Tower, the most conspicuous of the mass of buildings, was built for William the Conqueror about 1078 by Gundulf, Bishop of Rochester and Grand Master of the Freemasons. A royal palace dating from the time of Henry I. formerly stood in the south-eastern corner of the enclosure between the White Tower, the Salt Tower, and the Lanthorn Tower. It was destroyed by Cromwell together with a good portion of the wall enclosing the eastern and southern sides. Several of the sovereigns have used the Tower as a residence, James I. being the last to do so. From the time of Henry IV. until James II. it was the custom for the sovereigns to go to their coronation from the Tower.

But the historical fame of the Tower rests more on its use as a prison than on its occupation by royalty. From the time it was built until it housed the Cato Street conspirators in 1820, it was never without prisoners who were confined, tortured or executed here. During the Great War it again became a prison, and it is said that over a dozen spies were shot here. From the beginning the Tower belonged to the king. It is State property and entirely under State control. It is not in the City of London geographically and is entirely outside of its jurisdiction.

White Tower.—This is the oldest building, and is the original tower from which the present collection of structures takes its name. It is of enormous strength, and in addition to its function of guarding the most important of the prisoners it is the place where most of the torturing was done. The rack was located in the lower part, and for many years visitors were shown the holes in the floor where it had stood. Another sight that used to be shown was a cell called Little Ease, which was so constructed that a prisoner could neither stand, sit nor lie down in it. Its stout oaken door, some two inches in thickness, was scarred and dented from the kicks of the prisoners who had vainly tried to escape from their agony. Some thirty or more years ago a well in the lower part of the tower was cleaned out and was found to be filled with animal remains, chiefly human. Anne Askew was tortured on the rack in this tower in 1546,

and it is related that Lord Chancellor Wriothesley, who was present, became so interested in the proceedings that he threw off his coat and laboured at the levers himself until he had almost torn her body apart.

North-east Turret.—Here King John imprisoned Maud, daughter of Robert Fitzwalter of Baynard's Castle. Some hundreds of years later this turret was used as an observatory by Flamsteed, the contemporary of Newton and the first Astronomer Royal.

St. John's Chapel, the most perfect Norman church in England, is approached by a flight of winding steps. It has a crypt, a vaulted room about eight by ten feet in size, without either light or ventilation, which is supposed to have served as a treasure house for the valuables in the Tower in early times. At the foot of the winding stairs the skeletons of the murdered princes were found in 1674. The chapel contains a few pieces of fine old glass, chiefly heraldic devices, by the same artist as those in the Henry VII. Chapel at Westminster. When Henry IV. instituted the Order of the Bath at his coronation, it was in this chapel that the original members watched their armour from sunset to sunrise, according to the old custom. It was here while kneeling at his prayers that Brackenbury, the Lieutenant of the Tower, was said to have received and to have rejected the proposal of Richard, Duke of Gloucester, to murder the young princes. Here Elizabeth of York, the queen of Henry VII., lay in state in 1503. Here Mary attended a mass for her brother, Edward VI., at the time of his funeral; and here the Duke of Northumberland, father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey, heard mass before his execution. In the lower crypt of the chapel it is said that six hundred Jews, men, women and children, were imprisoned in the time of Edward I. It was on the same floor as the chapel that Flambard, Bishop of Durham; Gruffyd, Prince of Wales; John Baliol, King of Scotland; and the Duke of Orleans were confined.

The Banqueting Hall, on the second floor of the White Tower, was the prison of John Baliol, King of Scotland, in 1296. Also of King David Bruce, the son of Robert Bruce, in 1346; and of Charles, Duke of Orleans, taken at Agincourt and prisoner here from 1415 to 1440.

The Council Chamber, on the third floor of the White Tower, was the old council chamber of the English sovereigns. It was also the prison of King John of France from 1356 to 1360. It was here that Richard II. abdicated in favour of Henry IV. in 1399. Shakespeare has immortalised this room in his account of the conference, in *Richard III.*, between Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Lord Hastings. The incident took place in 1483, and it will be recalled how

Richard came amongst the lords in council in this room and asked the Bishop of Ely to send for some strawberries from his garden at Holborn. Immediately afterwards Lord Hastings was denounced as a traitor, was quickly condemned and executed on Tower Green, Richard watching the execution through the window.

Beauchamp Tower, built about the beginning of the thirteenth century. Probably the most interesting of all the prisons from the numerous memorials the prisoners have carved on the walls. A very incomplete list of those who were confined here would include: Sir John Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, 1415; Thomas Abell, chaplain to Queen Catherine of Aragon, 1532; Thomas Talbot, 1462; Anne Boleyn, 1536; Thomas Fitzgerald, tenth Earl of Kildare, 1537; Geoffrey Pole, brother of Cardinal Pole, 1538; John Dudley, eldest son of the Duke of Northumberland, and his brother, Guildford Dudley, 1554; Lady Jane Grey, 1554; Edmund and Arthur Pole, great-grandsons of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., imprisoned from 1563 until their death; Dr. John Story, Chancellor of Oxford under Queen Mary and noted for his persecutions of the Protestants, 1570; Thomas Rooper, 1570; Charles Bailly, secret agent of Mary Queen of Scots, 1571; Hugh Longworthe, 1573, who was murdered here by his fellow-prisoner Peter Burchet; Thomas Myagh, 1581; Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, from 1585 until his death in 1595; George Gyfford, gentleman-pensioner to Queen Elizabeth, 1586; Thomas Clarke, a Roman Catholic priest who recanted, 1593; Laurence Cook, Prior of Doncaster; Robert Dudley, afterwards Queen Elizabeth's Earl of Leicester.

Resulting, as is supposed, from a visit to Beauchamp Tower, Sir Walter Scott, in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, puts Nigel here in the same room where Lady Jane Grey had been imprisoned; and there he amused himself reading the inscriptions much as the visitors do at the present time. Here Margaret Ramsey was imprisoned with him, disguised as a page, and her identity was discovered by Master Heriot.

Bell Tower, so called from the alarm-bell of the garrison which formerly occupied a wooden tower on its summit. A curfew bell is still rung from here each day at sunset as in ancient times. The tower dates from Richard I.'s time. This was the prison of Sir Thomas More, and it also was here that Bishop Fisher of Rochester was confined for over a year in the time of Henry VIII. He was in his eightieth year, but was obliged to remain without any covering at night and almost without clothes. This was also the prison of the unfortunate Lady Arabella Stuart, who was imprisoned for life in 1611, and died here, insane, four years afterwards. Princess Elizabeth was imprisoned here by Queen Mary. The Countess of Lennox,

mother of Lord Darnley, and five of her attendants were prisoners here in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

Bloody Tower.—Dates from about the end of the fourteenth century. Known as the Garden Tower in the time of Henry VIII. The Duke of Wellington considered this the best if not the only secure place for the confinement of State prisoners. On the upper floor is the room where the two princes, Edward V. and his brother, are supposed to have been murdered. Tradition points out the angle at the foot of the wall, outside the gate to the right, as the spot where they were hastily buried by their murderers before their removal by Richard III. to the foot of the staircase in the White Tower.

It was in the Bloody Tower that Sir Walter Raleigh was imprisoned for thirteen years. A gallery on the upper floor and the wall between the Bloody Tower and the King's House are still known as Raleigh's Walk. During his second imprisonment, from 1603 to 1616, his wife, Elizabeth Throgmorton, was allowed to be with him. His son Carew was born here in 1605. Here he wrote his *History of the World* and Ben Jonson and others of the tribe of Ben often visited him. Prince Henry was a frequent visitor.

Garnett, the Jesuit concerned in the Guy Fawkes plot, was confined here in a chamber on the lower tier. In a small chamber over the gate to the left, on the first floor, the Bishop of Ross was confined. Another room on this floor was the prison of Felton, who killed the Duke of Buckingham in 1628. In the room on this floor into which the portcullis was drawn up Colonel Hutchinson was imprisoned after the Restoration. The same room was afterwards occupied by Judge Jeffreys, who died in it in 1689, of delirium tremens.

Bishops Ridley and Latimer and Archbishop Laud were confined here. On the upper floor was the first prison of Archbishop Cranmer. Others imprisoned on the same floor were: Margaret Cheyne, who headed one of the invasions of Yorkshire in the time of Henry VIII.; John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, father-in-law of Lady Jane Grey, who went from here to his execution; Henry Percy, eighth Earl of Northumberland, who shot himself here in 1585; and in the same room Sir Thomas Overbury was poisoned by the Earl and Countess of Somerset, in 1613. Others imprisoned in the Bloody Tower were: The Earl and Countess of Somerset; Edward Courtenay, Earl of Devonshire, son of the Marquis of Exeter, who was a prisoner here in 1554, although he had been arrested so often that he spent most of his life a prisoner at one place or another in the Tower; Arthur Thistlewood, the leader of the Cato Street conspirators, in 1820.

It was at this gate that Sir Thomas Wyatt, passing through to prison after his rebellion in 1554, was assaulted by Sir John Bridges, the Lieutenant of the Tower.

Bowyer Tower, formerly the residence of the King's Bowyer. The fire of 1841 which burned the barracks and the storehouses originated in a vaulted chamber on the ground floor of this tower. It was in this tower in 1474 that George, Duke of Clarence, was murdered by drowning in a butt of malmsey. Shakespeare, in *Richard III.*, Act I. Scene iv., has Clarence murdered by stabbing and then thrown into the butt of malmsey.

Brick Tower.—This was the scene of Sir Walter Raleigh's first imprisonment in 1592, when Queen Elizabeth sent him here for seducing Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of her maids of honour. On his marriage to the lady he was released. Again, in 1618, Raleigh spent his last imprisonment in this tower on his return from his voyage to Guiana. He was lodged in a poor upper room, and from there he went to his execution. Lady Jane Grey spent a portion of her imprisonment in this tower.

Broad Arrow Tower.—This was used as a prison for Roman Catholic priests in Queen Elizabeth's time.

Byward Tower.—Partly the work of Edward I., and partly that of Richard II. It has a portcullis that is still usable. The tower is now occupied by warders and their families. It was while being taken to his prison in this tower in 1643 that Lord William Grey of Werke made his escape.

Devereux Tower.—Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, was confined here in 1601.

Flint Tower.—Formerly known as Little Hell, because of its dungeons.

King's House.—Built in Henry VIII.'s time for the Lieutenant of the Tower, and still used as the residence of the Governor. Anne Boleyn spent her last night here. Through the hall door the Earl of Nithsdale, disguised as a woman, escaped in 1716. In the south wing is the Council Room where Guy Fawkes and the other conspirators in the Gunpowder Plot were examined and condemned in 1605. The rampart on the west side is known as Prisoners' Walk.

Martin Tower, now occupied by warders and their families. Built by Henry III. and formerly known as the Jewel Tower, when the Crown jewels were kept there. This was the scene of Colonel Thomas Blood's attempt to steal the Crown jewels in 1671 when he stabbed Talbot Edwards, keeper of the Regalia, as one of the incidentals. It was rumoured at the time that Blood was acting more or less in connivance with Charles II., who was badly in need of

money. However that may have been, Blood, who managed to get as far as the Traitors' Gate with his booty, but was captured there, was never punished, but died enjoying a royal pension. Before Blood's time visitors were allowed to take the crown in their hands, but after the theft it was protected by a grating.

Henry Percy, ninth Earl of Northumberland, called the "Wizard Earl," from his studies in mathematics and astronomy, was imprisoned here from 1606 until 1621. He was allowed to walk on the terrace between this and the Constable Tower, and to continue his mathematical studies under the astronomer Harriot. The seven bishops were confined here. It was also the scene of the Tower Ghost in 1817, when Edward Lenthall Swift and his wife saw strange apparitions.

Moat.—Made by William of Longchamp, Bishop of Ely, in 1190, when Richard I. entrusted to him the defence of the Tower against John.

St. Peter-ad-Vincula.—Dates from the time of Henry VIII. and has been extensively restored. The original church dated from Henry II. and was burned down in 1512. The organ is by Father Schmidt, and came from the old Chapel Royal at Whitehall.

No spot in England has sadder memories than this. Many of those executed in the Tower are buried here. Among the interments are: Gerald Fitzgerald, ninth Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy of Ireland, died 1534; Sir Thomas More, beheaded 1535, although Aubrey says that his trunk was buried in Chelsea Church; John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, beheaded 1535; Queen Anne Boleyn, beheaded 1536; George Boleyn, Lord Rochford, brother of Anne Boleyn, beheaded 1536; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, beheaded 1540; Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, beheaded 1541; Queen Catherine Howard, beheaded 1542; Sir Richard Cholmondely, Lieutenant of the Tower, in the time of Henry VII., died 1544; Jane, Viscountess Rochford, beheaded 1542; Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, the Lord Admiral, beheaded by order of his brother the Protector Somerset, 1549; the Protector Somerset, beheaded 1552; Sir Ralph Vane, hanged 1552; Sir Thomas Arundell, beheaded 1552; John Dudley, Earl of Warwick and Duke of Northumberland, beheaded 1553; Lady Jane Grey and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, beheaded 1554; Henry Grey, Duke of Suffolk, beheaded 1554; Arthur Pole, died 1565, and Edmund Pole, died 1578, grandsons of the Countess of Salisbury; Thomas Howard, fourth Duke of Norfolk, beheaded 1572; Sir John Perrot, died 1592; Philip Howard, first Earl of Arundel, died 1595; Robert Devereux, second Earl of Essex, beheaded 1601; Sir Thomas Overbury, poisoned in the

Tower, buried 1613; Thomas, Lord Grey of Wilton, died 1614; Sir John Eliot, died a prisoner in the Tower in 1632; John Okey, the regicide, executed 1662; Talbot Edwards, keeper of the Regalia when Blood made his attempt to steal it, died 1674; Sir Jonas Moore, mathematician, died 1679; Sir Richard Blount, died 1560, and Sir Michael Blount, died 1592, both Lieutenants of the Tower; William Howard, Viscount Stafford, beheaded 1680; Arthur, Earl of Essex, cut his throat in the Tower in 1683; the Duke of Monmouth, beheaded in 1685; John Rotier, the medallist, died 1703; Edward, Lord Griffin, died 1710; William, Marquis of Tullibardine, died 1746; Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerino, beheaded 1746, and Lord Lovat, beheaded 1747—about January 1925 a slab in the floor near the entrance, which had always borne mysterious marks, was lifted, and underneath were found the coffins of Lords Lovat, Kilmarnock and Balmerino, with the lead plates on each; the slab and the lead plates are now framed and fixed to the wall above the spot; Colonel John Gurwood, editor of the *Wellington Dispatches*, died 1845; Field-Marshal Viscount Combermere, died 1865; Field-Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, Constable of the Tower, died 1871.

St. Thomas's Tower.—Built by Henry VIII., and has an oratory dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket. Beneath it is the Traitors' Gate.

Salt Tower.—One of the oldest, dating back to William Rufus. Here Father Gerard, a Jesuit, was confined but managed to escape. Hugh Draper, of Bristol, was imprisoned here in 1561 on a charge of sorcery, and when he was released a number of curious zodiacal figures were found. In 1820 Hooper and some of the other Cato Street conspirators were confined here.

Tower Green, the place of execution for those executed within the Tower.—A brass plate marks the location of the scaffold. Lord William Hastings was executed here in 1483; Anne Boleyn, 1536; Countess of Salisbury, 1541; Catherine Howard, 1542; Viscountess Rochford, 1542; Lady Jane Grey, 1554; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, 1601.

In 1580 John Cooper and William Tyrwhitt, laymen, died in prison in the Tower for their faith. In 1595 Philip Howard, Earl of Arundel, and in 1606 Nicholas Owen, lay-brother, S.J., were executed here for the same cause. Margaret, Countess of Salisbury and mother of Cardinal Pole, executed 1541, is also considered to have died for her faith. These are among the "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation in a commission appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

Tower Wharf, built by Henry III.—The reclaiming of the land from the river made him very unpopular with the Londoners.

Through bad construction the work gave way twice, but a good foundation was finally secured, and the wharf has stood ever since.

Traitors' Gate.—It was here that Anne Boleyn landed from the barge that brought her to the Tower a prisoner in 1536, and her daughter, Princess (afterwards Queen) Elizabeth entered the Tower as a prisoner in the same way in 1554.

At the top of the steps leading from the river the daughter of Sir Thomas More broke through the guards to reach her father as he was brought back to prison after his condemnation at Westminster in 1535.

In the room over the gate, Lord Grey of Wilton died in 1614 after eleven years' imprisonment.

Colonel Blood, after he had stolen the crown from the Jewel Tower (now Martin Tower) in 1671, was seized and disarmed at this gate, and the crown was recovered. One of his associates, Parrot, was caught here at the same time, and the globe was found in his breeches-pocket.

Wakefield Tower.—One of the oldest of the towers, and dates from William Rufus, Stephen and Henry III. In 1360 the State Records were removed from the White Tower and placed here, where they remained for centuries. This tower was then known as the Record Tower. It was while the Records were kept here and before the Regalia were installed that Selden and Sir Richard Cotton searched for the precedents upon which the Petition of Rights is founded. Here, also, Prynne hunted for the materials for his books, and after the Restoration Charles II. made him the custodian with a yearly salary.

The apartment in which the Crown jewels are shown is said to be that in which Henry VI. was murdered by the Duke of Gloucester in 1471. One part of it, the deep window-recess in the east side, was fitted up as a small chapel and was used by Henry VI. in his devotions.

The Yorkists were confined in this tower after the Battle of Wakefield. Many of the Jacobites were confined here after the rebellion of 1745.

Yeoman Jailer's House.—The prison of Lady Jane Grey, from the window of which she saw her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, go to his execution from his prison in the Beauchamp Tower and his headless body brought back from Tower Hill on the morning of her own execution in 1554.

Tower Bridge Road

Corner of Abbey Street. St. Mary Magdalen and Bermondsey Square.—On the site of Bermondsey Abbey, founded in 1087 by

Cluniac monks. St. Saviour's originally belonged to this abbey. The widows of Henry V. and Edward IV. died in Bermondsey Abbey. See Bermondsey Square.

Tower Dock

6.—Facing the public entrance to the Tower. Site of the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Quilp and Mrs. Jiniwin. This was the scene of the tea-party in chapter iv. Also of the occasion when Quilp was thought to be drowned and Sampson Brass was called in for consultation (*Old Curiosity Shop*).

Tower Hill

A tessellated Roman pavement has been found here.

The Mint.—On the site of the old Cistercian abbey of St. Mary Graces, founded by Edward III. about 1350. Sir Isaac Newton was Master of the Mint from 1699 to 1727, and is said to have devised the milling of the edges of coins to prevent fraudulent mutilation. Sir John Herschel was Master of the Mint, 1850–5. A Roman Mint was discovered under the site of the present Mint.

The Scaffold.—See Trinity Square.

Underground Station.—On or near the site of the house where William Penn was born in 1644. This region was formerly called Great Tower Hill, and Admiral Penn, father of William Penn, had a house on the east side of Great Tower Hill in a court adjoining London Wall.

Lady Raleigh lodged on Tower Hill during a portion of the time that Sir Walter was confined in the Tower. It was in a cutler's shop on Tower Hill that Felton bought the knife with which he stabbed the first Duke of Buckingham. The second duke used to come to a house on Tower Hill to have his horoscope read. Otway, the poet, died in the "Bull" Tavern on Tower Hill in 1685. Its location is unknown. It is said that he was half-starved at the time and choked to death as he was bolting a piece of bread.

The raised ground on the south side of Tower Hill is a favourite spot for agitators, who use the retaining wall as a platform from which to harangue strikers and others of the disaffected.

Tower Royal, Cannon Street

Mentioned as early as 1318. Site of the King's House occupied by Stephen. In 1331 Edward III. granted it to his queen Philippa, who rebuilt it, and thereafter it was known as the Queen's

Wardrobe. It was here that the Fair Maid of Kent, widow of the Black Prince and mother of Richard II., came to live during the Wat Tyler rebellion, after she fled from the Tower of London when the rebels captured it. The house was burnt down in the Great Fire of 1666.

Townshend Road, St. John's Wood

23.—Karl Blind, the socialist and political agitator, lived here for many years. Garibaldi visited him here in 1864. It was Blind's stepson who tried to kill Bismarck, and blew out his own brains because he failed in the attempt.

Trafalgar Square

Built in 1829–40 on the site of the King's Mews and, on the eastern side, replaced a portion of the Bermudas, a rookery of obscure lanes and alleys. The King's Mews was, originally, the place where the royal falcons were kept and, as such, existed from the time of Richard II. and, possibly, as early as 1299. Geoffrey Chaucer was Clerk of the Mews at Charing as they were then called. Stow says that the Mews was rebuilt in 1534 after its destruction by fire, and was thereafter used as stabling for horses. Again rebuilt in 1732, the final destruction took place in the building of the square. The National Gallery is built on the site of a portion of the old buildings.

After the Battle of Naseby in 1645 some 4500 prisoners and 55 captured standards were brought to the Mews to be kept "till further orders." It was in the Mews that Cromwell imprisoned Colonel Joyce, who secured the king at Holmby. Here M. St. Antoine taught horsemanship, and in Charles II.'s time the famous stallion Rowley was kept here. Addison mentions the Mews in the *Freeholder* in 1716, and Gay, in his *Trivia*, refers to the place as a noted station for shoeblacks. In its latter days the Mews was used to shelter Cross's menagerie and as a depository for Government records from Westminster.

The Chartist riots of 1848 began by boys destroying the hoarding around the base of the Nelson Monument. On the west side of the monument a large piece of stone is broken out of one of the steps of the base. This is not the result of a German bomb during the Great War as is sometimes asserted, but is the result of a celebration of some Colonial soldiers who got out of hand after they had been discharged, and while they were waiting for their return home. At

the time the street in and around Trafalgar Square was under repair, and the wooden paving-blocks were piled up near the monument, with the usual watchman's shelter-hut close by. The soldiers piled the blocks against the base of the monument; put the watchman's shelter-hut on top; poured the contractor's tar and oil over the collection, and set fire to it, while the police, only some four or five who were on duty in the square, stood helpless to prevent what was really a small riot. When the fire got well started and the soldiers were looking around for more fuel, the base burst with a noise like an exploding cannon. It took the police reserves and a number of troops to quiet the soldiers and to urge them to desist. The scar on the base was found after the fire burned itself out.

From 1750 to 1790 "Honest Tom Payne" had his book-shop at the Mews Gate at the bottom of Charing Cross Road, at the north-east corner of the present square. At that time St. Martin's Lane was a very narrow thoroughfare with houses on both sides. Payne's shop was a favourite resort for literary men for a generation, and here could often be found the eccentric and dissipated Roger Payne, not at all related to "Honest Tom," whose wonderful bookbinding is still a desideratum among collectors. One of Tom Payne's assistants in this shop was John Hatchard, the founder of the famous firm in Piccadilly.

At the north wall of Trafalgar Square are set up official "secondary standards of length," from an inch up to the builder's land-chain of one hundred feet.

St. Martin's in the Fields.—A church of this name existed here as early as 1222. A later church was built by Henry VIII., enlarged 1667, and demolished 1721. The present structure dates from 1722, the foundation-stone above ground being laid with Masonic ceremonies. In digging the foundations numerous Roman remains were found, among them a Roman brick arch fourteen feet below ground. In digging the foundations for the portico a stone coffin was found among ashes. The present church formed the model from which was built St. Paul's Church on Broadway, New York City.

The portico of St. Martin's was said to be the only perfect example of a Grecian portico in London. St. Martin's was the parish church for Buckingham Palace previous to the formation of St. James's Parish, and many royal births are recorded here. Walpole says that it was in St. Martin's that Prince Charles Edward renounced the faith of his ancestors, but Hume states that the incident occurred in St. Mary-le-Strand. Ben Jonson's first school was that connected with St. Martin's. It was at St. Martin's that the first Boyle Lecture was delivered, by Richard Bentley, in 1692. Francis Bacon was

baptised in the old church in 1561. Thomas Stothard, the painter, was baptised in the present church in 1775. John Pritt Harley, the comedian, was baptised here in 1786. Benjamin West, the painter, was married here to Elizabeth Shewell in 1765. Tom Moore was married here to Bessy Dyke, a native of Kilkenny, in 1811. In the present church are buried: John Hunter, the famous surgeon, died 1793; Charles Bannister, the actor, died 1804, buried in the vault under the Communion table; James Smith, one of the authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, died 1839; Frederick Henry Yates, actor and manager, and father of Edmund Yates the novelist, died 1842 and buried in the vaults.

Among those buried in the old church were: Nicholas Hilliard, the miniature painter, died 1619; Paul Van Somer, the painter, died 1621; George Heriot, the banker and founder of Heriot's Hospital in Edinburgh, died 1624; Sir John Davies, author of *Nosce Teipsum*, died 1626; Nicholas Laniere, etcher, died 1646; Nicholas Stone, stonemason and sculptor, who built the water-gate of York House at the foot of Buckingham Street, died 1647, and his sons; John Taylor, the Water Poet, died 1653; Sir Theodore Mayerne, physician to James I. and Charles I., died 1655, whose tomb from the old church is preserved in the present vaults; Sir Edmund Berry Godfrey, murdered in Somerset House or at Primrose Hill in 1678; Thomas Stanley, the editor of Æschylus, died 1678; Secretary Coventry, died 1686, whose tomb from the old church is preserved in the vaults of the present church; Nell Gwynn, the actress and favourite mistress of Charles II., died 1687; Sir Winston Churchill, historian and father of the great Duke of Marlborough, died 1688; Robert Boyle, the philosopher, died 1691, his funeral sermon being preached by Bishop Burnet; Rose, the gardener for Charles II., who raised the first pine-apple grown in England; Lord Mohun, killed in the duel with the Duke of Hamilton in 1712; Louis Laguerre, the painter, died 1721.

The churchyard formerly extended well around the church, the portion which now lies to the south being known as the Watermen's Burying-Ground, the usual place of interment of the Thames watermen. The parish burying-ground, adjoining the church, was destroyed in 1829. It seems to have been the custom at times to remove the coffins of those buried within the church and re-inter them in the churchyard. Sir John Birkenhead, the wit, died 1679, was so well aware of the practice that he left directions that he should not be buried within the church. An evidence of this custom is found in the fact that, in digging up the old churchyard for the enlargement of the National Gallery, the workmen found the coffin of George

Heriot, the banker, who had been buried within the church at his death in 1624, beside that of Jack Sheppard, the highwayman, who had been buried in the churchyard after he was hanged in 1724. Others who were buried in the old churchyard were: William Dobson, the first eminent portrait painter of English birth, and known as the English Van Dyck, died 1646; Mrs. Anne Turner, the active agent of the Countess of Somerset in the poisoning of Sir Thomas Overbury, who was hanged for the crime in 1615; John Lacy, dancing-master, soldier, actor and dramatist, died 1681; George Farquhar, the dramatist, died 1707; Louis François Roubiliac, the sculptor, died 1762; James Stuart, author of the *Antiquities of Athens*, died 1788.

Exactly opposite the centre of the portico of St. Martin's stood the Watch House, or Round House as it was called, in which many a noble reveller was confined after a jovial evening. Near the wall of the Watch House the stocks were located in the early part of the eighteenth century. Close by the stocks stood the "Barn," afterwards called the "Canteen," a great resort of the chess, draught and whist players of the town.

It was at the steps of St. Martin's that David Copperfield accidentally met Mr. Peggotty one snowy night as he was walking home from Highgate along St. Martin's Lane, and just after he had passed Martha, whom he had failed to recognise. The two of them then went to a room off the coach-yard of the "Golden Cross" Hotel in the Strand, while Martha followed them and listened at the door.

Trinity Road, Wandsworth

179.—Lloyd George lived here from 1900 to 1904.

Trinity Square, Tower Hill

The gardens of Trinity Square figure in *Our Mutual Friend* as the place where R. Wilfer suggested meeting Bella when they ran away for their afternoon at Greenwich.

More sinister are the memories that attach to the gardens as the place where the first permanent gibbet was set up by Edward IV. It was removed about the middle of the eighteenth century, but its site is marked by a small square stone in the pavement in the west end of the gardens. The scaffold that stood here was always kept ready for its victims, and it was the usual place of execution for those prisoners of the Tower who were to be executed outside of the Tower grounds. The first execution here was that of Sir Simon

de Burley, tutor to Richard II., who was beheaded in 1388. Among those who have suffered here are: Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, executed in 1535; John Fisher, Cardinal Bishop of Rochester, executed in 1535; Sir Adrian Fortescue and Sir Thomas Dingley, Knights of St. John, died 1539; William Howard, Viscount Stafford, accused in the Oates Plot, died 1680. These all died for their faith and are among the "martyrs" considered for beatification and canonisation in a commission appointed by the Pope in 1923 and sitting at Westminster.

Others who have been executed here are: Henry Norris, William Brereton, Sir Francis Weston and Mark Smeaton, 1536; Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, 1540; Margaret, Countess of Salisbury and mother of Cardinal Pole, 1541; the Earl of Surrey, the poet, 1547; Lord Thomas Darcy, 1537; Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter; Henry Pole, Lord Montague, and Sir Edward Neville, 1538; Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, Lord High Admiral, beheaded by order of his brother, the Protector Somerset, in 1549; the Protector Somerset himself, 1552; Edmund Dudley, Henry VII.'s Minister, 1510; his son, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, 1553; and his grandson, Lord Guildford Dudley, 1554; the Duke of Suffolk and Sir Thomas Wyatt, 1554; Sir Gervase Helwys, the Lieutenant of the Tower, hanged for his share in the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury; Earl of Strafford, 1641; Archbishop Laud and Sir Harry Vane, the younger, 1645; Algernon Sidney, 1683; Duke of Monmouth, 1685; Sir John Fenwick, 1697; Earl of Derwentwater and Viscount Kenmure, 1716; Earl of Kilmarnock, Lord Balmerino and Charles Radcliffe, titular Earl of Derwentwater, beheaded 1746; and Simon, Lord Lovat, the last person beheaded in England, 1747.

Close to the scaffold stood the stocks in which Perkin Warbeck, in Ford's tragedy of the name, was confined previous to his execution.

Tudor Street, New Bridge Street

Between Nos. 3 and 5.—The party-wall occupies the site of the west wall of old Bridewell Palace. In No. 3 there is a staircase that is built on the site of one of the palace turrets.

South side, behind No. 7.—Site of the Dorset Gardens Theatre, built by Wren in 1671 on the east or City side of Salisbury Court as it was at that period. In its early days the Dorset Gardens Theatre was popularly known as the Duke's Theatre, and was the legitimate successor of the Salisbury Court Theatre which was burned down in the Fire and was not rebuilt. See Salisbury Square. It fronted the river, with an open space in front of it for the reception of

coaches, and public stairs to the river for the convenience of those who came by water. The ground it occupied was originally the garden of Dorset (formerly Salisbury) House. The theatre was opened in 1671 by the Duke's Players (Sir William Davenant's Company, then under the management of his widow), who came here from the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields (see Portugal Street). The play was *Sir Martin Mar-all*, with a prologue spoken by L'Estrange. All of Otway's plays, except *The Atheist*, were produced here, and here it was that Otway himself made his first and only appearance as an actor in 1672. He took the part of the King in Mrs. Behn's play, *The Jealous Bridegroom*, and failed miserably. The Duke's Servants remained here until 1682 when, after the death of Tom Killigrew, they combined with the King's Servants and removed to Drury Lane. After that the theatre declined, as lamented by Farquhar in 1700. Prize-fighting, as a recognised public diversion, is said to have been first introduced at this theatre in 1698. In 1702 Congreve mentions a musical competition held here. The theatre lingered until 1720, when it was pulled down. Its site was afterwards occupied by the City Gas Works.

At the west end of the street is the Whitefriars Gate into the Temple. See Temple, Whitefriars Gate.

Tufton Street, Westminster

North-west corner of Great Peter Street (now Wood Street).—Site of the house to which the bravo, Colonel Blood, who stole the Crown jewels from the Tower in Charles II.'s time, and tried to kidnap the Duke of Ormonde in St. James's Street in 1670, retired on his pension, and in which he died in 1680. At that time this street, from this corner to Dean's Yard, was known as Bowling Alley, and later as Bowling Street.

The Royal Cock-pit, probably the last cock-pit in London, a famous resort for the fashionable patrons of cock-fighting, was located in Tufton Street in 1821 and thereabouts.

Tunnel Pier, Wapping

Opposite Brewhouse Lane. Adjoins the site of Execution Dock, the usual place for the execution of pirates. See Wapping High Street.

Turnagain Lane, Farringdon Street

The old proverb, "He must take him a house in Turnagain Lane," originated in the fact that this lane ran from Holborn to the Fleet dike and there stopped, so that anyone coming into it had to retrace his steps to get out again.

Turnham Green

Here in 1642 Prince Rupert camped with his army. The Battle of Brentford was fought hereabouts between the forces of Prince Rupert and those of the Parliament under Colonel Holles, with the regiments of Hampden and Lord Brooke. Some six hundred of the Cavaliers were left dead on the field, and the prince was compelled to retreat, pursued by the Earl of Essex. See Brentford.

Turnham Green was to have been the scene of the Jacobite plot to assassinate William III. in 1696, as recorded by Macaulay in chapter xxi. of his *History*. The place chosen was a lane leading from the landing-place on the river to Turnham Green. For their complicity in the plot Charnock, Keyes, King, Frend, Parkyns and Fenwick were executed on Tower Hill.

Turnmill Street, Clerkenwell

(Formerly Turnbull Street)

In Queen Elizabeth's time Turnbull Street was a place of evil reputation, and the resort of all sorts of low characters. It was well known to Falstaff, who mentions it in the Second Part of *King Henry IV.*, Act III. Scene ii. Ben Jonson, in *Bartholomew Fair*, refers to the street as the home of Daniel Knockem Jordan, and Middleton mentions the locality in *A Chaste Maid in Cheapside*.

In Turnbull Street was located Pistol's Manor of Pickt-hatch, as Falstaff calls it in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act II. Scene ii. It was a notorious resort of pickpockets, prostitutes and other gentry of the kind. Randolph mentions it in *The Muses' Looking-glass*, and Middleton makes it the scene of his *Black Book*, a prose pamphlet of 1604, dealing with London life. Thomas Nash, the satirist, is said to have died in Pickt-hatch, but in the eleventh edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica* the place of his death is given as Yarmouth.

Tysoe Street, Clerkenwell

This is where Sidney Kirkwood lived, in George Gissing's *Nether World*.

Union Road, Newington Causeway

(Formerly Horsemonger Lane)

Recreation Ground, south side.—On the site of Horsemonger Lane Jail where Leigh Hunt was imprisoned for two years, 1812–14,

for printing in the *Examiner* his libel on the Prince Regent. When he was sentenced Mr. Alsager, the financial editor of *The Times*, who lived opposite the jail, sent him over his first day's dinner. It was while he was in jail here that Keats addressed a sonnet to him. The first time Hunt met Byron was when Byron came here to visit him. Moore and Byron dined with him in the jail in 1813.

It was the public execution of the Mannings in Horsemonger Lane Jail in 1849 which led Charles Dickens, who had witnessed the execution, to begin his agitation for the abolition of public executions. As a direct result of his efforts the present method of private execution was adopted.

Mr. Chivery lived in Horsemonger Lane and kept a tobacco shop for the convenience of the prisoners in the Marshalsea. It was in the back yard of the family mansion here that young John used to sit among the family wash and brood (*Little Dorrit*).

Union Street, Blackfriars Road

When Dickens lived in Lant Street, "My usual way home was over Blackfriars Bridge and down that turning in the Blackfriars Road which has Rowland Hill's Chapel on one side and a likeness of a golden dog licking a golden pot over a shop-door on the other." The dog is still there. So is Rowland Hill's Chapel, but now it is used for exhibitions of boxing. See Blackfriars Road.

Union Street, Middlesex Hospital

In its early days the upper end of this street, near Cleveland Street, was well shaded by trees and of a generally rural character. It was a favourite promenade of Joseph Baretti and Richard Wilson, the painter, who were to be found here together every afternoon.

University Street, Tottenham Court Road

22.—John Thomas Smith, keeper of prints in the British Museum and author of several valuable works on London, died here in 1833.

Upper Baker Street, Marylebone

25.—Mrs. Siddons lived here from 1817, after her retirement from the stage, until her death here in 1831. At that time the house was the last on the east side, opposite the south-west corner of, and

looking into, Regent's Park. Here she entertained largely, her famous readings from Shakespeare forming a prominent feature at her evening parties.

Richard Brothers, the ex-lieutenant, who became a prophet about 1792–4, and predicted dire things for Great Britain, died at his house in this street in 1824.

Upper Bedford Place, Russell Square

40.—John Thelwall lived here in the early nineteenth century as a teacher of elocution.

Sir Richard Bethell, afterwards Lord Westbury and Lord Chancellor from 1861 to 1865, lived here in 1826 and later.

Upper Belgrave Street, Belgrave Square

The Earl of Munster (Colonel Fitzclarence), eldest son of William IV. and Mrs. Jordan, who had been instrumental in the arrest of the Cato Street conspirators, committed suicide at his residence in this street in 1842.

Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square

24.—Lord Erskine, Chancellor, lived here in 1819 and later.

28.—Letitia E. Landon, the poetess, lodged here in 1836.

Cyrus Redding, author of the *Recollections*, lived in this street when he was sub-editor of the *New Monthly Magazine* under Thomas Campbell, the editor. Admiral Sir Charles Napier was living here in 1854 when he was appointed to the command of the fleet in the Baltic.

Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square

8.—Montagu Williams, the celebrated K.C. and author, lived here about 1865.

18.—The Honourable Mrs. Damer, the sculptress, lived here for some years, and died here in 1828.

27.—William Gerard Hamilton, "Single-speech Hamilton," died here in 1796. Sir John Fox Burgoyne, the famous military engineer, lived in this house in 1841.

44.—Montagu Williams lived here in 1876.

49.—Lord Ashley (Anthony Ashley Cooper), afterwards the seventh Earl of Shaftesbury, lived here in 1841.

Lord George Gordon was born in this street in 1750. George Grenville had a house here. It was in this street that the fire occurred in Lady Molesworth's house when she and nine others were killed and several persons were wounded. Horace Walpole mentions the occurrence.

Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea

12, formerly 3.—William Finden, the engraver, died here in 1852.

22, formerly 4 and 10.—Leigh Hunt lived here from 1833 to 1840, and was in pecuniary difficulties all the time. Carlyle gives some account of the domestic arrangements here, and Hunt mentions the house in his *Autobiography*. While here he wrote most of *The Town*; started the *London Journal*; wrote *Captain Sword and Captain Pen*; and contributed to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*.

Upper East Smithfield, Tower Hill

(Formerly East Smithfield)

Edmund Spenser was born in East Smithfield near Tower Hill, about 1553.

In early times this street was a haunt for river pirates, and when they were caught they were executed here.

Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square

16.—Robert Buchanan, poet and dramatist, lived here in 1877.

Upper Grosvenor Street, Mayfair

16.—Sir Robert Peel lived here as a boy.

30.—The Right Honourable Herbert Henry Asquith lived here in 1894. Oscar Wilde was a guest here only a few months before Asquith, as Home Secretary, prosecuted him on the criminal charge that sent him to prison.

33.—Grosvenor House. Purchased by the Duke of Gloucester, brother of George III., in 1761, and occupied by him until 1805. At that time it was known as Gloucester House. For many years it was the residence of the Dukes of Westminster, and during that time it contained the famous collection of pictures from which Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Mrs. Siddons" and Gainsborough's "Blue Boy" were purchased by the Duveens and afterwards sold to Henry E. Huntington of New York City in 1921. In 1924 Grosvenor House was bought by Lord Leverhulme, who intended to convert

it into an art-gallery and museum, but he died in 1925 before he could carry out his plans.

William, Duke of Cumberland, infamous for his wholesale massacre of the Jacobites after the Battle of Culloden in 1746, lived in this street for many years, and died here in 1765. Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of the Regent, lived in this street until she moved to Grafton Street in 1796.

Upper Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood

Corner of Abercorn Place. St. Mark's Church.—Canon Robinson Duckworth, the tutor of Edward VII., was vicar here from 1870 to 1906.

Rev. J. C. Bellew, father of Kyrle Bellew, the actor, was vicar here at one time.

Upper Heath, Hampstead

The Grove.—Sir Gilbert Scott, the architect, lived here from 1856 to 1864, during which time he built the Foreign and India Offices, made his design for the Albert Memorial and published his *Gleanings from Westminster*.

Upper Mall, Hammersmith

14.—Sussex House. Location of the famous Kelmscott Press, founded by William Morris in 1891. The last book was finished here in 1898. The press which Morris used in printing his books was taken to America about 1924 and added to the equipment of a publisher in a small town in New York State.

19.—The old " Doves " Inn, a resort of Arthur Murphy, where Thomson is said to have written "Winter" in his poem of *The Seasons*, in a room on an upper floor.

26.—Kelmscott House, the residence of William Morris from 1878 until his death here in 1896. George Macdonald, the novelist, lived in this house before Morris rented it.

In this house Sir Francis Ronalds invented the electric telegraph in 1816, and laid some miles of experimental cable in his garden.

Dr. Radcliffe, the famous physician of Queen Anne's time, had a house in the Upper Mall which he was converting into a public hospital at the time of his death. It was afterwards occupied by Sir Clifton Wintringham, physician to George III. Sir Godfrey Kneller, the painter, lived in the Upper Mall at one time. J. M. W.

Turner, the artist, had a country house at the end of the Upper Mall from 1808 until 1814. Mrs. Fitzherbert, wife of the Regent, lived here before 1796. Weltje, steward to the Prince of Wales (afterwards George IV.) at Carlton House and later on proprietor of Weltje's Club in St. James's Street, had a country house here after he had made his fortune. Here he lived the life of a gentleman and entertained many who had been guests of the Prince of Wales. A host of actors, poets, painters and musicians came here, with Bannister and Rowlandson always honoured guests.

Upper Park Road, Hampstead

8.—Professor Henry Morley lived here for many years.

36.—Edward Duncan, illustrator and painter of sea scenes, died here in 1882.

David Hall M'Kewan, painter of old English scenes, lived at Oakfield Lodge in this street. Thomas Pyne, R.I., lived here in 1911.

Upper Street, Islington

South-east corner of St. Alban's Place, formerly Gadd's Row.—Location of the "Duke's Head," a public-house kept about 1730–40 by Thomas Topham, the strong man of Islington. Here he performed many of the feats of strength which made him famous.

102.—"Autograph Cottage," the last residence of William Upcott, the autograph collector.

215.—Benjamin Disraeli has been credited with being born in several places in London, and among them was the house in Trinity Row, now numbered 215 Upper Street. Hutton refers to this house, but the claim has been discussed in one of the publications of the London County Council, and is rejected in favour of 22 Theobald's Road—which see.

290.—" Old Parr's Head." John Henderson, the actor, is said to have made his first attempt at acting in a room on the first floor of the old tavern.

Corner of Church Lane. St. Mary's Church.—Built 1751–4 on the site of a previous church which dated from the time of Henry VI. Daniel Wilson, afterwards Heber's successor as Bishop of Calcutta, was vicar of St. Mary's. Sir Henry Yelverton, Judge of Common Pleas in Charles I.'s time, was baptised here. Among those buried here are: A great-grandson of Magellan, the navigator; George Wharton and James Stewart, whose memory is preserved in a contemporary ballad which Sir Walter Scott has included in his

Border Minstrelsy, killed in a gambling duel in 1609 and buried in the same grave at the expense of James I.; Thomas Osborne, the bookseller, died 1767, who owes most of his fame to the fact that Dr. Johnson knocked him down in his own shop for his impudence; Thomas Cooke, the miser, died 1811; Richard Earlom, engraver of Claude's *Liber Veritatis*, died 1822; John Nichols, friend of Dr. Johnson and editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, compiler of the *Literary Anecdotes*, died 1826.

"The Imperial Restaurant and Luncheon Bar," where Clara Hewett worked as a waitress and where Sidney Kirkwood used to call for her at night, in George Gissing's *Nether World*, was located in Upper Street.

Upper Terrace, Hampstead

2.—First permanent Hampstead home of Canon Alfred Ainger, Canon of Bristol and afterwards Master of the Temple, who came here to live in 1876 and stayed here until 1889.

The Priory, now the Women's Residential Club.—John Henry Foley, the sculptor, lived here for many years, and died here in 1874. House rebuilt.

Corner of Judge's Walk.—Capo di Monte, where Mrs. Siddons and her husband spent the autumn of 1804. The house was afterwards occupied for some time by Copley Fielding, the artist.

Upper Thames Street

(See Thames Street)

Upton Lane, Forest Gate

Elizabeth Fry, the prison reformer, and her husband, came to live here in 1829 when Mr. Fry's business had suffered such reverses that the family had to give up their home in Essex.

Vale of Health, Hampstead Heath

Leigh Hunt lived here in 1816–17, and in the latter year Shelley shared his cottage with him. Hunt seems to have lived in two houses in the Vale at different times. One of these was called Vale Cottage, and is identified with the present Vale Lodge. The locality of the other is unknown, although some authorities claim that it was on the site of the Vale of Health Hotel. Barratt, in his *Annals of Hampstead*, says that it was on the site of the present South Villa, and he is

supported by Mrs. Maxwell in her book on Hampstead. She also states that the cottage was very tiny; that Byron lived in it in 1815; and that Hunt came there in 1816. As the house where Keats and Shelley met was remarkable for its small size, it is probable that this would be the house to which Keats referred in his letters from Italy in later years. The house was a great gathering-place for the Hunt following—Lamb, Hazlitt, Charles Cowden Clarke and others. Clarke visited Hunt there in 1816, and showed him some of Keats's poetry. Horace Smith happened to be present, and he and Hunt were much impressed with the verses. The result was an invitation for Keats to visit Hunt, and thus began the intimate friendship between them. Here, also, Keats and Shelley and Haydon first met. Keats practically became a member of the family, and when he stayed overnight an improvised bed was made for him in the library. While here Keats wrote most of his poem on *Sleep and Poetry*, the last sixty or seventy lines of which are an inventory of the artistic contents of the room—the room to which he referred in his Italian letters. Here also Keats wrote the sonnet beginning "Keen fitful gusts are whispering here and there," an appreciation of the way he was received as a visitor. Also the sonnet on being compelled to leave friends at an early hour, "Give me a golden pen and let me lean"; the sonnet of *The Grasshopper and the Cricket*, which was the result of a competition proposed by Hunt, who chose the subject, and was written as a trial of skill.

Leigh Hunt's name is also connected, though in error, with a house beyond Vale House, and formerly known as Rose Cottage. Alfred Harmsworth, father of Lord Northcliffe, occupied it for many years, and one of his sons was born there. When Shelley lived in Pond Street in 1817 he used to sail paper boats on the pond in the Vale of Health with Thornton Hunt, the young son of Leigh Hunt. Charles Knight, the historian and publisher, lived in the Vale of Health from 1830 to 1835, near his friend, Matthew Davenport Hill. It was while living here that the two of them devised the *Penny Magazine*, from which developed the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. G. W. Lovell, dramatist and novelist, lived at Vale Lodge before he moved to Lyndhurst Road, where he died in 1878.

Vauxhall Gardens

Famous as a place of popular amusement, and figured very largely in literature from 1660, when the gardens were laid out, until 1859, when they were closed. They were originally called New Spring Gardens, to distinguish them from Old Spring Gardens at

Whitehall, and were located in the area bounded, approximately, by Vauxhall Walk, Upper Kennington Lane, Kennington Road and Prince's Road. They are commemorated in the names of Vauxhall Walk, Vauxhall Street, Jonathan Street, and Tyers Street (after Jonathan Tyers, the proprietor at one of the most successful stages of their existence, who re-opened them in 1732). See No. 383 of the *Spectator*.

Vere Street, Cavendish Square

1.—Edward Askew Sothern, who made Lord Dundreary famous, father of the present actor of the name, died here in 1881.

St. Peter's Church.—Built by Gibbs in 1721–4. Known as Oxford Chapel until early in the nineteenth century. Frederick Denison Maurice was incumbent from 1860 until his resignation in 1869. It was often referred to at the time as Vere Street Chapel. Thomas Hughes had a pew here, and about 1863 Moncure D. Conway was a frequent attendant and often occupied Hughes's pew. William, second Duke of Portland, was married here in 1734, to Margaret Cavendish Harley, heiress of Lord Oxford, who later formed the Duchess of Portland Museum. Prior refers to her as "my noble, lovely, little Peggy."

John Michael Rysbrack, the sculptor, lived in this street for forty years, and died here in 1770. It was in his studio here that he made his monument to Sir Isaac Newton, in Westminster Abbey.

Victoria and Albert Museum, Cromwell Road

Covers the site of a house where Benjamin Franklin lived and which was marked by a tablet before its destruction.

Victoria Grove, Brompton

8.—General Charles George Gordon lodged here for a short time in 1881, in rooms on the first floor, From here he used to go to Pellegrini's to be sketched.

Victoria Park

The making of the park swept away a collection of hovels known as Botany Bay, from the number of its inmates who had been sent there.

Victoria Square, Pimlico

8.—This was Thomas Campbell's last home in London. He lived here with his niece, Mary Campbell, from 1841 until his departure for Boulogne in 1843.

Victoria Street

4, formerly the Westminster Palace Hotel and afterwards the National Liberal Club.—Stands on the site of the Almonry of Westminster Abbey and of the house in the Almonry where Caxton set up his press under the patronage of Esteney, Abbot of Westminster. The Almonry occupied the space between Tothill Street and the hotel, and extended as far west as Dean Farrar Street. The houses on the north side of the Almonry backed up against those on the south side of Tothill Street. Caxton's house, at the sign of the Red Pale, was one of those on the north side of the Almonry, and here he set up the first printing press ever seen in England. The house lasted until 1845, when it is said to have fallen down from neglect.

At Broadway.—Christ Church, built in 1843 to replace New Chapel, which dated from 1636. Reginald John Campbell, the famous preacher and author of the *Life of Christ* and other works, was vicar from 1917 to 1921.

The burying-ground is mentioned as early as 1627. Whitelocke speaks of it in 1649, Howell in 1657 and Pepys in 1665. Among those buried here are: Wenceslaus Hollar, the engraver, died 1677; Colonel Blood, who stole the Crown jewels in Charles II.'s time, died 1680. Sir William Waller, the Parliamentary General, died 1668, was buried in the middle aisle of New Chapel.

54–60.—Sir Arthur Sullivan lived here for some time, at No. 1 Queen's Mansions, and died here in 1900.

82.—Grosvenor Mansions. The residence of Lord St. Simon, who was the unfortunate victim in "The Adventure of the Noble Bachelor" (*Adventures of Sherlock Holmes*).

91.—Site of the house where Frederick Locker-Lampson lived for several years about 1870.

Vigo Street, Regent Street

Built in 1679, and formerly known as Glasshouse Street from Savile Row to Warwick Street. In that portion of it in 1723 lived Charles Boyle, Earl of Orrery, editor of the *Letters of Phalaris*, which created the famous learned controversy as to authenticity. Atterbury defended them, while Bentley declared them to be spurious.

Villiers Street, Strand

19.—Rudyard Kipling lived here as a young man, and here he wrote everything dating from 1889 to 1891. In *The Light that Failed*, Kipling's rooms here figure as those which Torpenhow shared with

Dick Heldar (supposed to have been modelled on Frederick Villiers, the war-correspondent), and it was from the doorway of this house that Dick, when he was blind, groped his way down to the river. Lying across the threshold Torpenhow found Bessie Broke, the little girl who fell in love with him. It was here that Eustace Cheever, the novelist, listened to the young subalterns in *A Conference of the Powers*. On a table in Kipling's rooms Charlie Mears wrote the mysterious records of his past life in *The Finest Story in the World*. It was on this table that Kipling carved the words of the galley-slave: "Oft was I weary when I toiled at Thee." Opposite Kipling's lodgings was Gatti's Restaurant and Music-Hall, now a cinema theatre. Kipling could look into it from his window, and it was here that he got the inspiration for the music-hall song of which he tells in the chapter on *My Great and Only*.

Villiers Street and its immediate neighbourhood are built on the site of York House, the London house of the Archbishops of York. Archbishop Heath was the only one who ever lived in it, however, the place generally being rented to the Lord Keepers of the Great Seal. Of these Sir John Puckering, Lord High Chancellor, died in York House in 1596; Sir Nicholas Bacon, father of Francis Bacon, died there in 1597; Lord Chancellor Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, died there in 1617. In York House in 1613 was held the Commission of Inquiry into the death of Sir Thomas Overbury.

York House is chiefly of interest from its connection with Sir Francis Bacon. He was born there in 1561. "York House was the scene of Bacon's gayest hours and of his sharpest griefs—of his highest magnificence and of his profoundest prostration. In it his studious childhood passed away. In it his father died. On going into France (to the Court of Henry IV.) he left it a lively, splendid home; on his return from that country he found it a house of misery and death. From its gates he wandered forth with his widowed mother into the world. Though it passed into other hands, his connection with it never ceased. Under Egerton its gates again opened to him. It was the scene of that inquiry into the Irish Treason when he was the queen's historian. During his courtship of Alice Barnham, York House was his second home. In one of its chambers he watched by the sick-bed of Ellesmere, and on Ellesmere's surrender of the Seals presented the dying chancellor with the coronet of Brackley. It became his own during his reign as Keeper and Chancellor. From it he dated his *Great Instauration*; in its banqueting hall he feasted poets and scholars; from one of its bedrooms he wrote his Submission and Confession; in the same room he received the Earls of Arundel, Pembroke and Southampton as messengers from the House of Lords;

there he surrendered the Great Seal. To regain York House when it had passed into other hands was one of the warmest passions of his heart, and the resolution to retain it against the eager desires of Buckingham was one of the secret causes of his fall." (From Thornbury's *Haunted London*.) On the death of Lord Chancellor Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, in 1617, Bacon bought York House from Ellesmere's son and, with the assistance of his friends, refurnished it throughout. Here he remained until his disgrace in 1621, and was even then forced to leave it, although he was deeply in debt and his friends and creditors urged him to give the place up voluntarily. He was ever hopeful that he would eventually be allowed to return to it, but despite every effort he never again recovered York House.

After Bacon was compelled to leave York House it passed into the possession of George Villiers, first Duke of Buckingham, King James's "Steenie," in 1624. He tore it down and on its site erected a larger, but temporary, York House that covered the streets later known as George Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Alley (later York Place), and Buckingham Street. He lived but little in the house himself, using it mainly for his great entertainments to royalty and others, but decorated it lavishly and bought for the purpose Rubens's own private collection of some ninety paintings. After the duke was murdered in 1628 the house passed to his son George, second Duke of Buckingham, author of *The Rehearsal*, and the "Zimri" of Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*. He lost it under the Commonwealth, but regained it at the Restoration and held high revel in it until he sold it in 1672. The property was then cut up into streets named after him—one of the conditions of the sale—and the entire area was built upon. Nothing now remains of the Duke of Buckingham's York House except the water-gate at the foot of Buckingham Street.

John Evelyn lived in Villiers Street in 1683. Sir Richard Steele lived in Villiers Street from 1721, until 1723, when he appears to have left London for good. While here his last comedy, *The Conscious Lovers*, was produced at Drury Lane in 1722. There was a famous music-room in Villiers Street from 1680 until it was demolished in 1758. Various well-known dramas were produced there, among them *Zara*, a translation of Voltaire's *Zaïre*, in 1735, in which Mrs. Cibber made her first appearance in tragedy.

Vine Street, Swallow Street, Piccadilly

Peter Scheemakers, the sculptor, had his studio here, in which Nollekens served as his apprentice.

Walbrook, City

Stands on the east side of the ancient stream called the Wall Brook, which is now arched over and converted into a sewer. The street is mentioned as early as 1307.

The first Roman settlement, remains of which have been found eighteen feet below the present street level, is supposed to have been on the east bank of the stream along which the Roman wall ran from Cornhill to the river bounding the City to the west. The north wall extended along Cornhill and Leadenhall Street from the Wall Brook to Billiter Street; the east wall along Billiter Street and Mark Lane from Leadenhall Street to the river; and the south wall ran along what is now Upper Thames Street at the river's edge.

St. Stephen's Church.—The first church here seems to have dated from Henry I.'s time. It fell into very bad repair, and in 1428 Sir Robert Chichely gave the parish the plot of ground upon which the new church was built in 1439 and on which the present church stands. The former church was burned down in the Fire. The present building dates from 1672–9 and is by Wren. It is sometimes said to be his finest work, next to St. Paul's, and the dome is supposed to have been more or less of an experiment, preliminary to the building of the great dome of St. Paul's. The pews and wainscoting were furnished by the Grocers' Company. During extensive repairs in 1850 it is said that some four thousand coffins were found beneath the church.

Thomas Becon was rector of the old church in 1547, but upon the accession of Queen Mary he was ejected as a "married priest," and imprisoned in the Tower. During Queen Mary's time Dr. Feckenham, her confessor and Dean of St. Paul's, used to preach the old Catholic doctrine here. Pendleton, celebrated as the Vicar of Bray, was the incumbent at one time, and Dr. Croly, author of *Salathiel* (later republished under the title of *The Wandering Jew*), was rector for many years from 1834. Sir John Vanbrugh, died 1726, is buried in the family vault here.

5.—New City Club, on the site of the residence of Sir Christopher Wren.

Sir Richard Empson and Edmund Dudley, the agents of Henry VII., lived in adjoining houses in Walbrook. See St. Swithin's Lane.

Walcot Square, Lambeth

Mr. Guppy lived here with his mother when he began his independent professional career (*Bleak House*).

Osmond Waymark, the school-teacher in George Gissing's *Unclassed*, lodged here. In George Gissing's *Thyrza*, Luke Ackroyd and Lydia Trent were walking here when Luke told her something of the gossip about Mr. Egremont and her sister Thyrza.

Waldegrave Road, Strawberry Hill

Near Cross Deep.—Location of Strawberry Hill, where Horace Walpole lived from 1747 until his death in 1797; and where he had his famous printing establishment.

Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth Walk

In George Gissing's *Thyrza*, Lydia and Thyrza lodged here in the same house in which Gilbert Grail and his mother lived.

Walpole Street, Chelsea

23.—Denis Mackail, who wrote *Greenery Street*, lived here and refers to Walpole Street in that book.

Wapping

The district lying between London Docks and the river.

Wapping High Street

Wapping Old Stairs, to which the ballad refers, were located at the foot of the first street to the east of the entrance to Wapping Basin.

At King Henry Stairs.—Tunnel Pier, adjoining the site of Execution Dock, where pirates were hanged. Stow says that the place of execution was at low-water mark and that the bodies remained until three tides had overflowed them. Execution Dock figures in Greene, Heywood, D'Urfey, Taylor the Water Poet, and, generally, in the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among the pirates executed here were: Captain Kidd, hanged in chains in 1701; Williams, hanged in 1735; Thomas Rounce, 1742.

Wapping New Stairs

The Thames River Police were established in 1798 with headquarters at what was then 259 Wapping New Stairs.

Wardour Street, Soho

(Built about 1686)

A favourite haunt of Charles Lamb, who used to like to wander around the old book-shops on summer afternoons. Lord Macaulay used to come here to pick up second-hand books, ballads and broadsides, and Gladstone liked to come and look around for old-fashioned china for his collection.

27.—John Flaxman, the sculptor, lived here from his marriage in 1782 until 1787. He was chosen parish officer and used to collect the watch rates, meanwhile eking out his income by making ornamental designs for pottery.

St. Anne's Church.—Built in 1686, the tower added in 1802. Sir Joseph Barnby was organist here and the church was celebrated for its musical services. It was in this church, then newly built and very fashionable, that a pew was taken for Catherine Sedley, mistress of James II., when he gave her a house in St. James's Square in 1686. John Horne, afterwards known as John Horne Tooke, was baptised here in 1736.

Among those buried in the church are: Lord Camelford, the bruiser, killed in 1803 in a duel with Captain Best; David Williams, founder of the Literary Fund, died 1816. In the churchyard, now a recreation ground, are buried: William Hazlitt, died 1830; Theodore, King of Corsica, died 1756; Brook Taylor, mathematician and author, died 1731. It was from a collection of ballads hanging against the brick wall of the cemetery that Sir Joshua Reynolds bought one with a woodcut, from which he got an idea in chiaroscuro which he afterwards used in his picture of Lord Ligonier on horseback.

99.—The "Intrepid Fox," one of whose former proprietors was Samuel House, a most enthusiastic follower of C. J. Fox, whose memory is embalmed in the *Rolliad* and Jenkinson's *Political Eclogues*, and who died here in 1785.

143, formerly 95, corner of Edward Street.—Site of Harrison's pawn-shop where Sheridan used to raise money by pawning his valuables.

Rev. Charles Caleb Colton, who had a wine business in a cellar under a Methodist chapel in Dean Street, lived in a garret in the portion of Wardour Street between Old Compton and Coventry Streets, which was known at that time as Prince's Street. Here he wrote *Lacon*, and published it in 1820. In the same section, near Gerrard Street, Halley, the astronomer, lived in 1718. Tom Hudson, the singer and writer of comic songs, kept a grocer's shop in Wardour Street, and used to present his songs with his teas on Saturday

nights. John Bacon, the sculptor, had his first studio in this street. The York Chop-House in Wardour Street was a favourite resort of painters and art-students in the early nineteenth century, and also for Americans in London. C. R. Leslie, R.A., mentions dining here frequently with Washington Irving and his brother Peter.

Warner Street, Clerkenwell

Henry Carey, author of *Sally in Our Alley* and *Chrononhotonthologos*, lived in this street in great poverty, and killed himself here in 1743. He was an illegitimate son of the Marquis of Halifax, and was music-master and song-writer for Sadler's Wells Theatre for a time. Charles Cowden Clarke went to live in this street when he came to London in 1815. Keats also came to London in that year, and the two renewed the intimacy begun at Enfield.

Warren Street, Fitzroy Square

10.—Abraham Raimbach, the line-engraver, was living here when he was working on his engravings of Wilkie's "Village Politicians" and "Rent Day."

43.—Dr. William Kitchiner, compiler of the *National Songs of Great Britain* and the *Sea Songs of Charles Dibdin*, but far better known as a *bon vivant* and the author of the *Cook's Oracle*, lived here from at least 1825 until his death here in 1827. Here were held the "Committee of Taste" dinners, and it was as one of the regulations that the rule, "Come at seven, go at eleven," originated.

48.—Frederick Reynolds, the dramatist, lived here.

50.—Charles Turner, the mezzotint engraver, lived here for many years, and here in 1808 and thereabouts he engraved a number of the plates in Turner's *Liber Studiorum*.

60.—James Boaden, author of the *Life of Mrs. Siddons* and other biographies, lived here for some time.

70.—Rev. F. W. Robertson, the famous preacher of Brighton, was born here in 1816.

C. R. Leslie, the artist, lived in this street when he first came to London in 1811.

Warwick Avenue, Paddington

34.—Residence of Sir Landon Ronald, composer and conductor.

Warwick Court, Holborn

On the site of Warwick House, the residence of the Earl of Warwick in 1646. The Earl of Clare lived here in 1688.

Warwick Crescent, Paddington

19.—Site of the house where Robert Browning lived, from the time of his return from Italy after his wife's death in 1861, until he removed to De Vere Gardens in 1887. *The Ring and the Book* was written here, and each of the volumes of his second period, from *Dramatis Personæ* to *Parleyings with Certain People of Importance*, was issued to the press from this house.

Next door to No. 19, at what was then called Castelnau Lodge, the Chevalier de Chatelain, the translator of Shakespeare into French, lived in 1875.

Warwick House Street, Charing Cross

Built in the seventeenth century. At the end of the street stood Warwick House, where Sir Philip Warwick, the author of the *Memoirs*, was born in 1608. In 1813 the house was the residence of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, and it was from here, in 1814, that she ran away to her mother's residence in Connaught Place and was brought back again with some difficulty.

Warwick Lane, Newgate Street

Originally called Old Dean's Lane, and as such mentioned in 1311.

Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, popularly known as "The King-Maker," lived here at the corner of Newgate Street in the time of Henry VI., and maintained an establishment large enough to house the six hundred retainers who generally accompanied him to London.

Corner of Newgate Street.—The figure sculptured on the stone, and dated 1668, is that of Guy of Warwick.

East side.—Location of the "Bell" Inn, where Archbishop Leighton died in 1684.

West side.—The Royal College of Physicians was located here from 1674 to 1823. Here John Dryden's body was brought by Dr. Garth in 1700 and, after a solemn musical service, it was taken to Westminster Abbey.

On this side of the street was located the "Oxford Arms," the residence and the shop of John Roberts, the publisher of Johnson's *Life of Savage*. It was from this shop that most of the libels on Pope was issued.

Warwick Street, Belgrave Road, Pimlico

The area between the Chelsea Waterworks, Bessborough Gardens, Warwick Street (formerly Willow Walk) and the river, was originally the site of the gardens of the old Manor of Neate. After the Restoration the gardens and some of the buildings thereon were used as a pleasure resort known as the Neate Houses and Gardens, and lasted as such until the beginning of the nineteenth century. After that time the land was laid out as market-gardens and supplied London with vegetables until it was finally taken over for building purposes. Samuel Pepys was very fond of the Neate House, and frequently came there after the play. The buildings themselves were in St. George's Row, Sutherland Street, which see. Pepys mentions one visit in 1667, when he brought his wife and Knipp, but found the association anything but congenial.

Warwick Street, Regent Street

12.—Church of the Assumption. The original chapel dated from before 1747. It was the chapel of the Bavarian Embassy and the favourite place of worship for the noble Roman Catholic families when this was a fashionable neighbourhood. It was sacked in the Gordon riots in 1780 and rebuilt about 1788. It was here that the first modern "Mission" service was held and the first English pilgrimage to Paray-le-Monial, in honour of the Sacred Heart, was organised in 1873.

18.—Lord Campbell lived here after he moved from No. 35.

35.—John Campbell, afterwards Lord Campbell, had his first London residence here on his arrival in London in 1798. From here he moved to No. 18.

Hogarth engraved a shop-bill for a tobacconist named La Croix, who lived in this street.

Waterford Road, Fulham

(Formerly Sand's End Lane)

Sandford Manor House, now included in the grounds of the Gas Works, was formerly the residence of Nell Gwynn. Her mother is said to have been drowned by falling into the creek here. The accident may, however, have occurred nearer the Neate House. See St. George's Row. Addison occupied the place in 1708, and Thackeray has a reference to that fact in *Henry Esmond*.

John Bowack, author of the *Antiquities of Middlesex*, lived in

Sand's End Lane from 1730 to 1756. At that time it extended to the river. The lower portion is now included in the premises of the Gas Works.

Water Lane, Queen Victoria Street

Between 14 and 16.—Apothecaries' Hall, built in 1670. This was originally the site of the Great Hall of the Dominicans, or Black Friars, whose establishment has given its name to this whole region. It was in 1382 that the doctrines of Wycliffe were condemned by a Council sitting in the Great Hall. Here also, in 1529, the public divorce action between Henry VIII. and Catherine of Aragon was heard before Cardinal Campeggio. Shakespeare mentions the scene in *Henry VIII.*, Act II. Scene iv. Parliament was held in the monastery, probably in the Great Hall, on several occasions: in 1311, again in Henry VI.'s time, and again in 1523; and the Parliament began here in which Wolsey was condemned.

The monastery suffered severely at the Dissolution, and in 1596 the hall and the refectory were converted by James Burbage into part of the Blackfriars Theatre, in which Shakespeare is said to have played. The theatre was roofed over, and for some years from about 1609 it was occupied in the winter-time by the King's Company, of which Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Cuthbert Burbage, Heminge and Condell were members. Doran says of the theatre that "its site is occupied by Apothecaries' Hall and some adjacent buildings." See Playhouse Yard.

Originally associated with the Grocers' Company, the Apothecaries were chartered as a separate company in 1617.

Waterloo Place, Pall Mall

Covers the site of Carlton House, which was located in the opening between the York Column and the foot of Regent Street. It faced north and was separated from Pall Mall by a row of columns, some of which are now in front of the National Gallery. Carlton House was built in 1709 for Henry Boyle, Baron Carleton. Richard Boyle, third Earl of Burlington and of some reputation as an amateur architect, gave it to his mother, who sold it in 1732 to Frederick, Prince of Wales, father of George III. He used it as an occasional residence and here, in 1751, he was attacked by the illness that proved fatal to him. His widow, Augusta of Saxe-Gotha, mother of George III., came here to live in 1766, and this was the scene of her love affairs with Lord Bute. She died here in 1772, and in 1783

Carlton House became the residence of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. Here he carried on the revels with which his name is connected, and Carlton House became notorious. Princess Charlotte was born here in 1796, and married here in 1816 to Prince Leopold. In 1826 the place was pulled down and its materials distributed.

Waterloo Place also covers the site of the mansion and grounds of Henry Jermyn, Earl of St. Albans, the lover of Henrietta Maria, whom she married after the death of Charles I.

Guards' Memorial, in the centre of Waterloo Place.—The cannon forming the pyramidal pile on the north side are the actual guns, burst and mutilated, as they were found at Sebastopol.

11.—James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, during his first and only visit to London in the winter of 1831–2, lodged in rooms on the second floor of a house on this site which looked into Charles Street.

In the present Trafalgar House, in 1913, Charles Frohman, the American theatrical magnate, took a suite of six rooms for the management of his numerous theatrical enterprises. From here and his rooms at the Savoy Hotel he controlled the very large industry which he had developed.

13.—At one time the West-end establishment of Taylor and Hessey, publishers of the *London Magazine*, in which the *Essays of Elia* and the *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* first appeared.

Dibdin states that the Roxburgh Club was founded "at the St. Alban's Tavern, St. Alban's Street (now Waterloo Place)" in 1813, in memory, and on the anniversary, of the sale of the Valdarfer *Boccaccio* from the Duke of Roxburgh's library. See 13 St. James's Square.

Waterloo Road

Runs over the very centre of Cupar's Gardens, which extended from the river well back toward the railway depot. They were a popular place of amusement from the latter part of the seventeenth century until their suppression in 1735. They figure in Walpole, Boswell, and generally in the literature of the time.

The corner of Waterloo Road and York Road was once known among actors as "Poverty Corner," from the number of professionals of various kinds who used to gather there every morning to await appointments with the theatrical agents who were located in York Road and Stamford Street at that time.

St. John's Church, almost opposite the railway station.—Built

in 1823 by Francis Bedford. Robert William Elliston, the comedian and manager, died 1831, is buried in a vault under the church. Thomas Mounsey Cunningham, author of *The Hills o' Gallowa,* is buried in the churchyard.

At the back of the church stood the celebrated Halfpenny Hatch, a gate opening on a lane which ran across Curtis's nursery grounds to Christ Church, Blackfriars Road. It was in this lane that Astley first had his equestrian performances before he took up his quarters in Westminster Bridge Road. The name is still perpetuated in Hatch Row in Roupell Street.

131.—The " Old Vic " Theatre, famous for its blood-and-thunder productions of a past age. It was built in 1816–18 by Joseph Glossop, a friend of George IV., Adjutant and Clerk of the Checque of the Body Guard, King's Messenger, and was opened by a member of the royal family as the Royal Coburg. Gilbert à Beckett of *Punch* and the *Comic Histories,* who married Glossop's daughter in 1835, was stock author to the Royal Coburg in later years.

The theatre was re-opened in 1833 as the Victoria with *Black-eyed Susan,* in which T. P. Cooke took the part of William, and opened again in 1881 as the Royal Victoria Hall.

Among the players in the past of the theatre have been T. P. Cooke, Booth, Buckstone, Benjamin Webster, Liston, Joe Grimaldi, G. V. Brooke, the "Hibernian Roscius." Paganini made his last appearance in England here in 1834. Clarkson Stanfield, in his early days, painted scenery for the "Old Vic."

In recent years, under the direction of Miss Lilian Bayliss, the "Old Vic" has done a most valuable work in providing Shakespeare and the best dramas for the general public at a price within the reach of the poorest. In recognition of her services in this direction Oxford University has conferred upon her the degree of Master of Arts. During the Great War *King John* was being played on the night of an air raid, when Waterloo Station, on the other side of the road, was being bombed. The play continued nevertheless, the actors taking no more notice of the incident than to shout at the top of their voices to make themselves heard above the uproar of the airplanes and the explosions, and the audience stayed until the finish. The "Old Vic" was the scene of one of the most notable celebrations in London in November 1923, in connection with the tercentenary of the publication of the First Folio *Shakespeare.* Part of the celebration included a performance of *Troilus and Cressida,* thus completing, since 1914, the presentation of every one of the thirty-six plays in the First Folio attributed to Shakespeare, and *Pericles* in addition.

Waterlow Park, Highgate

Lauderdale House, now used as a refreshment room.—Built in the middle of the seventeenth century, and was the residence of the Earl of Lauderdale, the tyrant Lord Deputy of Scotland, and persecutor of the Covenanters, whom Macaulay calls the most dishonest man in the Cabal. Charles II. used to borrow the place for himself, and Nell Gwynn, and spent a good deal of his time with her here. This house is said to have been the scene of an incident which has been attributed to other residences of Nell Gwynn, and which refers to her son born in 1670. On the occasion of one of the visits of Charles II. in 1676 he noticed a small child and, on inquiring whose it was, learned that he was its father. Nell judged the time to be propitious to demand some recognition for the boy, and upon the king's hesitating she held the child out of the window and threatened to drop him unless the king complied. Whereupon the king created the child Earl of Burford. Later on he became Duke of St. Albans.

The house was afterwards occupied by Lord Westbury before he became Lord Chancellor. In 1872 the owner, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, handed over the place to the institution as a Convalescent Home. The house, together with the twenty-nine acres of land which form the park, were presented by him to the London County Council in 1889.

Adjoining Lauderdale House to the north was the cottage in which Andrew Marvell, the poet, lived and from to which he referred in "I have a garden of my own," etc. From here he used to watch Charles II. and Nell Gwynn. What he observed led him to write some bitter things about the lady. Opposite Marvell's cottage was Cromwell House, and it is said that an underground passage connected the two. See High Street, Highgate.

Fairseat, adjoining the remains of Marvell's cottage.—Formerly the residence of Sir Sydney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London in 1872–3.

Watling Street, St. Paul's

Is part of the ancient Roman road which ran from Dover to Cardigan, and which is supposed to have followed an old British forest path. The present course of the street is somewhat changed from its original direction owing to its rebuilding after the fire of 1136, when it was deflected to avoid a market that had sprung up along the line of the old road. See Budge Row.

Corner of Old Change. St. Augustine's Church.—See Old Change.

In Watling Street was located the "Shunamite's House," an inn for the accommodation of those preachers who travelled from a distance to preach at Paul's Cross. Izaak Walton relates that Richard Hooker, while on such a mission in 1581, was taken sick here and was nursed back to health by Mrs. Churchman, the wife of the innkeeper. Hooker afterwards married her daughter Joan. Dr. Nathaniel Hodges, famous for his work during the Plague of 1665, lived in Watling Street.

Waverley Place, St. John's Wood

14.—Site of the house where Thomas Huxley, the scientist, came to live on his marriage in 1855, and where he stayed until 1861. Here his first child, Noel, was born in 1857 and died in 1860.

Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square

3.—C. and J. Ollier published Keats's first book of poems from here in 1817.

5.—Don Carlos lived here in 1834.

12.—Miss Thrale, Johnson's "Queenie," lived here in 1792.

30.—Count Woronzow, Russian Ambassador and father-in-law of the eleventh Earl of Pembroke, lived here for a time.

33.—Mrs. Thrale came to live here on her marriage to Piozzi, and from here, in 1784, she wrote her last letter to Fanny Burney.

34.—Anthony Trollope died here in 1882.

48.—Thomas Young, the physician, who made a reputation as a physicist by his discovery of the undulation theory of light, and as an Egyptologist was a pioneer in deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics, lived here from 1800 to 1826.

50.—J. R. Green, the historian, lived here some time before 1879.

59.—Henry Ellis, the diplomatist, lived here.

64.—Residence of Lord George Gordon at the time of the Gordon riots in 1780, and the headquarters of that disturbance.

The mother of Teresa Blount and of Martha Blount (the friend of Pope to whom he left a thousand pounds in his will) lived in Welbeck Street. James Maclean, the highwayman, who robbed Horace Walpole in Hyde Park in 1749 and was hanged at Tyburn in 1750, was a grocer in this street at one time. Edmund Hoyle, author of *Hoyle's Games*, died here in 1769. Thomas Tyrwhitt, editor of the *Canterbury Tales*, died here in 1786.

It was while proceeding to his home in Welbeck Street that Phineas Cophagus had his second adventure with a bull, as told in chapter lxxix. of Marryat's *Japhet in Search of a Father*.

Wellclose Square, Stepney

Formerly a favourite place of residence for marine officers.

36.—Thomas Day, author of *Sandford and Merton*, was born here in 1748.

The school in the centre of the square occupies the site of the Danish Church which was built here in 1696 and torn down in 1869. The first Magdalen Chapel stood in this square. Dr. Dodd was its chaplain, and was a friend to all the unfortunates in the neighbourhood. His later life was brought to a spectacular finish by hanging for forgery.

Well Street, Stepney

16.—Sailors' Home, on the site of the Royalty Theatre, which was built for John Palmer in 1785 and was burned down in 1826. John Braham commenced his career as a singer at this theatre, and Clarkson Stanfield, after he left the sea, began his artistic career as a scene-painter here.

Well Walk, Hampstead

So called from the days of Hampstead Wells, when it was the morning promenade for visitors to the establishment.

A bench that formerly stood at the end of Well Walk, corner of East Heath Road, was a favourite resting-place of John Keats and came to be known as Keats's Bench. Leigh Hunt used to come and sit with him there when he was in a disconsolate mood. Howitt refers to Keats here as "sobbing out his dying breath into a handkerchief."

Corner of Flask Walk.—Site of Rose Mount. See Flask Walk.

7 and 9.—Weatherall House. Contains the old Long Room of the Hampstead Wells period from about 1734 to 1800, when Johnson and his contemporaries frequented the place. Mrs. Thrale was a frequent visitor to the Long Room. It figures in Fanny Burney's *Evelina*, where Mr. Smith escorted Evelina to the Hampstead Assembly and the Long Room.

Weatherall House, its neighbour Burg House, and the surroundings formed the New Assembly Rooms which were opened in 1734 to replace the old Great Room of an earlier period. Burg House was built in 1703, and is shown on part of the Wedgwood service made for Catherine of Russia in 1774.

30.—Wells Hotel, on the site of a former tavern called the "Green Man," and an adjoining house where Benjamin Bentley,

the postman, lived. In the summer of 1817 John Keats, with his brothers Tom and George, set up lodgings with Bentley at what was then No. 2 Well Walk. Later on George went to America; Tom died here in 1818; and then Keats left these lodgings and went to live with his friend, Charles Armitage Brown, at Wentworth Place, now part of Lawn Bank. See Keats Grove.

While living at Bentley's Keats wrote the greater part of *Endymion*, and published it in 1818; began *Hyperion* and *Isabella, or The Pot of Basil*; and wrote dramatic criticisms for the *Champion*. This was also the period when the attacks in the *Quarterly* and in *Blackwood's* appeared, and it was here that his tubercular trouble began to make itself manifest.

40.—John Constable lived here from 1826 to 1837. His wife died here in 1828, and Constable took his family back to the old home at 76 Charlotte Street, and thereafter used this house as an occasional residence.

Corner of Gainsborough Gardens.—Wellside, east side of Well Walk, and the entrance to this street occupy the site of the old Pump Room of Hampstead Wells.

Corner of East Heath Road.—Ewan Christian, architect of the National Portrait Gallery, built himself a house here and lived in it for many years.

Mrs. Barbauld and her husband lived in Well Walk in 1785, and here her *Correspondence of Richardson* was published. Charles Green, the artist, book-illustrator, member of the *Graphic* staff, famous for his Dickens illustrations, was born in Well Walk in 1840. Lord Ronald Sutherland-Gower, the sculptor, lived in this street in 1911 and thereabouts.

Wellington Road, St. John's Wood

16.—Thomas Sidney Cooper, R.A., lived here in 1845 and thereabouts. Here he painted a cavalry charge at Waterloo, using as a model a cab-horse that he caused to be galloped up and down past his window until the horse almost expired. Next door to Cooper at the time lived William Harvey, the designer and wood-engraver, who did so much work for Charles Knight.

Wellington Street, Strand

Lyceum Theatre.—Built in 1834, the successor of the previous theatre of the same name. Charles Fechter was manager here for a time. This is the theatre of Charles Mathews, the younger, and his wife, Mme. Vestris, who reigned here in 1847 and thereabouts. Here

they produced *Box and Cox* for the first time. It will always be known, however, as the theatre of Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry, who was associated with him from 1878 to 1902.

The previous Lyceum Theatre was the theatre of Charles Mathews the elder. In 1818 he made a contract with Samuel James Arnold for seven years, modified later on so that he secured better terms. His first entertainment included "Fond Barney, the Yorkshire Idiot," and the "Song of the Royal Visitors." In 1819 he produced the *Trip to Paris*. In 1820 he brought out *The Country Cousins* with the two comic songs "The White Horse Cellar" and "Oh, what a Town—what a Wonderful Metropolis." In 1821 Peake wrote *Polly Packet* for him. The entertainment was called *Earth, Air and Water*, and contained the song "The Steam-boat." In 1824 he gave his *Trip to America*, including "Mr. Mallet at the Post Office." In 1825 appeared his *Memorandum Book*, and in 1826 his *Invitations* with "The Ruined Yorkshire Gambler" and "A Civic Water Party." T. P. Cooke, one of the best of stage seamen, was a great success at the old Lyceum as Frankenstein.

The site of the Lyceum Theatre is a part of that of Cecil House (later called Exeter House), the mansion of the great Lord Burleigh, the grounds of which extended well to the west and north. When Exeter House was demolished, exhibition rooms were built here in 1765 for the Incorporated Society of Artists. It was converted into a theatre in 1794, but could not obtain a licence. In 1795 Mendoza, the champion prize-fighter, had a boxing school in it, with the Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV., among his patrons, and many of the nobility as his pupils. The place was also used by Dibdin for musical entertainments and by Dr. Samuel Arnold for operatic selections. Arnold's son, Samuel James, altered it in 1809 into the English Opera House, which was burned down in 1830.

The famous Beefsteak Society, after being burned out of its quarters at the top of Covent Garden Theatre in 1808, met in the English Opera House until its destruction in 1830, and in the present Lyceum from 1838 until the society ceased to exist in 1867.

Corner of Exeter Street.—Site of the office of *Household Words*, where Charles Dickens spent most of his time in his later years.

26.—Corner of York Street. Office of *All the Year Round*. The offices were on the second floor and Dickens had chambers over them, which he occupied in 1860, and again in 1867.

37 (now included in the Flower Market), formerly 3 Charles Street.—Colley Cibber lived here when he wrote his *Apology*, and here it was that thieves stole all the lead off the roof of his house in 1731.

39 (now included in the Flower Market), formerly 4 Charles Street.—Barton Booth, the actor and original Cato in Addison's play, lived here for some time and died here in 1733.

The portion of Wellington Street from Tavistock Street to Russell Street was built in 1637, and was formerly called Charles Street. In this section was located, at the end of the seventeenth century, the famous music-room referred to in the *London Gazette* of 1690–1 as the "Consort of Music." The *Thesaurus Musicus* of 1693 includes the "newest songs performed there."

Dryden's Sir Martin Mar-All lodged in Charles Street. Sir William Beechey, R.A., lived for a short time in 1787 at No. 10 Charles Street. The "Apple Tree" Tavern in Charles Street was the meeting-place of the Apple Tree Lodge and here, in 1716, four of the leading lodges of Freemasons met to choose a Grand Master in place of Sir Christopher Wren, who had been chosen in 1698 and who, the Masons thought, had neglected their interests.

Wells Street, Oxford Street

64.—James Beattie, author of *The Minstrel*, lived here in 1771.

Wesleyan Place, Highgate Road

In May 1820, John Keats went to live here while his friend, Charles Armitage Brown, was travelling in Scotland. Keats came here to be near Leigh Hunt, who was living in Mortimer Terrace at the time, and so constant a visitor was he at Hunt's that he practically was a member of the family in the latter part of his residence here.

Westbourne Grove

118, formerly 6 Norfolk Terrace.—Prince Lucien Bonaparte lived here in 1877.

Westbourne Street, Hyde Park

8.—Lady Randolph Churchill lived here in 1920.

West Chapel Street, Curzon Street

7.—Francis Chantrey, the sculptor, lived here in 1804, when he made his first exhibition at the Royal Academy as a painter.

West Eaton Place, Pimlico

Henry Fothergill Chorley, the author and musical critic, lived alone here for twenty years. It was about 1858 that Santley first became a member of the musical circle that met at his residence here.

West Hill, Highgate

Holly Lodge.—Residence of Thomas Coutts, the banker. After his death his wife, the former Harriot Mellon the actress, continued to live here through her widowhood, and also on her second marriage to the Duke of St. Albans. At her death she left this place to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1837. This was the home of the baroness for many years, and after her marriage late in life. It was here that she planned many of her philanthropies assisted by the most prominent men of the time. General Gordon came here to see her just before he went on the trip to Khartoum, on which he carried with him a letter-case the baroness had given him as a remembrance.

William and Mary Howitt, authors of a number of books, many of them on rural England, lived for many years in West Hill, at a house called West Hill Lodge. Here they were visited by the prominent literary people of the time, and here they wrote a good number of their books. They were also the last tenants of another house in West Hill, a little above Millfield Lane, called the Hermitage. It had been the residence of Sir Wallis Porter, one of the boon companions of the Prince Regent, who frequently came there to gamble with him. Porter eventually shot himself in the place. Fauntleroy, the forger, was another resident of the house for a time, and concealed himself there to escape arrest when the officers were looking for him. The house was demolished in 1860.

Westminster Abbey

Stands on the Isle of Thorney, which was about 470 yards long and 370 yards wide, and was bounded by the Thames on the east; a stream that ran through Great College Street on the south; Long Ditch, which ran through Prince's Street, on the west; and on the north by a stream which ran through Gardiner's Lane, a street situated between King Charles Street and Great George Street and destroyed when the Government buildings were constructed.

Nobody knows who founded the Abbey nor the date of its foundation. It is known to have been built on a Roman site, and in 1866 a stone coffin of Valerius Amandinus was found here. The original church is said to have been built in the time of Ethelbert; but

Osbert de Clare, Prior of the Abbey, in his *Life of Edward the Confessor* ascribes the building to Sebert, King of the East Saxons and nephew of Ethelbert, acting as Ethelbert's vassal. It was consecrated by Mellitus, who had been made Bishop of London by St. Augustine in 604, who called it the West Minster to distinguish it from St. Paul's, or the East Minster, which was built about the same time. This first church was built by Freemasons and dates from somewhere between 605 and 616. A church here is mentioned as early as 785, and seems to have been destroyed by the Danes and rebuilt by King Edgar in 985.

The present Abbey was founded by Edward the Confessor in 1049–65. Some of the foundations of the original building have been discovered beneath the present structure in the Chapel of the Pyx and in the crypt beneath the Chapter House, known as the Confessor's Chapel, where the walls are seventeen feet thick. Henry III. rebuilt the entire structure, and in 1269 the portion then completed was consecrated. Edward the Confessor's Chapel, the choir and the transepts date from this period. The four bays west of the transept date from Edward I., and the remainder of the nave dates from the fifteenth century. The Chapel of Henry VII. was built in 1503–19 on the site of the Lady Chapel which Henry III. had built in 1220, the foundations being laid by Henry VII. himself assisted by a Lodge of Master Masons. The western front and the lower part of the western towers were repaired by Wren in 1698, and the towers were added by Wren and Hawksmoor in 1722–40. The front of the north transept was designed by Sir Gilbert Scott and completed after his death.

Westminster Abbey is said to be the first building in England of authentic date in which window tracery, properly so called, was used.

Chapel of the Pyx.—Is part of the Confessor's original building, and was used as a treasure-house for the jewels and moneys of the Crown. In 1303 it was entered by thieves, through the assistance of confederates in the monastery, and treasure to the value of some millions was carried away. Access to the place is supposed to have been secured through a tunnel that started in the Great Cloister—which see. Prompt action by Edward I. recovered most of the treasure and apprehended the thieves, who were executed, skinned, and their skins tanned and used to cover both sides of the door opening into the passage from the cloisters to the Chapter House. At that time it was through this door that the monks had to pass to their dormitory on the floor above, and thus they were continually reminded of the theft and of what happened to those who committed

it. The door still exists and leads to the old dormitory, a part of which is not greatly changed while another part is used as the Abbey Library. The attendants at the entrance to the Chapter House show a small piece of the skin of one of the thieves, Richard le Podlicote, nicely framed for preservation, after having been on the door for ages.

It is sometimes stated that the door of gruesome memory was that which opens into the Great Cloisters. This latter door, however, was not cut through until something like a century after the theft.

Deanery.—During the Commonwealth, John Bradshaw occupied the Deanery.

Edward the Confessor's Chapel.—It was while performing his devotions at the shrine of Edward the Confessor in 1413 previous to his departure for the Holy Land, that Henry IV. suffered the stroke of apoplexy from which he shortly afterwards died in the Jerusalem Chamber. Here also in 1415 the queen and, later, the Lord Mayor and London officials, came to give thanks for the victory of Agincourt. Here in 1460 came Edward IV. to give thanks for his accession to the crown. Richard III. and his queen came here to worship before their coronation in 1483 after having walked in procession, barefooted, from the King's Seat in Westminster Hall.

At the Reformation the head of the effigy of Henry V., which was of solid silver, was stolen and never recovered. In 1774 the tomb of Edward I. was opened and the body was found intact with a tin crown on its head and a copper sceptre in its hand. The body was not disturbed.

Great Cloister.—The peaceful grassy plot in the middle was a vital factor in the theft of the treasure from the Chapel of the Pyx in 1303. Preparatory to the robbery the monk confederates in the monastery caused a crop of flax to be sown in this space. Under cover of the tall flax a tunnel is supposed to have been dug to the chapel by means of which an entry was effected and the treasure was removed and buried in the growing flax pending its profitable disposal. See Chapel of the Pyx.

The northern and western sides of the cloister were built by Abbot Litlington, who died in 1386.

Jerusalem Chamber.—Built by Abbot Litlington at the end of the fourteenth century. After the stroke of apoplexy in Edward the Confessor's Chapel, Henry IV. was carried here, and here he died a short time afterwards. Shakespeare mentions the event in Act IV. Scene iv. of the Second Part of *King Henry IV*. Joseph Addison's body lay in state here in 1719; Congreve in 1729; and Matthew Prior in 1721.

It was in the Jerusalem Chamber that the Committee for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Bible, appointed in 1870, laboured at the work for four years.

Jewel Tower.—Its origin and its original purpose are alike unknown. The outer walls, in the lower part, are some four feet thick, and probably date at least from the thirteenth century. The vaulting of the lower rooms may have been built by Abbot Litlington. It has been suggested that the place may have been a monastic prison, but an inside chamber on the lower floor was probably used as a treasure-house for the safe keeping of the Crown or monastic valuables. From early times to the reign of Queen Victoria the Jewel Tower was the Parliament Office where the records of the House of Lords were stored.

Little Cloister.—The courtyard of the ancient infirmary of the Abbey to which the monks retired when ill or too old to fulfil the duties of their office.

St. Catherine's Chapel, the chapel of the old Infirmary.—The doorway is now the entrance to the residence of one of the canons. Some late Norman work is to be found in the chapel.

It was in this chapel, in the time of Henry II., that the first fight took place between Archbishop Richard of Canterbury and Archbishop Roger of York. Fuller's description of it is very quaint. As the result of submitting the difficulty to Henry II. the Archbishop of Canterbury has since been known as the Primate of All England, while the Archbishop of York is known as Primate of England.

Sanctuary.—In 1378 a knight escaped from the Tower and fled to the Abbey to claim sanctuary, but the Constable of the Tower, Sir Alan Boxhall, followed him into the choir and killed him there. In 1381 an officer of the Marshalsea, who had incurred the enmity of the people because of his maltreatment of prisoners, managed to get as far as the shrine of St. Edward, but the crowd dragged him out and took him to Cheapside, where they cut off his head.

Undercroft of the Chapter House.—Of Norman origin with walls twelve feet thick. Used as a treasure-house in early days.

While Westminster Abbey is to-day the shrine of England's greatest, it was not always so, for there are so many persons of no importance buried here as materially to restrict the space available for future interments. For centuries burials in the Abbey included not only royalty but also very humble members of the royal household, of the establishment of Westminster School and of the Abbey itself. Thomas Warren, a butler at Westminster School, is buried in the cloisters; and Philip Clarke, a plumber at the school, is buried near by. Elizabeth Abraham, a laundress officially known

as "Mistress Starcher" to Queen Anne's household, boasts an Abbey tomb. Another of Queen Anne's household, David Lavis, First Groom of Her Majesty's Poultry Yard, is buried in the Abbey, together with his whole family. John Broughton, the prize-fighter and former yeoman of the guard, died in 1789 and has a tablet in the floor of the west cloister in virtue of his position as a verger of the Abbey. Old Parr, whose only claim to distinction was his reputed age of 152 years, is buried in the Poets' Corner. Chaucer was buried in the Poets' Corner in 1400 because he happened to be Clerk of the Works at the time. Over his tomb is a tablet to John Roberts, who was secretary to one of George II.'s ministers. James Craggs, who had once held a government position and who died in 1720, was buried in the baptistery. When the South Sea Bubble burst some £330,000 of shady stock was found assigned to him. While Byron is denied a place in the Abbey on moral grounds, Aphra Behn, of savoury memory as to her private life and her writings, has lain there for years. Thomas Chiffinch and John Osbaldiston, Pages of the Bedchamber in Charles II.'s household, are commemorated in the Poets' Corner.

One of the most interesting things in the Abbey is the monument to Isaac Casaubon, on the west wall of the south transept, on which Izaak Walton confessed to have scratched his initials and the date, 1658. Dean Stanley relates that when he read of this late one night he hurried from the Deanery into the Abbey and searched for the signature and, to his great delight, found it as described.

Chateaubriand records that he was accidentally locked in the Abbey, and had to spend the night there. He states that he found a comfortable place in one of the monuments opposite a marble figure of Death with a scythe, near the monument to Lord Chatham.

William Blake, when apprenticed to Basire, was given the job of drawing all the ancient monuments and tombs in the Abbey for a work on Church Architecture. He states that the boys at Westminster School discovered him at work, and after that they made his stay mighty interesting for him in their own peculiar way.

Westminster Abbey contains some very beautiful old stained glass. The following notes have been prepared by Mr. J. D. Le Couteur, the noted expert on stained glass, whose volume on the stained glass of Winchester Cathedral is the definitive work on the subject, and who has rendered invaluable service in the resetting of the glass of that wonderful structure:

Nave, west windows.—Debris put together to look like two figures. One is usually claimed to be the Black Prince, the other Edward

the Confessor (?). The glass is old—fourteenth-century—but all debris put together.

North transept.—In a west window are two panels, about 1260, of grisaille glass, like that at Salisbury choir.

Apse.—Three great windows in apse contain debris put together to look like figures, most of it fourteenth-century. The two centre figures of Edward the Confessor and St. John are fifteenth-century.

Henry VII.'s Chapel.—About thirty heraldic badges in eastern-most window of the chapel (east of tomb). Royal arms in top of all clerestory windows. In centre of east clerestory window a figure of prophet or messenger with scroll. In traceries of west window a great display of heraldry and canopy tops. All this glass originally inserted by Barnard Hower, king's glazier to Henry VII. and to Henry VIII., and paid for by King Henry VII.'s executors. This glazing is mentioned in the king's will, drawn up in 1509. Also note in a north window of side aisle the original head of Catherine of Aragon from east window of St. Margaret's, Westminster.

Jerusalem Chamber, near Deanery.—Seven thirteenth-century medallions: 1. Massacre of Innocents; 2. Martyrdom of St. Stephen; 3. Last Judgment, Christ enthroned; 4. Pentecost; 5. Ascension; 6. St. Peter walking on the Sea; 7. Beheading of John the Baptist.

In the Jericho Parlour, which is the ante-room, is heraldic glass of Henry VII. or early Henry VIII. period.

Westminster Bridge

The present structure is the successor of the bridge which was built in 1739 and lasted to 1862. Up to 1739 London Bridge was the only one across the Thames and the general sentiment of the people was against building any other. The only communication between Westminster and Lambeth was by a ferry-boat at Lambeth Palace. After considerable opposition Westminster Bridge, the second bridge over the river, was built in 1739. It was from this bridge that Wordsworth got the inspiration for his sonnet, *Composed on Westminster Bridge*, which he wrote in 1802. On this old bridge Crabbe, after he left his letter at Burke's door, walked back and forth all night contemplating suicide.

Westminster Bridge Road

North side at the river. County Hall.—In the early part of 1910, during the excavations for the foundation of the hall, a most inter-

esting Roman boat of the third century A.D. was found resting on the original bed of the river, 21 feet 6 inches below the level of Belvedere Road. Its exact location was 350 feet north of Westminster Bridge Approach and 300 feet east of the new embankment retaining-wall. It is supposed to have been one of the boats of Allectus, who murdered Carausius, and to have been sunken in the battle between Constantius and the soldiers of Allectus. It is now in the London Museum.

North side, from York Road east, and opposite the block between Felix Street and Lambeth Palace Road.—Site of Coade's Row, the location of the artificial stone manufactory of the Messrs. Coade, in the middle of the eighteenth century, where the art of making terra cotta was revived in England. It was in Coade's that John Bacon, the sculptor, worked for many years before his election to the Royal Academy in 1770. Flaxman and Benjamin West also modelled here for a time.

South side, just beyond the corner of Kennington Road.—Christ Church, where Newman Hall was pastor for some time.

The tower was erected by Americans as a memorial to President Lincoln.

Rev. Rowland Hill, died 1833, is buried beneath the tower.

225–233.—Site of Astley's Theatre. Originally a temporary structure built in the open fields in 1770 by Philip Astley, a trooper of the fifteenth (General Eliott's) regiment. In 1780 it was converted into an amphitheatre with a pit, boxes and gallery. Refitted in 1786 and called the Royal Grove, it became known in 1792 as Astley's Amphitheatre, and the name of Astley was always thereafter connected with it. It was burned down in 1794, rebuilt and burned again in 1803, and once again rebuilt and burned in 1841. Ducrow, the manager on the last occasion, went insane over his losses in the fire, and he died soon afterwards. The theatre was again rebuilt, and in 1862 it was converted into the Theatre Royal, Westminster. Grimaldi was often engaged here as a clown, and in 1864 Adah Menken played Mazeppa here to crowded houses. Dickens mentions the place in *Sketches by Box*, and Thackeray refers to it in *The Newcomes*. The building was finally demolished in 1890–5.

The Chevalier d'Éon, the eccentric French nobleman who used to dress like a woman, lived a few doors beyond Astley's Theatre.

It was to Astley's that Christopher Nubbles and Barbara and friends came once a quarter to see the show (*Old Curiosity Shop*).

WESTMINSTER HALL
(See Parliament Square)

Westmoreland Road, Bayswater

Oblates of St. Charles.—Cardinal Manning lived here from about 1858 to 1865.

West Smithfield

(See Smithfield)

West Street, Cambridge Circus

Between 10 and 11.—Location of La Tremblade, one of the original Huguenot churches in London. It was later one of the centres of Methodist activity. From 1743 to 1793 John Wesley frequently preached there, and Whitefield, Romaine and Fletcher of Madeley occupied the pulpit at times.

Weymouth Street, Portland Place

32, formerly 13.—Barry Cornwall (Bryan Waller Procter) lived here with his family from 1861 until his death here in 1874.

Sydney Smith lived in this street in 1810.

Wharton Street, Pentonville

George du Maurier spent his boyhood in this street.

Wheler Street, Spitalfields

The principal meeting-house of the early Quakers, which was attended by Penn, Whitehead, Ellwood and others, was in this street.

Whetstone Park, Lincoln's Inn Fields

Figures largely in the literature of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries on account of the loose character of its residents. It was notorious for its immorality as early as the time of Charles I. Every once in a while things became so bad that the apprentices would start in to clean it up. Pepys mentions such a riot in 1668, and there was another in 1682. On a Sunday morning in 1670 James, Duke of Monmouth, son of Charles II., with the Duke of Albemarle and a few others of their class got into a drunken row here and accidentally (?) killed a beadle. Samuel Butler, Wycherley and Dryden all mention this street.

The western part of Whetstone Park used to be called Phillips's Rents. It was in this portion that Milton lived after he moved from the Barbican. The house fronted Holborn, but opened back on Lincoln's Inn Fields. See High Holborn.

Whitcombe Street, Pall Mall East

Formerly named Hedge Lane, under which name it appeared on Agas's map in Queen Elizabeth's time.

When the Duke of Monmouth returned from Holland without permission in 1679, and was ordered away from his old quarters at Whitehall by Charles II., he came to his house here and sent to the king repeated requests for an interview. He was not given an audience by the king.

Joseph Wilton, R.A., the sculptor, lived in Hedge Lane in 1758–9. J. B. Cipriani, R.A., the painter, lived here in 1770–6 "next the men's gate." This would put his residence on the east side of the street. Mauritius Lowe, the painter, lived in great distress at No. 3 Hedge Lane in 1778.

White Street, Moorfields

8.—Arthur Thistlewood, leader of the Cato Street conspirators, was captured in bed here on the morning of 24 February, 1820. He had escaped the officers in the raid on Cato Street the day before. See Hole-in-the-Wall Passage; Horace Street; 44 Grosvenor Square.

Whitechapel Road

South side at Adler Street.—"Whitechapel Church," St. Mary Matfelon. This church was the point from which distances east of London were measured before the days of railroads. There seems to have been a church of this name here in 1336, and on its site a new church was erected in 1675. The rector, Dr. Welton, created a tremendous sensation in 1710 by erecting an altar-piece of the Last Supper in which he had caused the artist to paint Judas Iscariot to look like White Kennett, Dean, afterwards Bishop, of Peterborough. The church was torn down in 1875. Richard Parker, the leader of the mutiny at the Nore, for which he was hanged, was buried in the old church in 1797, and his body was removed to the vaults of the new church when it was built in 1875. The church of 1875 was remarkable for an open-air pulpit. Fire destroyed all but the walls of the edifice in 1880, and the present church was built in 1882. In the churchyard is buried Richard Brandon, a ragman, died 1649, supposed to have been the executioner who beheaded Charles I. and the Earl of Strafford.

Whitecross Street, Cripplegate

Mentioned in 1339. This and Wood Street were the last streets from which the old sign-boards were taken down about 1773.

7.—Midland Railway Station. Site of the Whitecross Prison for Debtors, built 1813–15 and demolished in 1870.

Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street

Known as Water Lane previous to 1844. Called Whitefriars Street from the monastery of the White Friars (Carmelites), which was founded here about 1241, and enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary. It covered practically the whole district at this point from Fleet Street to the Thames. The church extended from Whitefriars Street on the east almost to the Temple wall on the west. After the Dissolution in 1538 the hall of the monastery was changed into the first Whitefriars Theatre. See Salisbury Square. In the Friary House Selden lived with the Countess of Kent in "a conjugal way," and there he died in 1654. The precincts of the monastery were built up into houses, many of which were occupied by noblemen and people of importance. There seems, however, even at that early date to have been another portion of the precincts occupied by residents of doubtful character. This portion was afterwards known as Alsatia, and in time the element in it overran the other portions of the area, and the district, as a whole, acquired a very bad reputation. The privilege of sanctuary, however, remained in force.

Whitefriars Street was the main entrance into Alsatia, which eventually extended from Bouverie Street to New Bridge Street and from Fleet Street to the river. The privilege of sanctuary attracted a choice collection of scoundrels and vagabonds who lived here in security until the privilege was abolished in 1697, but the evil reputation of Alsatia lasted long after that time. Shadwell, in his play *The Squire of Alsatia*, describes the place as it was in his time; it figures largely in Scott's *Fortunes of Nigel*, in which, perhaps, a better idea of it can be obtained than anywhere else; and Macaulay mentions it in Volume I. chap. iii. of his *History*.

Goldsmith's famous plum-colour coat was made by William (not John, as Boswell calls him) Filby, tailor, at the sign of the Harrow in Water Lane, as this street was then called. He also made Goldsmith a pair of "bloom-coloured breeches."

Whitehall

On part of the site of the Royal Palace of Whitehall which extended from Charing Cross to Westminster Bridge and from

St. James's Park to the river. The present street called Whitehall, together with Parliament Street, are the successors of a public road which ran through the palace from Charing Cross to Westminster. The southern portion was called King Street, but it was destroyed in the widening of Parliament Street a few years ago. See Parliament Street. While Whitehall has greatly changed since the palace was here, the high road from Charing Cross to Westminster ran then, as it runs now, under the windows of the Banqueting Hall.

The beginning of the Palace of Whitehall was a mansion which stood near the river and which was given to the Dominicans in 1242 and by them sold to the Archbishop of York in 1298. From then until it was seized by Henry VIII. it was the London residence of the Archbishops of York, and was known as York House. Under Henry VIII. the property was improved and the grounds extended. For 150 years it was the chief London residence of the sovereigns. In it Henry VIII. married Anne Boleyn in 1533, and in it he died in 1547. Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. occupied it. Cromwell lived there in 1654 and died there in 1658. Charles II. made it the gay place Pepys describes in his *Diary*. After the Battle of Sedgmoor in 1685 James II. and the Duke of Monmouth met in it. From it James II. fled in 1688. Badly injured by fire in 1691, it was burned to the ground in 1698, and St. James's Palace became the royal residence. In its last days the palace seems to have been a most miscellaneous collection of buildings, without plan or uniformity of any kind. James I. had contemplated building a vast new palace, and Inigo Jones had prepared the plans for it, but the only portion that was built was the Banqueting Hall, still standing, and used as the Royal United Service Museum.

West side, beginning at Charing Cross

Opposite Great Scotland Yard.—It was here that Lord Herbert of Cherbury was attacked by Sir John Ayres and some of his hired bravos. At an early point in the encounter Lord Herbert broke his sword off at the hilt, but he managed to back up against a wall and fought off some thirty assailants, until he was assisted by some passing gentlemen. With their help Lord Herbert nearly killed Sir John and was badly hurt himself. He describes the whole combat very dramatically in his *Autobiography*.

Admiralty.—Built in 1725. The Great Room of the Admiralty was the scene of many gay dinners when the place was occupied by John Montagu, fourth Earl of Sandwich, popularly known as "Jemmy Twitcher," who became First Lord of the Admiralty in

1747. His establishment here was presided over by his mistress, Miss Ray, who had been a milliner in Covent Garden and who was murdered by the Rev. Mr. Hackman in 1779. See Covent Garden. During the Napoleonic wars a semaphore was installed on the roof of the Admiralty by which messages could be sent to Portsmouth in about two hours. It remained here until the invention of telegraphy. In the Captains' Room, to the left on entering, Nelson's body lay in state in 1805.

The Admiralty stands on the site of Peterborough House, afterwards called Wallingford House, the mansion of the first Duke of Buckingham, the "Steenie" of *The Fortunes of Nigel*, who bought it in 1621 and lived here until his assassination, in 1628; his other mansion, York House in the Strand, he used mainly for entertainments and ceremonies. Here his eldest son, the "Zimri" of Dryden and the author of *The Rehearsal*, was born in 1627. In 1646 Archbishop Ussher came to London and found a home with his friend, the Countess of Peterborough, at Peterborough House. From the roof he watched the execution of Charles I. in 1649, but was so overcome by the sight that he fainted. Fleetwood lived at Wallingford House after Cromwell's death, and here the Wallingford House Party, the General Council of the Officers of the Army, used to meet. At the Restoration the house reverted to the second Duke of Buckingham. Cowley's body lay in state here in 1667. Lord Clifford, the Lord Treasurer, afterwards occupied the place, and here John Evelyn called to take leave of him in 1673. Wallingford House was demolished in George II.'s time, and the present Admiralty was built.

Horse Guards, which every visitor to London recollects from the imposing sentry on each side. It was the office of the Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, was built in 1751, and occupies the site of a guard-house of the old Whitehall Palace. It appears in Plate II. of Hogarth's "Election." Here, in 1852, the body of Wellington lay the night before its burial in St. Paul's. The funeral procession was formed on the parade ground in the rear. See Horse Guards Parade, St. James's Park.

It will be recalled that after the Gordon riots, when Simon Tappertit lost both of his beautiful legs, he began business as a shoeblack "under an archway near the Horse Guards" (*Barnaby Rudge*).

Scottish Office.—Occupies Dover House, formerly Melbourne House. Built in 1754–8, and occupied by Lord Melbourne in 1774. Here his son, the Prime Minister, was born in 1779. General Amherst lived here. In 1787 it was bought by the Duke of York and was called York House, but Lord Melbourne repurchased it in 1794.

After he left the place it became the residence of George Agar-Ellis, Lord Dover, who died here in 1833.

Adjoining the Scottish Office, in the roadway, stood Holbein's Gate, spanning the passage from Charing Cross to Westminster, through Whitehall Palace. It was designed by Hans Holbein in 1546, and was removed in 1749–50 in the widening of the street.

Treasury, wherein are located the offices of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Built in the time of George I.; the front toward the Horse Guards by William Kent, 1733; and that toward Whitehall added by Sir Charles Barry in 1846–7. Occupies the site of a portion of old Whitehall Palace, notably of the Cockpit, which was located at about where the north-west corner of the present building stands. The Cockpit was built by Henry VIII. for his comfortable indulgence in the fashionable diversion of cock-fighting. It continued to be used for that purpose through the time of Charles I., but the Commonwealth put an end to cock-fighting as an amusement in Whitehall Palace, and pretty well everywhere else. It seems to have been used for theatricals afterwards, for Pepys mentions coming to the Cockpit in 1660 to see the play *The Tamer Tamed*, and again in 1662, when the king, queen and court were at the presentation of Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Scornful Lady*.

After the fire of 1697 the Cockpit was changed into the office of the Privy Council, which was thereafter sometimes referred to as the Cockpit. It was in the Council Chamber at the Cockpit that Bishop Atterbury had his examination before being committed to the Tower. Here also, at a meeting of the Privy Council in 1711, the Abbé Guiscard tried to assassinate Harley, Earl of Oxford, and was himself badly wounded and afterwards hanged at Newgate.

The apartments in the palace immediately adjoining the Cockpit came to be called by that name, so that a person was said to live in the Cockpit when he lodged in the rooms around it. Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, lived in this part of the Cockpit in the time of Charles I., and died there in 1650. From the windows of his rooms there he watched Charles I. going to his execution. Cromwell lived in the Cockpit from about 1650 until the day of his installation in 1653, when he left the apartments for others in the palace itself. General Monk, Duke of Albemarle, had these apartments assigned to him shortly before the Restoration, and here he died in 1670. His duchess, the former Nan Clarges, died here in the same month. George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, lived in the Cockpit in 1673. Princess Anne lived there at the time of the Revolution, and from there she fled in 1688 on the approach of the Prince

of Orange, with Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, as her companion. Later on she returned to these apartments, but was obliged to leave them again when she quarrelled with William III. in 1693, and went to live in Berkeley House, afterwards Devonshire House, in Piccadilly. The old Cockpit was demolished in the building of the Treasury.

For the portion of Whitehall from Downing Street to Parliament Square, see Parliament Street.

East side, beginning at Charing Cross

Between Great Scotland Yard and Whitehall Place.—Office of the Department of Woods and Forests and Land Revenues.

Between Whitehall Place and Horse Guards Avenue.—War Office.

South corner of Horse Guards Avenue.—Royal United Service Museum, the former Banqueting House of Whitehall Palace, and the only portion constructed of the new palace projected by James I. It was built in 1619–22 by Inigo Jones, the famous architect and Grand Master of the Freemasons, who had prepared plans for the new palace after the fire of 1618, and is the first of the London public buildings to be built of Portland stone.

Charles I. was executed at the Whitehall front of this building. At that time all the windows fronting Whitehall were blank, and an opening was made through the centre one through which Charles I. stepped upon the scaffold erected in the roadway of Whitehall, 30 January, 1649. Although the street has changed somewhat, it ran then, as now, directly under the windows of the Banqueting Hall. Troops surrounded the scaffold and filled the street for some distance in each direction, while the roofs in the vicinity were crowded with spectators.

On 31 March, 1657, the Speaker and the Members of Parliament went to the Banqueting Hall and offered the Crown to Cromwell. After the Restoration the hall seems to have been used as a chapel, and here Charles II., on Maundy Thursdays, washed the feet of several poor men according to the custom observed by royalty for many years previous to his time. Here the seven bishops came in 1688 to return thanks for their acquittal. In 1689 the formal tender of the Crown was made here to William and Mary by the Lords and Commons after the flight of James II. from Whitehall. Archbishop Tillotson was stricken with paralysis here during Divine service on a Sunday in 1694. In 1724 George I. converted the hall into a Chapel Royal, and such it remained until 1890, although it never was consecrated. Oliver Cromwell's grandson was married there in

1723 to a daughter of Sir Robert Thornhill, the Bishop of London officiating. The staircase on the north side was added by Wyatt in 1798, and Sir John Soane carried out a general restoration of the entire building in 1829–30.

One day early in the eighteenth century a gentleman noticed a chimney-sweep drawing the front of the Banqueting Hall on its basement stones with a piece of chalk. He befriended the sweep and gave him an education, and had the satisfaction of seeing him develop into the famous architect, Isaac Ware.

Gwydyr House, built 1796.—**Air Ministry.**

Between Whitehall Gardens and Richmond Terrace.—Montagu House, former residence of the Dukes of Buccleugh, built 1859–61 on the site of a mansion built in 1734 for the second Duke of Montagu.

For the remainder of the street to Parliament Square, see Parliament Street.

It was on a notice in Whitehall that John Rokesmith read of himself as having been "found dead and mutilated in the river" (*Our Mutual Friend*). The Circumlocution Office, of *Little Dorrit*, was located in Whitehall.

Whitehall Court, Whitehall Place

2.—Authors' Club.

4.—H. G. Wells, the novelist and historian, lived here in 1921–2.

Whitehall Gardens

Originally the Privy Garden of Whitehall Palace and surrounded by a wall to keep it private. Charles I., when Prince of Wales, had a sun-dial set up here. Charles II. used the gardens as a favourite promenade, and Pepys, under date of 1662, mentions seeing Lady Castlemaine's smocks and petticoats here. It was in the Privy Garden in 1672 that Evelyn took leave of the Earl of Sandwich as he was about to set out to fight the Dutch.

Whitehall Gardens was a place of very fashionable residences in the time of William IV. A list of residents at different times would include the Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Fife, Earl of Malmesbury, Earl of Loudoun, Earl of Harrington, Lord Gage and others of like distinction. The Duke of Portland lived here in a house that formed part of the old palace, and here the duchess formed the collection of works of art in which the Barberini Vase, world-famous as the Portland Vase, was the gem.

1.—Formerly the town house of the Marquis of Ailsa and afterwards of the Dowager Marchioness of Exeter. In more recent years it was occupied by the National Club.

2.—Benjamin Disraeli lived here from 1873 to 1875 after the death of his wife.

3.—Sir Robert Peel lived here from 1825, when he was Home Secretary, until 1850, when he was carried here after his fatal fall from his horse on Constitution Hill and died in the dining-room facing the river, on the ground floor. It was while he lived here that the most stirring events in his life occurred: Catholic Relief Bill, 1829; Bill for the creation of a Metropolitan Police Force, 1829; Reform Bill, 1832; Prime Minister, 1834–5, and again in 1841–6. Here he made his collection of pictures which is now included in the National Gallery.

White Hart Court

(See 26 Gracechurch Street)

White Hart Street, Paternoster Square

Mr. Probus, the attorney in Walter Besant's *The Orange Girl*, had his office here.

White Horse Street, Piccadilly

West Corner of Piccadilly.—See Piccadilly.

White Horse Street, Stepney

Dean Colet, founder of St. Paul's School, had a house at the north end of this street when he was vicar of St. Dunstan's, Stepney, and he continued to reside here after he became Dean of St. Paul's. When he founded the school he gave this house to the headmaster as a summer residence.

White Horse Yard, Borough

(See Borough High Street)

White Lion Street, Pentonville

85.—Thomas Cooke, the miser, died here in 1811, leaving his fortune of £127,000 to charity.

Whittaker Avenue, Richmond

Opposite the Town Hall.—Dates from 1836 and is the original Assembly Rooms of the old Castle Hotel. A theatre was opened here in 1890, when Mrs. Langtry spoke the Prologue. Mrs. Pat Campbell appeared here in her early years.

Wigmore Street, Cavendish Square

From Duke Street to Marylebone Lane was formerly known as Edwards Street, Portman Square.

11.—Location of the establishment of Madame Mantalini, where Kate Nickleby was employed (*Nicholas Nickleby*).

40, formerly 46.—Tom Moore lived here in 1801.

66, formerly 26.—Sir Hudson Lowe, Napoleon's jailer at St. Helena, lived here in 1838.

107, formerly 21 Edwards Street.—Sir Thomas Picton lived here for many years, and here his body was brought from Waterloo.

Ugo Foscolo, the friend of Alfieri, lived in very humble lodgings in Wigmore Street when he was writing articles for the *Quarterly Review*, and here he used to have at his breakfasts Samuel Rogers, Thomas Campbell, Roscoe, the historian, Cyrus Redding and other literary celebrities of the time. J. G. Crace, whose collection of Old London views, begun by his father and developed by himself, is now the property of the nation, lived in this street and kept his collection here. J. Sigismund Tanner, who was Chief Engineer of the Mint for forty years, and whose name is now the slang term for a sixpence, died at his residence in Wigmore Street in 1773.

Wild Court, Wild Street, Drury Lane

12.—Theophilus Cibber and his wife Susannah, daughter of Dr. Arne, and one of the best tragic actresses of the English stage, lived here in 1738 and thereabouts. Charles Churchill refers to her in some of his verses.

In 1725–6 Benjamin Franklin worked as a journeyman printer in Watts's printing-house, which was on the south side of this court. Here he first met William Caslon, a fellow-worker, who afterwards devised the famous Caslon types, built the original factory for their manufacture and founded the firm in Chiswell Street which still makes them. While working here Franklin demonstrated to his own satisfaction and that of his employer that his water-drinking did not interfere with his efficiency. For his first few weeks with Watts,

Franklin worked as a pressman and proved by his personal strength that the continuous beer-drinking of the time was unnecessary. Years afterwards when Franklin returned to England in 1765 as agent for the American Colonies, he visited the old shop here to see his old press. Some doubt has been cast upon the location of Watts's printing office, and it has been claimed for Little Wild Street, the present Keeley Street. The greater evidence, however, favours Wild Court.

Wild Street, Drury Lane
(Formerly Great Wild Street)

Pope states that his correspondent, Henry Cromwell, came here from the "Widow's Corner" (see Kemble Street, Drury Lane) in 1709, and lived at the Blue Bull.

When Franklin worked in Watts's printing-office in Wild Court in 1725–6 he lived in this immediate neighbourhood. The location of the house is said to be covered by the London County Council school in Wild Street, but the location in Sardinia Street is probably the true one (see Sardinia Street); unless, indeed, the Wild Street house may be another residence entirely and one not generally known.

William Street, Lowndes Square

11.—Lady Morgan, the author of the *Wild Irish Girl*, lived here from 1838 until her death here in 1859.

Willow Street, Westminster

In its early days this was a secluded country lane, known as Willow Walk, and a haunt of the notorious highwayman, Jerry Abershaw, and his associates, who lived in a cottage here.

The ground here was built up with the soil excavated in the making of St. Katherine's Docks.

Wilmington Square, Clerkenwell

Built in 1818 on the ground where the Spa Fields Reform Meetings were held in 1816, at which the Watsons, father and son, called upon the mob to seize the Tower. The disturbance which followed led to the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in 1817.

27.—Herbert Spencer was employed here in 1845–6 as a civil engineer at a salary of £24 a week. He was in charge of the office of William B. Prichard, a railroad promotor, and his duties were to pass on the plans of the various lines Prichard projected. Prichard failed in 1846, and for years afterwards Spencer was a witness in the law-suits arising out of the failure.

Wilton Crescent, Belgrave Square

24.—Henry Hallam, the historian, died here in 1859.

30.—Lord John Russell lived here from 1835 to 1841.

In a corner house here Mrs. Milner Gibson lived in the mid-nineteenth century. Her receptions were famous, and among her guests would be found Louis Blanc, Mazzini, Sir Alexander Cockburn, Planché, Sir Charles Eastlake, Thackeray, Monckton Milnes, Doyle, Albert and Arthur Smith, Landseer, Leech, Costa, Benedict, Leighton, Reeves, Palgrave Simpson, Chorley, Alfred Wigan, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Dickens and others of the celebrities of the time.

Wilton Place, Knightsbridge

St. Paul's Church.—The clergy here have always been prominent members of the ritualistic, or High Church, party. The church was built in 1843, and gained something of notoriety by reason of the disputes between the parishioners and the first incumbent, the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, concerning the ceremonials. The dispute culminated when Mr. Westerton, one of the vestrymen, brought the matter before the courts of law.

Wilton Square, Islington

George Gissing, in *Demos*, locates the home of the Mutimer family here.

Wilton Street, Grosvenor Place

4.—Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree lived here in 1883–4.

Wimbledon Common

West side. Chester House Towers.—John Horne Tooke lived here from 1802 until his death here in 1812. At that time the house was a two-storied brick cottage, facing the green, and backed up against two old inns, one of which, the "Crooked Billet," still exists.

Wimbledon Park, Wimbledon

Prince's Road, near Southmead Road.—Flowermead, for many years the residence of John Morley, Lord Morley of Blackburn. He died here in 1923.

Wimbledon House.—Now demolished, the park of which was purchased by the corporation as a public park. It was occupied by Calonne, Minister of Finance to Louis XVI. Later on it was purchased by Joseph Marryat, father of Captain Marryat, in 1815.

Both during his father's lifetime and after his death in 1824 Captain Marryat spent a good portion of his time here; and here he wrote many of his books.

Wimbledon Park Road, Wandsworth

31.—Holly Lodge. George Eliot and G. H. Lewes lived here in 1859–60. Here the former wrote *The Mill on the Floss.*

Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square

10.—A. E. and J. J. Chalon, both R.A.'s, and the fashionable portrait painters of the time, lived here in 1841.

12.—Admiral Lord Hood lived here for a time.

Corner of Queen Anne Street.—See Queen Anne Street.

21.—Mrs. Cipriani, the widow of the painter and friend of Wedgwood, was living here in 1826.

36.—Lord Cromer lived here for some time.

37.—Admiral Lord Hood lived here in 1809.

43.—Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Boffin, which later became the property of John Harmon and his wife. Near here Silas Wegg had his street stall (*Our Mutual Friend*).

50.—Elizabeth Barrett lived here from 1842 until she ran away with Robert Browning in 1846. Her wealthy cousin, John Kenyon, had brought Browning here to see her in the spring of 1845, and in the autumn of 1846 they were married in St. Marylebone Church and went to live in Florence, Kenyon supplying the necessary funds. *The Cry of the Children* was written in this house.

51.—Mrs. Jameson was visiting friends here in 1844 when she first met Elizabeth Barrett, who lived next door.

65.—Sir Elijah Impey lived here in 1792.

67.—Henry Hallam, the historian, occupied this house continuously from 1819 until 1841, with the exception of 1828, when Sir William Heathcote lived here. The *Constitutional History of England* and the *Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* were written here. Here his daughter Ellen died in 1837 and his wife in 1840.

This is Tennyson's "Dark house by which once more I stand," of *In Memoriam*. Arthur Hallam, his friend who inspired the poem, was eight years old when he came here with his father and the family in 1819. When he was eleven he went to Eton, and in 1832–3 he lived here when he was studying law. Tennyson was his constant visitor. In 1833 Arthur Hallam left here for the trip to the Continent on which he died.

82.—Wilkie Collins died here in 1889.

Edmund Burke lived in Wimpole Street from 1756, when he was married to the daughter of his physician, Dr. Nugent, until he removed to Queen Anne Street in 1760. Here he wrote some of his political and philosophical works, and his contributions to the early volumes of the *Annual Register*. The Duchess of Wellington lived in this street during the Peninsular War. Baron Bunsen's first London residence was at the house of his brother-in-law, Sir Benjamin Hall, in Wimpole Street in 1838.

Wimpole Street is the Walpole Street of Thackeray, where at No. 23, Ridley's boarding-house, the Rev. Charles Honeyman had rooms on the second floor. Mr. Bagshot was another permanent resident, and Frederick Bayham and Miss Cann stopped there on their visits to London. Here Clive and his friend Pendennis used to come with Colonel Newcome to visit Honeyman (*The Newcomes*, volume i. chapters xi.–xii.).

Winchester Road, Hampstead

3.—Karl Blind, a refugee from the Revolution of 1848, a socialist and associate of Mazzini, Louis Blanc and Garibaldi, lived here from 1866 until his death in 1907.

Winchester Yard, Winchester Street, Southwark

Formerly the courtyard of the palace of the Bishops of Winchester, which stood in the Liberty of the Clink.

Windmill Hill, Hampstead

Bolton House, facing down Holly Hill.—Joanna Baillie and her sister Agnes lived here from 1806 until they died here, Joanna in 1851 and her sister in 1861. Here Joanna wrote some of her *Plays on the Passions*. During the Baillies' occupation of Bolton House it was a rendezvous for the literary and artistic celebrities of the time. Sir Walter Scott was a frequent visitor; and in 1809, when he and his family were staying with the Dumergues in Piccadilly, his eldest daughter lived here with the Baillies for some time. Again in 1815, during another visit to London, she was their guest. Scott mentions other visits here in 1820 and 1828.

David Wilkie was another constant visitor, and in 1810 he lived here all summer while the Baillies were away. Miss Edgeworth made her first visit here in 1818, and she came again in 1822. In 1826 John Herman Merivale mentions dining at the Baillies', when he

met Lockhart and his wife, who were among the guests. George Ticknor, the American publisher, visited the Baillies here in 1835 and 1838.

Windsor Court, Monkwell Street, City

The first Nonconformist place of worship erected in London after the Fire of 1666, and the first opened by the Nonconformists after the Royal Indulgence, was the Presbyterian Chapel of Thomas Doolittle in Windsor Court, adjoining Doolittle's residence. He was the ejected minister of St. Alphage, London Wall, and was the last survivor of the ejected ministers of London.

Windsor Terrace, City Road

This was the location of Mr. Micawber's residence, "Mrs. Micawber's Boarding Establishment for Young Ladies." Here David Copperfield lodged in a room at the top of the house at the back, when he was working at Murdstone and Grinby's. On occasions of great financial stress David would sometimes assist Mrs. Micawber by disposing for her in the City Road of such small articles as were available. When Mr. Micawber was arrested for debt and was taken to the King's Bench Prison, David and the rest of the family camped out in the parlours.

Wine Office Court, Fleet Street

6.—Oliver Goldsmith lived here from 1760 to 1764 with a relative of Newbery, the bookseller. It was here in 1761 that Dr. Johnson first visited Goldsmith. The *Vicar of Wakefield* was written here. This was the house where Goldsmith was in the hands of the bailiffs, and the landlady had to send to Johnson to get him out. This Johnson did by coming here and securing the manuscript of the *Vicar of Wakefield* and selling it for £60 to Francis Newbery, nephew of John Newbery the publisher.

25.—**"Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese" Tavern.** Reputed resort of Boswell and Dr. Johnson, although Boswell does not mention it in his *Life of Johnson*. Percy Fitzgerald says that he met some old men at the "Cheshire Cheese" who claimed to remember Johnson. They told him that when Johnson lived at the Temple he always went to the "Mitre" or the "Essex Head," but when he lived in Gough Square and Bolt Court he was a constant visitor at the "Cheshire Cheese." Johnson's favourite seat is still shown here. This was a favourite haunt of Thackeray, Dickens, Jerrold, Sala and others of the newspaper fraternity.

Underneath the tavern are extensive vaults, now used as wine cellars, which are the remains of the old mansion of the Bishops of Peterborough. They are of very early workmanship, with one wall that seems to be about sixteen feet thick, and reach well out under Fleet Street and the premises adjoining.

It was to the "Cheshire Cheese" that Sydney Carton took Charles Darnay after his acquittal on the charge of treason at the Old Bailey (*Tale of Two Cities*).

The portion of Wine Office Court from Gough Square to Shoe Lane was formerly known as King's Head Court. It was in King's Head Court that John Ogilby, author and printer, who published his own translation of Virgil in 1654 and of Homer in 1660, had his shop and residence.

Woburn Buildings, Tavistock Square

18.—Residence of W. B. Yeats, poet and dramatist.

Woburn Place, Russell Square

35.—Samuel Warren, author of *Ten Thousand a Year*, lived here from 1840 to 1857. It was while he was living here that the story was published in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

Woburn Square

Forms part of the duelling-ground known as the Field of the Forty Footsteps. The Footsteps themselves, on which the grass would not grow, were in the south end of the square. Mrs. Bentley, the actress, lived in this square and died here in 1850. Thomas Potter Cooke, the actor, lived in this square for many years, and gave up his house here only a short time before his death in 1864. Clement Scott, dramatic critic of the *Daily Telegraph*, lived in this square for some time.

Wolseley Street, Dockhead, Bermondsey

Known at different times as Water Lane and as London Street. This street was the southern boundary of Jacob's Island, which figures in Dickens's *Oliver Twist* as the last refuge of Bill Sikes. See Mill Street, Bermondsey.

Woodbridge Street, Clerkenwell

Identified with Red Bull Yard where the Red Bull Theatre was located, probably at about Hayward's Place. The Red Bull Theatre is supposed originally to have been an inn yard changed over into a theatre, about 1507. It lasted until 1663. Tradition says that it was in front of this theatre that Shakespeare, as a youth, used to hold the gentlemen's horses. Killigrew began his career in this theatre when, as a boy, he grasped at the occasional chance of being a devil on the stage, so that he could see the plays for nothing. Heywood's plays were first acted here; and it is said that at about the time of the Restoration it was here that the first woman appeared on the English stage. Up to that time all female parts had been taken by boys and young men. The name of Sir William Davenant is connected with this theatre, and it is well to note that the credit for the first appearance of women on the stage is also claimed by the Portugal Street Theatre under Sir William Davenant. See Portugal Street. Another claim advanced for the same innovation is that of the theatre in Gibbon's Tennis Court (see Clare Market) under Thomas Killigrew.

In the early part of James I.'s time the Queen's Servants, formerly the Earl of Worcester's Players, performed here. George Wither, the poet, does not speak very highly of the place as it was in 1613. In 1617, Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, played here. In Charles I.'s time this was one of the six theatres allowed in London. In 1627 the King's Players secured an injunction forbidding the use of Shakespeare's plays here. The house was rebuilt and enlarged in 1633. Carew did not consider the performances of any great merit. During the Commonwealth drolls and farces were permitted here. At the Restoration Killigrew and the King's Players were here until Drury Lane was ready for them in 1663. Pepys speaks of the performances here as bad. The house was closed about 1663, and its last years were devoted to a fencing-school, trials of skill, etc.

Ned Ward, the clever writer so often quoted in works on London, kept a public-house "at the Great Gates in Red Bull Yard," between St. John Street and Clerkenwell Green. He was a friend of Thomas Britton, the "musical small-coal man," who lived in the neighbourhood, and it was at his public-house that Britton's books and musical instruments were sold after his death.

Woodchurch Road, West Hampstead

Seymour Lucas, R.A., lived here in 1911 and thereabouts.

Woodstock Street, Oxford Street

Dr. Johnson lodged in this street in 1737–8 on his second journey to London, and before he met Edward Cave. Prince Talleyrand was living here at the time of the execution of Louis XVI.

Wood Street, Cheapside

This was the scene of the last day's fighting in the Anabaptist riots in 1661, and Venner, the leader, was taken here after he had been wounded.

Wood Street and Whitecross Street were the last streets from which the old signs were taken down about 1773. The Wood Street Compter, mentioned by Scott in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, stood on the east side of Wood Street opposite Goldsmith Street. It was built in 1555, burnt down in the Fire, rebuilt and finally removed in 1791. Webster mentions it in *Westward Ho!* and Jonson places in it a scene from *Every Man in His Humour*. It figures frequently in the literature of its time.

Corner of Cheapside.—See Cheapside.

25.—Site of the "Cross Keys," a posting tavern that took its name from the church of St. Peter at the Cross in Cheap, in the churchyard of which a tree is still growing at the corner of Cheapside. Dickens arrived here by coach from Rochester when he was a very small boy, and in *Great Expectations* he makes it the inn where Pip arrived on his first visit to London, and where he lodged on the advice and instructions of Mr. Jaggers. It was here, too, that Pip came to meet Estella when she came to London by coach.

St. Alban's Church, at Little Love Lane.—This church is one of the most ancient foundations in London, a church having been founded here about 924, and said to have been the chapel of King Offa. The present church was built by Wren in 1684–5, and is the third on the site. The first, in which Sir John Cheke, the classical scholar who died in 1557, was buried, was pulled down in 1632; the second church was destroyed in the Fire.

Corner of Huggin Lane.—Site of St. Michael's Church, built by Wren in 1673 on the site of an earlier church, destroyed in the Fire. The head of James IV. of Scotland, slain at Flodden Field, is said to have been buried here. Stow says that it was hacked off the body when it arrived at the monastery of Sheen, and was brought here. See Old Deer Park, Richmond.

King Athelstan, the Saxon, who began his reign about 924, is said to have had his house in Wood Street with an entrance into Addle Street, in ancient times known as King Addle Street. Sir John

Cheke, the famous classical scholar, died in 1557 at the house of his friend, Peter Osborne, in Wood Street, his death being ascribed to shame at his moral cowardice in renouncing Protestantism. Robert Herrick, the poet, was born in Wood Street in 1591. Dr. Jonathan Goddard, the scientist, lived in this street and employed a skilled workman who did nothing else but grind lenses for microscopes and telescopes. Here Dr. John Wallis and other scientific men of the time used to meet weekly during 1645–8. The "Mitre" Tavern in Wood Street was famous for its excellent entertainment. Ben Jonson mentions it in *Bartholomew Fair*, and in *Every Man in His Humour* he places two scenes there. It was also a favourite resort of Samuel Pepys, who mentions it in 1660, and also notes that its proprietor, William Proctor, with his son, died here of the plague in 1665. Thomas Ripley, the architect, who died in 1758, kept a carpenter shop and coffee-house in this street in early life. Holman Hunt, the painter, was born in Wood Street in 1827.

Tessellated Roman pavements have been found in Wood Street.

Wood Street, Westminster

John Carter, F.S.A., antiquarian, etcher, and author of *Specimens of Ancient Sculpture*, lived in this street.

Worship Street, Finsbury Square

In the west end of the street from Wilson Street to City Road, stood a building called the Foundry, from its use in casting cannon during the Civil Wars. This building was leased by John Wesley when he resolved to separate from the Moravians, and for many years it was the centre of his operations. When the lease ran out, funds were collected and the chapel in City Road was built, to which the congregation moved in 1778. The buildings afterwards erected on the site of the Foundry were called Providence Row.

In the sixteenth century Worship Street was called Hog Lane, and the parish records show that here lived Gabriel Spencer, a player in Henslowe's company of actors, who was killed by Ben Jonson in a duel in 1598.

Wright's Lane, Kensington

E. A. Sothern, the actor whose Lord Dundreary became famous in America as well as in England, lived at The Cedars (also referred to as Cedar Villa) in this street when he was at the height of his popularity. When he left to live in the adjoining house, Scarsdale Lodge he was succeeded in the tenancy of The Cedars by Monsignor

Capel, the Jesuit who for a long time was so successful in leading wealthy persons to the Church of Rome, and whom Disraeli satirises in *Lothair* as "Catesby." Capel lived in The Cedars until 1881, when he again succeeded Sothern as tenant of Scarsdale Lodge.

Sothern lived in Scarsdale Lodge until 1881, during his entire tenancy having made the place famous for his dinners, entertainments and practical jokes. It was in the drawing-room of Scarsdale Lodge that he "exposed" the "feats" of the Davenport Brothers. In 1881 Monsignor Capel came to live in Scarsdale Lodge, and remained until he went to America in 1883. He changed Sothern's billiard-room into a chapel, and the dining-room was the scene of much hospitality to those upon whom he was working in his effort to convert them to Rome.

Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square

St. Mary's Church.—Thomas Frognall Dibdin, librarian to Lord Spencer, and author of the *Bibliomania*, *Bibliographical Decameron* and other works of the kind, was rector here in 1823. Letitia E. Landon, the poetess, was privately married here in 1838, by her brother, to George Maclean, Governor of Cape Coast Castle, Lord Lytton giving away the bride.

2.—W. S. Maugham, novelist and dramatist.

4.—Irene Vanbrugh (Mrs. Dion Boucicault), the actress, and her husband.

York Buildings, Strand

Contains what was left of George Street after the Embankment was made. Napoleon Bonaparte is said to have been in London for a short time about 1791–2, and to have lodged in George Street.

York Gate, Regent's Park

1.—William Charles Macready, the actor, lived here from 1839 to 1843, during which time he was manager of Drury Lane Theatre.

York Road, King's Cross

Is the lower part of the old Maiden Lane, afterwards called Longwich Lane, the ancient way from Gray's Inn to Highgate. Maiden Lane was one of the oldest roads in the north of London, having been opened to the public in 1300, at which time it was the principal road for all travellers to Highgate and the north. The Gordon rioters passed along this street in 1780 on their way to attack Lord Mansfield's house in Caen Wood.

Metropolitan Cattle Market.—Opened in 1855 on the site of Copenhagen Fields, a favourite place for mass meetings. In the early days of the French Revolution the meetings here were frequent, and at one of these, in 1795, engineered by the London Corresponding Society, of which Hardy, Thelwall, Holcroft and Horne Tooke were members, Thelwall and other sympathisers addressed the crowd and made the suggestions that led to the attempt to shoot the king in the same year. In 1834 this was the meeting-place of the Trade Unionists who were to march to Westminster, headed by Robert Owen, to present a petition.

One of the sights of London is the Pedlars' Market held here every Friday, when the square is filled with vendors of every conceivable article.

374.—Copenhagen House, successor to the establishment of the same name famous for its tea-gardens and its outdoor games from the eighteenth century until the opening of the Cattle Market. Cavanagh, the famous fives-player celebrated by Hazlitt, used to play there in 1819, and Frost, the "Suffolk Stag," ran ten miles there in 1852 in 54 minutes 32 seconds.

Boffin's Bower, otherwise Harmony Jail, with its adjacent dust-heaps, was situated "nigh upon about a odd mile, or say and a quarter if you like, up Maiden Lane," according to the directions for reaching it given by Mr. Boffin to Silas Wegg in chapter v. of *Our Mutual Friend.*

York Road, Lambeth

19.—Andrew Ducrow, the circus-rider, died here in 1842, insane, from the shock of the losses he sustained when Astley's burned down.

York Street, Covent Garden

Stone coffins have been found on the north side of York Street, and are supposed to be relics of the burials of the monks of the Abbey of Westminster, when Covent Garden was not only the Convent Garden, but a place of interment as well.

4.—De Quincey wrote his *Confessions of an English Opium-Eater* here, in a little back room on the premises of Henry Bohn the bookseller and publisher, where he lived for some time in comparative seclusion, seeing little of anyone but Hood, Hogarth and the Lambs. Henry G. Bohn had his shop here from 1835 until 1866, and here he published the volumes of the various Bohn Libraries.

5.—Elliston, the actor, lived here in 1819 when he was lessee of Drury Lane Theatre.

Dr. Donne's son lived in York Street in 1640. Mrs. Pritchard, the actress, lived here in 1756. Wright's Coffee-House in this street was the meeting-place in 1760–70 of a theatrical club of which Foote, Holland, Powell and many of the leading actors of the time were members. Foote was at his best at these meetings, and there are many references to him in the literature of the period.

In 1744 Samuel Baker established his auction rooms in York Street, and in 1774 the firm became Baker and Leigh. From 1777 to 1780 Leigh managed the business alone, and in 1780 Sotheby became a member. His nephew entered the firm in 1800, and in 1817 the firm, then known as Leigh and Sotheby, moved to the Strand. The firm exists still as Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge at 34–5 New Bond Street. During the long existence of this firm under its various names it has sold many famous collections of books, and while it was in York Street the following collections passed through its hands: Sir Robert Baylis, 1749; Conyers Middleton, 1751; Dr. Richard Mead, 1754, 1755; Henry Fielding, 1755; Dr. Richard Rawlinson, 1756; Martin Folkes, 1756; Honourable Alexander Hume Campbell, 1757; Thomas Hayter, Bishop of London 1757; Earl of Clarendon, 1764; Lieutenant-General James Dormer, 1764; Dr. Joseph Letherland, 1765; Narcissus Luttrell, 1765; Philip Carteret Webb, 1770; Benjamin Wheeler, 1772; Joseph Smith, 1773; Dr. Anthony Askew, 1775; Robert Hoblyn, 1778; George Scott, 1781; Edward Wynne, 1786; Andrew Coltee Ducarel, 1786; Dr. Charles Chauncey, 1790; Michael Lort, 1791; Dr. John Monro, 1792; John Taylour, 1793; Earl of Bute, 1794; Rev. Richard Southgate, 1795; Robert Orme, 1796; James Adair, 1798; George Mason, 1798; Thomas Allen, 1799; James Mainstone, 1800; Samuel Tyssen, 1801; John Strange, 1801; Rev. Gilbert Wakefield, 1802; John Woodhouse, 1803; Robert Heathcote, 1802; Robert Grave, 1803; Michael Wodhull, 1801–3.

York Street, St. James's

This was the first street in London that was paved for foot passengers.

1.—Ridgway, the publisher of the *Rolliad*, had his shop here.

West side, second house from St. James's Square.—Sir John Moore, the hero of Corunna, used to lodge here when he came to London. He was here in 1808 previous to his departure for Sweden.

York Street, Walworth Road

Robert Browning was baptised in the chapel in this street in 1812.

York Street, Westminster

Queen Anne's Mansions, on the site of No. 19 York Street, "a comfortable red-brick house with a small garden in front," John Milton's "pretty garden-house in Petty France," where he lived from 1651 until 1660, and where he became blind. At that time the house opened into St. James's Park. Its gardens now form part of the lawn of Queen Anne's Mansions. Here Milton lost his first wife, Mary Powell; and married his second, Catharine Woodcocke; wrote *Defensio Secunda,* and some of his other pamphlets and sonnets; and began *Paradise Lost.* Andrew Marvell lived here with him as his secretary. From here Milton sought refuge in Bartholomew Close, at the Restoration. Jeremy Bentham bought the house in 1772, and called it the Hermitage, and remained until his death here in 1832. After Bentham's death the house was occupied by Sir Marc Isambard Brunel when he was working on his block-making machinery. William Hazlitt lived in the Hermitage as a tenant of Bentham's from 1812 to 1819. James Mill also lived here. The house was demolished in 1877 to make way for Queen Anne's Mansions. See Queen Anne's Gate.

70–71.—Originally the "Bull's Head" Tavern, dating from 1575. It was a favourite resort of George Morland, the painter.

John Cleland, the novelist, son of the *Spectator's* Will Honeycomb, died in York Street in 1789.

Young Street, Kensington

16, formerly 13.—Thackeray lived here from 1846 to 1853. In 1850 Charlotte Brontë, in the height of her hero-worship for Thackeray, visited him here and was more than shocked to find him very much a mere man. *Henry Esmond, Pendennis, Vanity Fair, The Book of Snobs,* and a portion of *The Newcomes* were written here. The first lectures, also, were prepared here. The house was afterwards occupied by O'Neill, the painter. This house had been built on the site of a cottage attached to the residence of the Marquis of Powis in Kensington Square, which Thackeray afterwards used as the home of the Castlewoods, in *Henry Esmond* and *The Virginians.* Thackeray's daughter, Mrs. Ritchie, was living directly opposite this house in 1885.

Zoar Street, Southwark

John Bunyan preached in Zoar Chapel, which stood on the left of the street going toward Gravel Lane and about one hundred feet from the lane.

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The following abbreviations are used throughout this Index: b. =born; c. =christened; m. =married; d. =died: i. =interred.

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